THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1879. NO. 40

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The above paper is printed and published

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

LACHUTE, County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, by **D. KERR, & 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.

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BOA'S BUILDING,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE. LACHUTE.

DENTISTRY.

B. H. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,

SURGEON-DENTIST.

Is at Lachute, 16th, 17th and 18th, of every month.

Private Room, next to Fraser and McOuat's Store.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,

CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,

Office in the Court House, Lachute. 17tf.

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 Abbotts,

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.
J. Alex Bethune Abbott, B. C. L.
Harry Abbott, B. C. L.

Oct. 5, 1y.

PALLISER & KNAPP,

ADVOCATES, Etc.,

HAMILTON CHAMBERS, 17 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.

J. PALLISER, B.C.L. F. A. KNAPP, B.C.L.

CARTER CHURCH & CHAPLEAU,

ADVOCATES,

St. John Street, Montreal.

EDWARD CARTER, Q. C,
L. R. CHURCH, Q. C.
J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q. C.

Jan. 2nd, 1879. 18—1y

SAM. MACDONALD,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

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

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

A. BERTHELOT,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Lachute, P. Q

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

PREVOST AND MATHIEU,

ADVOCATES,

Ste. Scholastique.

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

WILFRED PREVOST. F. H. MATHIEU. 22tf

DENTISTRY!

DR. R. A. ALLOWAY, Surgeon Dentist, of Montreal, will visit the undermentioned places for the present, monthly, as follows:

Lachute.—At rs. Quinn's Boarding house, the First Monday and Tuesday of each Month.

Grenville.—W. Thompson, Russell house, Wednesday and Thursday.

Buckingham.—Capt. McNaughton's, Friday and Saturday Evenings, until further notice. CHARGES MODERATE. 51tf

Business Notices.

HENRY BEATTIE,

IMPORTER

And Wholesale Grocer, 152 McGill Street Montreal. 8y1

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS

389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Mills at Joliette, P. Q.

Fine anilla and flour sack paper a specialty Jan. 18, 1878. 20y1.

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.

ALEX. McKENZIE,

Merchant Tailor,

AND DEALER IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

28y1.

GEO. BOND, & CO.

IMPORTERS OF

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

JAMES BARLEY,

CARPENTER & BUILDER,

LACHUTE.

SLEDS made and repaired. A supply always on hand. TERMS MODERATE. Lachute, P. Q., Oct. 24, 1878.

C. R. MONCK,

MARBLE WORKS

LACHUTE,

(Mrs. ORR'S Building, East End.)

Best Material and Work. Lowest Prices.

Edward Hume,

Byl Agent

ALBION HOTEL,

McGILL AND ST. PAUL STREETS,

MONTREAL, CANADA.

Stearns & Murray, Proprietors.

DOMINION

Fire and Maine Insurance Company.

HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.

Capital $1,000,000. Gov. Deposit $50,000

Head Office for the Province of Quebec, 119 St. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Montreal.

Risks taken at Current Rates.

W. HAY, Agent, Lachute. JOHN F. NOTT, CHAS. D. HANSON, Joint Gen. Agents. 42y1.

Robert Lovell,

VETERINARY SURGEON,

Of Vankleek Hill, will be in Lachute, at Rodertgue's Hotel, on Thursday, 1st May.

Any persons having horses wishing to consult him will do well to call and see him. Should he meet with sufficient encouragement it is his intention to make fortnightly calls.

References to Gentlemen whose horses have been benefitted by his treatment.—Messrs Hamilton Bros, H. Mills; Rev. Mr. O'Connor, Alexander M. Monigomals, and H. McMullen, Rigaud, and others. 28m3.

D. P BEATTIE.

IMPORTER

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

REMOVAL!

LOUIS GOBIELLE,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,

Has removed to Premises Opposite Medical Hall.

In thanking the public for past patronage, I beg to notify my Removal to other premises as above, where I will continue to execute with prompt attention all orders that are entrusted to my care. L. GOBIELLE. Lachute, December 28th, 1878. p19y1

J. PALMER, & SON,

DEALERS IN

All kinds of Hair-work, Perfumes, &c., Wholesale and Retail.

COMBINGS MADE UP AT 25C. PER OUNCE.

Wigs, Bands, Switches, &c., made in the latest styles, and at lowest prices. Orders by mail attended to punctually at

357 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. 28y1.

THE CITY HOTEL,

78, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.

CHAS. LARIN,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened at his old stand, as above, where he will continue, as formerly, to keep a first-class house.

☞ Good Board for $1.00 per day, or 25c. per meal. Horses, 50c. 31y1.

H. J. M'MARTIN V. S.

GRADUATE of the Montreal Veterinary College in connection with McGill University, will be at P. RODRIGUE'S HOTEL in Lachute on Tuesdays of each week, and the remainder at SAUVE'S HOTEL, St. Andrews. Special attention given to the examination of horses for soundness and the treatment of all the diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, etc.

P. S.—Ridgings or Creptorchides, Horses, Colts, etc., casterated on the most scientific principles. 35—1y.

Victoria Foundry.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased the Foundry and Business of

Messrs. G. DORMER & SON,

Beg to announce that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work done by their predecessors. Also, that they will shortly put in

ADDITIONAL MACHINERY,

When they will be able to supply

Castings and Machinery

Of every description of as good quality and at as low prices as any other shop in the Dominion.

McOuat & McRae,

Lachute, April 17, 1879. 33tf.

CALUMET!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A General Store at the Calumet, a little west of W. Walker's, Flour and Oatmeal Mills, and of the Railway Station. He buys and sells for cash, Farm Produce, and Cordwood, offering his goods, in each instance, at Montreal prices. Farm Produce bought and sold on commission. The Lumber Business of J. K. Ward, on the Rouge River, is attended to here; the Local Office of the Rouge Boom Co., is held here also; and an Agency of the Hochelaga Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

R. LANIGAN.

Calumet, Feb. 1879. 26m3.

PAINTING, PAPERING, &c.

MR. HUGH McRAY, begs to announce to the people of Lachute and vicinity that he will do all kinds of house PAINTING TINTING, &c., &c., at short notice, and in good style. Orders left at his residence opposite the New Factory, West-end Lachute, will receive prompt attention. 38y1

WHISKERS or a luxuriant Moustache can be grown on the smoothest face in a few weeks, also a remedy for baldness; a new and wonderful discovery; safe and sure. Prescription sent on receipt of 25 cents. 75 cents per bottle. Address PROF CONWAY. & Co., London, Ont. 11 16w13

The Golden Gate.

Dim shadows gather thickly round, and up
the misty stair they climb,
The cloudy stair that upwards lead to where
the closed portals shine
Round which the kneeling spirits wait the
opening of the Golden Gate.

And some with eager longing go, still pressing forward, hand in hand,
And some with weary step and slow, look
back where their Beloved stand:
Yet up the misty stair they climb, led onward by the Angel Time.

As unseen hands roll back the doors, the
light that floods the very air
Is but the shadow from within of the great
glory hidden there:
And morn and eve, and noon and late, the
Shadows pass within the gate.

As one by one they enter in, and the stern
portals close once more,
The hallow seems to linger round those kneeling closest to the door;
The joy that lightened from that place shines
still upon the watcher's face.

The faint low echo that we hear of far-off
music seems to fill
The silent air with love and fear, and the
world's clamours all grow still,
Until the portals close again, and leave us
toiling on in pain.

Complain not that the way is long,—what
road is weary that leads there?
But let the Angel take thy hand, and lead
thee up the misty stair,
And when with beating heart await the opening of the Golden Gate.

ADELAIDE A. PROCTER.

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER I.

A CHILD OF NATURE.

The granite mountains that form the historical Highlands of the Hudson, have changed but little during the past century. On the 17th of June, about one hundred years ago, a day inseparably associated in American memory with Bunker Hill, and the practical severance of the cable of love and loyalty that once bound the colonies to the mother country, these bold hills undoubtedly appeared much as they do now. In the swales and valleys, the timber, untouched as yet by the woodman's axe, was heavier than the third or fourth growth of our day. But the promontories overhanging the river had then, as now, the same grand and rugged outlines of rock and precipice. The shrubbery, and dwarf trees, that catch and maintain their tenacious hold on every crevice and fissure, softened but little the frowning aspect of the heights, that, like grim sentinels, guard the river.

But there was neither boat nor sail in sight on the memorable afternoon upon which my story opens—not a trace of the human life that now pulsates through this great artery of the land, save a small sail-boat drifting slowly under the shadow of Cro'-nest. The faint breeze from the west died away as the sun declined, and the occupant had dropped the sail that only flapped idly against the mast. The tide was still setting up in the centre of the river, but had turned close in shore. Therefore, the young man who was the sole occupant of the boat reclined languidly in the stern, with his hands on the tiller, and drifted slowly with the current around the mimic capes and along the slight indentations of the shore, often so close that he could leap upon a jutting rock.

Though the almost motionless vessel and the seemingly listless occupant were in keeping with the sultry hour, during which nature appeared in a dreamy reverie, still their presence was the result of war. A nearer view of the young man who was mechanically steering, proved that his languid attitude was calculated to mislead. A frown lowered upon his wide brow, and his large, dark eyes were full of trouble—now emitting gleams of anger, and again moist in their sympathy with thoughts that must have been very sad or very bitter. His full, flexible mouth was at times tremulous with feeling, but often so firmly compressed as to express not so much resolve, as desperation. In contrast to nature's peace, there was evidently the severest conflict in this man's soul. In his deep preoccupation, he would sometimes permit his boat to drift almost ashore; then his impatient and powerful grasp upon the tiller bespoke a fiery spirit, and a strong, prompt hand to do its behests.

But, by the time he had crossed the flats, south of "Cro'-nest," he seemed inclined to escape from his painful reverie, and take some interest in surrounding scenes. He looked at his watch, and appeared vexed at his slow progress. He took the oars, pulled a few strokes, then cast them down again, muttering,

"After all, what do a few hours signify? Besides, I am infinitely happier and better off here than in New York;" and he threw himself back again in his old listless attitude.

His boat was now gliding around that remarkable projection of land that has since gained a worldwide celebrity under the name of West Point. When a little beyond what is now known as the old steamboat landing, he thought he heard a woman's voice. He listened intently, and a snatch of wild melody, clear and sweet floated to him through the still air. He was much surprised, for he expected to find no one in that solitude, much less a woman with a voice as sweet as that of a brown-thrush that was giving an occasional prelude to its evening song in a shady nook of the mountains.

He at once proposed to solve the mystery, and so divert his thoughts from a subject that was evidently torture to dwell upon; and keeping his boat close to the land, that it might be hidden, and that he could spring ashore the moment he wished, he pursued his way with a pleasant change in a face naturally frank and prepossessing.

As he approached the extreme point where now the light-house stands, the notes became clear and distinct. But he could distinguish neither air nor words. Indeed, at his distance, the melody seemed improvised, capricious, the utterances of a voice peculiarly sweet but untrained.

It soon became evident that the songstress was on the south side of the rocky point, on which grew clumps of low cedar. Standing with an oar in the bow of his boat, and causing it to touch the shore so gently that the keel did not even grate upon the rock, he sprang lightly to land, and secured his vessel. He next stole crouchingly up behind a low, wide-spreading cedar, from whence he could see over the ridge.

It was a strange and unexpected vision that greeted him. He naturally supposed that some woodman's or farmer's daughter had come down to the bank or that a party of pleasure had stopped there for a time. But he saw a creature whom he could in no way account for.

Reclining with her back toward him on a little grassy plot just above a rock that shelved down to the water, was a young girl dressed in harmony with her sylvan surroundings. Her attire was as simple as it was strange, consisting of an embroidered tunic of finely dressed fawn-skin, reaching a little below the knee, and ending in a blue fringe. Some lighter fabric was worn under it and encased the arms. The shapely neck and throat were bare, though almost hidden by a wealth of wavy, golden tresses that flowed down her shoulders. Her hat appeared to have been constructed out of the skin of the snowy heron, with its beak and plumage preserved intact, and dressed into the jauntiest style. Leggings of strong buckskin, that formed a protection against the briars and roughness of the forest, were clasped around a slender ankle, and embroidered moccasins completed an attire that was not in the style of the girl of the period even a century ago. She might have passed for an Indian maiden, were it not for the snowy whiteness of her neck, where the sun had not browned it, and for her good pronunciation of English. In her little brown hand she held a fishing-rod, but she had ceased to watch her floral float, which was the bud of a water-lily tied to the line. Indeed, the end of her pole dipped idly in the water, while she, forgetful of the sport or toil, whichever it might be, sang her passing feelings and fancies as unaffectedly as the birds on the hills around, that now were growing tuneful after the heat of the day.

Thus far, our hero, whom we may as well introduce at once as Theron Saville, had been able to distinguish only disjointed words, that had no seeming connection; mere musical sparkles, rising from the depths of a glad, innocent heart. But imagine his surprise when she commenced singing to an air that he had often heard in England:—

"I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows."

She broke off suddenly, sprang up, and commenced winding the line upon her pole. Then Seville saw that, though very young seemingly, she was taller and more fully developed than he had supposed. At first glance she had appeared to be little more than a child, but as she stood erect, he saw that she was somewhat above medium height and straight as an arrow.

He was most eager to see her face, thinking that it might help to solve the mystery, but she perversely kept it from him as she leisurely wound up her line, in the meantime chattering to herself in a voice so flexible and natural that it seemed to mirror every passing thought. Now, in mimic anger she cried, "Out upon you, fishes, great and small—whales, leviathans, and minnows! 'Canst thou draw out leviathan with a hook? Canst thou put a hook in his nose?' No, I can't; nor in the nose of a single perch, white or yellow. Did I not whisper when I first came, 'Come home with me to supper'? Scaly, unmannerly knaves, out upon you; I'll none of you."

Then, with instant change to comic pathos, she continued, "'Alas, 'tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis, 'tis true.' I'll none of you—when I wanted a dozen."

Suddenly, with a motion as quick as a bird on its spray, she turned, and appeared to look directly at Saville. He was so startled that he almost discovered himself, but he was reassured by noticing that she had not seen him, but was looking over his sheltering cedar at something beyond, with a pouting vexation, that he learned a moment later was only assumed. He now saw her features, but while they awakened a thrill of admiration, they gave no clue to her mystery. The hue of perfect health glowed upon her oval face, while her eyes were like violets of darkest blue. The mouth was full, yet firm, and unlike Saville's, which was chiefly expressive of sensibility and suggested an emotional nature.

Altogether, she seemed a creature that might haunt a painter's or a poet's fancy, but have no right or real existence in this matter-of-fact world. Saville could not account for her, and still his wonder grew when she exclaimed in tones as mellow as the notes of the bird she addressed:

"What are you saying there, saucy robin? You're so proud of your scarlet waistcoat, you're always putting yourself forward. 'The sun's behind the mountain, and it's time for evening songs,' you say. Well, I can see that as well as you. Go sing to your little brown wife on her nest, and cease your 'mops and mowes' at me.

"'I can sing in sunshine,
I can sing in shadow,
In the darkest forest glen,
O'er the grassy meadow,
At night, by day, 'tis all the same,
Song is praise to His loved name.'"

Then she lifted her face and eyes heavenward, as if from an impulse of grateful devotion. Her white throat grew full, as in slower measure, and with a voice that seemed to fill the balmy June evening with enchantment, she sang as a hymn those exquisite words from Isaiah:—

"For ye shall go out with joy,
And be led forth with peace;
The mountains and the hills
Shall break forth before you into singing,
And all the trees of the field shall clap
their hands."

Saville was in a maze of bewilderment and delight. Was this a creature of earth or heaven? A fairy or an ideal Indian maiden, the perfect flower of sylvan life? All his classic lore flashed upon him. Oreads and dryads, nymphs of the mountain and forest tripped through his brain to no purpose. She seemed to him as much a being of the imagination as any of them, but was so tantalizingly near and real, that he could see the blood come and go in her face, the rise and fall of her bosom, the changing light of her eyes; and yet he feared almost to breathe lest she should vanish. Moreover, a pure English accent, and familiarity with Shakespeare and the Bible, savoured not of the wigwam nor of Greek mythology. He resolved to watch her till she seemed about to depart, and then seek to intercept her, and by questions solve the enigma.

The girl stood quietly for a moment as the last sweet notes of her voice were repeating themselves in faint echoes from the hill-sides, and then in a low tone murmured—

"How can I be lonely, when God makes all his creatures my playmates?'

In the quick transition that seemed one of her characteristics, she soon snatched up her fishing-rod, exclaiming—"Old Will Shakespeare, I know more than you." And she sang again—

"'I know a bank' where the strawberry
'blows,'
Where the red ripe strawberry even now
'grows,'
'Quite over-canopied with luscious woodbine,
With sweet musk roses and with eglantine;'
These I can gather long before the night,
And carry home to mother 'with dances and
delight,—
with dances and delight'"—and as she repeated this refrain, she lifted her slight pole like a wand over her head, and commenced tripping on the little grassy plot as strange and fantastic a measure as ever wearied Titania, the fairy queen.

There was another low cedar nearer to her, and Saville determined to reach this, if possible. He did so unperceived, and for a moment gazed with increasing wonder on her strange beauty. Though she seemed a perfect child of nature, as unconventional as a fawn in its gambols, there was not a trace of coarseness or vulgarity in feature or action.

Suddenly the girl ceased her improvised dance, and looked around as with a vague consciousness of alarm. It was evident she had not seen nor heard anything distinctly, but as if possessing an instinct akin to that of other wild creatures of the forest, she felt a danger she could not see. Or, perhaps, it was the influence of the same mysterious power which enables us in a crowded hall to fix our eyes and thoughts on one far removed, and, by something concerning which we hide our ignorance by the term "magnetism," draw their eyes and thoughts to ourselves.

From her quivering nostrils and dilating eyes, Saville saw that his nymph of the mountain, wood, or water—the embodied enigma that he was now most curious to solve—was on the eve of flight; therefore, cap in hand, and with the suave grace of one familiar with the salons of Paris, he stepped forth from his concealment.

But, seemingly, his politeness was as utterly lost on the maiden as it would have been on a wild fawn, or the heron whose plumage mingled with her flowing hair; for like an arrow she darted by him up the steep ascent, with a motion so swift, so seemingly instantaneous, that he stood gazing after her as helplessly as if a bird had taken wing.

It was not until she had gained a crag far above him, and there paused a moment, as if her curiosity mastered her fears, that he recovered himself, and cursed his stupid slowness.

But when he again advanced toward her and essayed to speak, she sprang from her perch, and was lost in the thick copse-wood of the bank. Only her light hazel fishing-rod, and the line with the water-lily bud, remained to prove that the whole scene was not an illusion—a piece of witchery that comported well with the hour and the romantic region.

Correctly imagining that though invisible she might be watching him, he took the flower and put it in his button hole, leaving the pole on the bank; then, taking off his hat, he again bowed in the direction whither she had fled, with his hand upon his heart, which pantomime he hoped contained enough simplicity and nature to serve in place of the words she would not stay to hear.

He then pushed his boat from the shore (for he no more thought of following her than he would a zephyr that had gone fluttering through the leaves), and permitted it to drift down with the tide as before.

With the faint hope of inducing her to appear again, he took up a flute, of which he had become quite a master, and which he usually carried with him on his solitary expeditions, and commenced playing the air to which she had sung the words—

"I know a bank——"

He was rewarded by seeing first the plumage of the snowy heron, then the graceful outline of the maiden's form on a projecting rock where now now frowns Battery Knox. He again doffed his hat, and turned the prow of his boat in-shore, at which she vanished.

Believing now that she was too shy to be won as an acquaintance, or resolute in her purpose to shun a stranger, he pursued his journey with many wondering surmises. But partly to please himself, and with some hope of pleasing her, he made the quiet June evening so resonant with music, that even the birds seemed to pause and listen to the unwonted strains.

Thus he kept the shores echoing and re-echoing till his boat was gliding under a precipitous bluff, where it would be impossible to land. Here a light northern breeze came fluttering down the river with its innumerable retinue of ripples, and Saville threw down the flute and hoisted his sail. As he glided out from the shadow of the bluff to the centre of the river, the same weird and beautiful voice resounded from the rocks above him, with a sweetness and fulness that filled the whole region and hour with enchantment,

"I know a bank whereon the wild thyme
blows."

Then he saw the plumage of the snowy heron waving him a farewell, and distinguished the half-concealed form of the maiden. The northern gale tossed her unconfined hair for a moment, and then the vision vanished.

The wind freshened, and soon the water was foaming about the bow of his boat. Taking up his flute, he gave as a responsive farewell the simple melody which had become a kind of signal between them, the one link of mutual knowledge, the gossamer thread that might draw their lives closer together.

The maiden, who no longer needed the sheltering foliage, but was concealed by the deepening twilight, listened till the faintest echoes had died away in the distance, and then, quite as bewildered and full of wonderment as the hero of story, slowly retraced her steps towards West Point.

Saville gazed lingeringly and regretfully back upon the landscape that grew more picturesque every moment in the uncertain light, and felt that he was leaving a fairy land for one of stern and bitter realities.

(To be continued.)

The eruption of Mount Etna is reported to be increasing. On Wednesday night some brilliant balls of fire were ejected to a great height, bursting aloft. A stream of lava continues to flow in the direction of Randazzo.

The Nordenskjold Arctic expedition is reported to be safe in Behring's Straits.

A man named Walker, belonging to Niagara, was carried over the Falls last week, and was drowned.

Sir Garnet Wolsley has been appointed civil and military Governor of Natal and the Trans-Vaal Territory.

A Simla despatch announces the signature of the treaty of peace between Yakoob Khan and the British.

A Calcutta despatch says the steamship Ava, 2600 tons, has been lost through a collision, and 70 lives lost.

A bill is to be introduced into the Spanish Cortes for the abolition of slavery in Cuba and the employment of Chinese labor.

The following is one way to cut a bottle in two. Turn the bottle as evenly as possible over a low gaslight flame for about ten minutes. Then dip steadily in water; and the sudden cooling will cause a regular crack to encircle the side at the heated place, allowing the portions to be easily separated.

Never let a lie go to seed in our souls. If you should happen to be tempted into telling a falsehood, let it be plucked out by a proper confession of your fault as quickly as possible. Pluck it out and cast it from you, for I do assure you that of all the noxious weeds that find root in the garden of the soul, none go to seed more quickly, or multiply more rapidly, than does falsehood.

A TOUCHING SCENE.—A touching scene was witnessed lately at Halifax. Standing on the gang-way of the steamship "Polynesian," Dr. Clay, immigration agent at the winter port, said to one of the passengers who was holding an infant in his arms, "My good fellow, I want all the children kept out of the cold this sharp morning; you had better give the baby to its mother." There was no answer for a few moments. The man's heart was too full to reply, and the tears stood on his cheeks as he slowly said, hugging the child more closely to his bosom, "Ah, sir, she has no mother. I went home to England to bring out my wife and family to make their home in Canada, but just as I arrived my wife and little boy went down in the "Princess Alice," in the Thames, and I have no one left but this baby, sir." Sympathy for the lonely little one and her father was expressed by all who heared the sad story.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, June 8th, 1879.

THE VALLEY OF DRY BONES.

Ezek. 37: 1–10. Commit to memory, vs. 4, 5, 10.

GOLDEN TEXT.—It is the Spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, *they* are spirit and *they* are life.—John 6: 63.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—The Holy Spirit is the reviving spirit.

After foretelling the fall of Tyre, the prophet announces judgments to come upon Pharoah and Egypt; the fall of Assyria; the particulars of the destruction of Egypt rebukes the unfaithful rulers and leaders; pronounces the judgment of the Lord upon Edom, and comforts true Israelites with a promise of restoration, as in the lesson.

NOTES.—*Valley*, possibly the plain by the river Chebar, where Ezekiel dwelt, and where he had seen the glory of the Lord, 3: 22, or it may mean only a valley seen in the vision. It would seem to picture a spiritual reviving of the people.—*Ché-bar*. This is comonly supposed to be the harbor of Mesopotamia, 200 miles north of Babylon. G. Rawlinson identifies it with the Royal Canal made by Nebuchadnezzar, near Babylon, and his view agrees with the tradition respecting Ezekiel's tomb.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

1. The sad condition of Israel?
2. Of souls in sin?
3. The final restoration of Israel?
4. The power of God's grace in dead souls?
5. The nature of the final resurrection?

—"Barney, where have you been?' "To widow Molroy's ball, and an illigant time we had of it. Four fights in fifty minutes, and a knock-down with the watchman, that left but one whole nose in the house, and that belonged to the tea-kettle. Bedad, the like was never seen since we waked Donnelly."

—The experiment of injecting milk, warm from the cow, into the veins of an apparently dying man had been tried, it is stated, in a Dublin hospital, and with success. The man on whom the operation was made appeared only to have a few minutes to live, so utterly exhausted was he, but it is asserted that he has since recovered. The *Freeman's Journal* is authority for this statement.

—A curious fact came to light the other day as showing how closely events in most distant parts of the world can be made to act upon each other. It came to the notice of the British Government that a ship loaded with arms and ammunition was on its way to Delagoa Bay, a port in Portugese territory in close proximity to Zulu land. The ship, which had a false manifest, was seized at Aden, and found to contain a cargo consisting not of railroad iron, but of warlike stores. The authorities traced the matter to its source, and have discovered that the original order came from Russia for the said stores, thus proving that now that the Afghans have collapsed so unexpectedly, Russia has found in Cetywayo, King of the Zulus, an ally who may give England more trouble than Shere Ali has been able to do.

THE BISHOP OF HURON.—The *Canada Presbyterian*, writing of the Consecration of the Bishop of Toronto, speaks of the sermon as follows:—"But away from such matters as the music and the ceremonial, the marked feature of the service was the sermon by the Bishop of Huron. It was a good sensible, orthodox discourse. Protestantism was its very backbone. He put the Bible before the Church. It was the grand authority, the final appeal, and thus struck a right manly blow at all priestly pretensions and ritualistic practices. His closing admonition was felt to be very solemn and earnest. If they were true to the Bible (the preacher, in substance, said), there would no longer be any Church Unions and Evangelical Associations. They would present an instructive lesson to the world, and go forward to glorious triumphs in the cause of Christ."

Forty-two thousand pounds of eggs passed through Ottawa on Tuesday 27th for the Montreal market.

The 13th Regiment of Brooklyn, returned to New York from Montreal, on the night of Monday 26th. The march down Broadway was a continuous ovation. Beecher was cheered enthusiastically. The British flag presented to the regiment in Canada was borne beside the colors of the regiment. In Brooklyn flags were displayed on the public buildings and houses. The 9th and 23rd regiments acted as escorts to the 13th.

All reports from the Province of Quebec agree in regard to the crops being very good for the season and further advanced than they were at the same time last year.

The Marquis of Lorne, it is said, is about to send F. Dunbar, a young Canadian sculptor, to Italy for instructions.

The people of Shediac, N. B., are talking over the propriety of inviting capitalists to start a sugar refinery, a furniture, or a starch factory there.

Mr. Southern, Mr. Florence and Lord Beaufort, will arrive at Quebec, on June, 1st, on their way to fish the Natashquan salmon stream, Labrador. A wooden house built at Quebec for their accommodation and a schooner load of provisions and stores have been shipped for the Natashquan. Almost all the salmon rivers of the Province of Quebec are to be fished this summer by sportsmen from England and the United States.

—A sweet incident is related by a writer, who says, "I asked a little child, not long ago, 'Have you called your grandma to tea?' 'Yes. When I went to call her she was asleep, and I didn't know how to wake her. I didn't wish to *holloa* at grandma, nor *shake* her; so I kissed her on the cheek, and *that* woke her very softly. Then I went into the hall, and said pretty loud, 'Grandma, tea is ready; and she never knew what woke her.'"

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.
4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1879.

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

This is the title to the serial Story which we commence in this number. It contains much historical merit, and the reader will be charmed with delightful impressions of the character of WASHINGTON and others, whose names are introduced. Chapter after chapter portrays the most thrilling incidents in the choicest language, with here and there sentences of the richest eloquence. There is in it some of the finest descriptions of American scenery to be found anywhere, and the whole story has strong evidences of truth, and from the high reputation of its author, the Rev. E. P. ROE, we believe it is true; at any rate, every body should read it.

THE NECESSITY FOR DIGNIFIED JOURNALISM.

A journalist, possessing the influence which should attach to that profession, cannot be too careful in the use of language and utterance of principles intended to convey intelligence to the people who look for information through the public press. Character repeats itself. If the public journal indulges in vituperation instead of argument; if it searches the whole vocabulary for the vilest epithets to use against its opponents, and makes them serve the place of convincing proofs, the less intelligent and sophisticated reader will chuckle over the vain fallacies and throw them out again as does the phonograph, whatever is put into it, in subtile confidence that they are right. It is as impossible for them to do otherwise as for the sound producing instrument referred to, to give any other word than that which was spoken into its tympanum. So confident are they of being right, because such and such said so, that they will adhere to their ideas until forced by circumstances to see and know differently, and then find that a successful retreat is far more honorable than a victory gained by misrepresentation and deceit. Among the most intelligent persons of our day there is an increased demand for a high class of literature. They demand subjects of interest, principles, not fallacies, with arguments and reasons all portrayed in respectful language, and the subjects which their attention is drawn to, treated and described with coolness, candour and ability. While this is the case with a large and growing number, it is deplorable that there should issue from the public press, every week in this country, a class of literature which is doing a work upon the young people, yea—and older people too—which is demoralizing to the finest sensibilities of our nature, and feeding with low, vulgar language and sentiment the intellects which otherwise might aspire to higher and nobler ideas of reasoning. The public press is responsible for the course it adopts in raising or lowering the standard of language, sentiment and principle. This no doubt will be readily admitted on all hands consequently such language as the following which we take from one leading article in the columns of our local contemporary must be condemned as seriously injurious and damaging, and must greatly retard the efforts of raising the standard of dignified journalism:—"Knaves," "tricsters," "demagogues," "spies," "traitors," "political thieves," "tools," "intriguers," "hounds," "robbers," and "vile deceivers." These epithets are applied to the Conservative party in this country, and utterd just after that party had been honored by a large majority of the intelligent people of this Dominion by being placed as administrators of the public affairs of the country. It will not be surprising then, if the youth of our country, who are educated by such literature, are heard arguing in future with their opponents in the same way, and instead of using convincing proofs in respectful diction, repeat the lowest and most abusive language to be found in the dictionary, and then boast that they have utterly discomfitted their opponents, though the majority of auditors look on and pity the spectacle of overconfiding ignorance. Already we have heard of a teacher, a votary of this low class literature, calling one of his pupils a "low mean hound," and this generic title is reiterated among the boys on the street in every childish squabble in which they may get entangled. Such words belong to the dark ages, and should disappear outirely with the dawn of education and refinement in an enlightened country. But when journalists indulge in them, as sweet morsels of delightful taste, it is only to be expected that they will continue in use with all their deleterious effects, poisoning the minds and leading to grosser epithets when occasion and circumstances seem to demand them. Of course in such conduct every rule of debate is sacrificed. One of the principle rules of rhetoric is never to maintain anything that you believe to be untrue, or to use an argument which you perceive to be fallacious. There is now ever the temptation to transgress this rule and to use specious falsehoods and sophistries as superior to truth and sound reasoning so as to call forth louder plaudits. This course is largely adopted by novices in journalism, who wishing to manifest their ingenuity without any scruples of conscience relative to veracity or fairness, keep stuck up before them a long list of abusive words and ideas to use, when no sound arguments are available; and so long as their point is gained, they are quite indifferent to the debasing effect it may produce upon others. The journalist is a public teacher, whether for good or evil, and whatever he writes on—politics, religion, or what else—there should be discarded from his productions everything tending to lower and debase the moral sentiment by a careful avoidance of slang and blasphemy, which when produced repeat themselves in generations following, and, like evil weeds, over-run and crush out the good, the true and beautiful in character, sentiment and principle. This journal has been complimented on as dealing with facts, and not sophistries, and we have always presented them in respectful language. A correspondent in one of our first numbers wrote:—"I "now see plainly that the WATCHMAN "is the paper for the fathers, mothers "and children of this County, and I "extend to you a hearty welcome. I "have watched with pleasure the spirit "in which you have received the harsh "and unfriendly thursts of your con"temporary. May you never learn the "art of such ignoble warfare as that in "which he engages in. The thought "that we have now a paper in our "midst which will be the advocate of "temperance, good government, and all "moral reform—one that will not make "evangelical religion appear repulsive "to our children, gives me great pleas"ure."—And such shall our mission continue to be.

ENCHANTMENTS.

Every stoppage of a factory, every failure, every defalcation, every balance sheet which shows a deficiency, every mill or factory that is advertised for sale, every little occurrence which is not prosperous, and everybody who complains of hard times is chronicled by the Grit Press from the *Globe* down to the lowest sheet of the party, and made use of as arguments of the utter failure of the National Policy. And this is done in the face of the efforts which they used right up to the 17th of September last in making the people believe that the tidal wave of depression was passing away. They forget, or assume to do so, that their own acts are the result of much of the depression that still exists, and it is most contemptible to make out that the National Policy or any other human means can in a day or a month remove the effects of a five years course of misrule. From the very first budget speech of Sir RICHARD JOHN CARTWRIGHT in the House of Commons, a thick cloud of discouragement settled down upon the people of this country which continued to increase in thickness and darkness till he was hurled from power; and now since the introduction of the fixed policy of Sir SAMUEL TILLEY the cloud is rising, the sky is clearing, and the whole business atmosphere is brightening, and the hum of enterprise is heard all over the land. The waters of the flood did not all assuage in a day, but in the way they came, they gradually disappeared, until the earth was dry and the people lived and prospered again. The evidences of returning prosperity to this country since the introduction of the National Policy are to be seen in our great centers of trade and commerce, and witnessed and proved by thousands of poor people who for a few years past have been starving for want of food as they could not get food without work. Because an editor is half starved he must not think every body else is in the same position, and the whole country is as depressed as himself. Extended spheres would give extended views, and when it is proved that our imports are less and our exports are increased, that expenses are less and receipts are increased in many of the large business houses of the country, and that hundreds of factories are at work which were formerly closed, and thousands of men are at work who were formerly idle, and that goods are as cheap as before, or cheaper; these things should convince the people, and they do convince them, that the times are getting better, notwithstanding the herculian efforts to recite and reiterate every tittle of failure, and bad balance sheet, and grumble—which always have and always will be heard from certain incompetent and discontented persons in business. The Free Trade enchantment which was tried by a five years rule of this country utterly failed to produce the certain good effects which the enchanters pretended their magic practice would bring about. It is fresh in the memory of all what surprising things were to be done by these enchanters, but like the magicians of Egypt they utterly failed. They tried again and again by their irresistable influence of magic arts, spells, charms and incantations, but there was a sham and delusion in the whole influence which became so visible at last that the people rose in their might and said "these enchanters must go," and they did go with Pharoh, chariots and horsemen. The true right will maintain itself. The principles will be upheld which are deserving of support, although enchantment may succeed for a while the delusion must fall and be put to shame. We have now a policy which is applauded by the far seeing and experienced experts of the day, and the country has a solid basis to work upon to build up our interests and industries without the magic spell of an enchantment.

WILLIAM NELSON, a colored man, has been sentenced to the Indiana penitentiary for a year and to pay a fine of $1,000 for marrying a white woman.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

The London *Shipping Gazette* of May 6th, gives us an idea of the situation of the war now waging in South America between Peru and Bolivia, and the republic of Chili, and how far that war affects the shipping interests of Great Britain in the guano trade.

"It has been reported, and the report remains uncontradicted, that the Chilian fleet has not only bombarded Pabellon de Pica and Huanillos, but that they had destroyed the shoots and platforms at those places required for the shipment of the deposits. It is stated by a member of the deputation, that his firm (Messrs. Lloyd, Lowe & Co., of London), who represent two-thirds of the tonnage, can state that there are now lying at the guano deposits, according to the latest advices, some 100,000 tons of British shipping, which, by vessels already due, will shortly be increased to 200,000 tons. It is needless to say that if this amount of shipping be detained an indefinite time waiting for cargoes the result must be disasterous to all concerned, and the interruption to trade most serious. It should be further observed that this statement only relates to those ports that are reported to be under blockade, and does not include those places in Peru and Bolivia where British ships are arriving or may have arrived, and where a blockading force may at any time make its appearance. Some ships have been fortunate enough to get away from Huanillos and Pabellon de Pica before the blockade was set up, but on subsequent arrivals there must, it is feared, be heavy losses, unless some influence can be exerted or, pressure brought to bear upon the Chilian Government to permit the reconstruction of the shoots and platforms destroyed by the Chilian fleet, and the shipment of guano by vessels now lying on the coast. It is to be hoped that our Government will take some steps to remedy and avert a state of things so disasterous to a considerable section of our shipping that the deputation which on Saturday waited on Mr. Bourke have sought the intervention of the Foreign-office. The request under the circumstances is by no means unreasonable. By the modern usage of Maritime warfare, a due and sufficient notification of blockade should be given by a belligerent in order that neutral shipping may have time to clear out with their cargoes, or otherwise avoid the blockaded port or ports. "It is at all times most convenient," said Lord Stowell, in the well-known case of the *Rolla*, "that the blockade should be declared in a public and destinct manner, instead of being left to creep out from the consequences produced by it." "It is certainly necessary," continues the same high authority, "that a blockade should be intimated to neutral merchants in some way or other." Now, from all that appears to the contrary, there was no public or sufficient notification of the blockade of the Peruvian ports by the Chilians. There was an intimation that war had been declared between Chili and Perue, aided by Bolivia, but no formal notice of blockade of any port or ports on the West Coast, so far as we are aware, or any intimation which might serve as a guide to our shipowners and merchants engaged in the guano trade. Furthermore, it is a modern requirement in Maritime warfare that a blockade, to compel the respect of neutrals, must be effective—that is shall be maintained by a force sufficient to present an evident danger to vessels entering. We are not informed whether this condition has been complied with. We know that the Chilian forces have in a reckless and apparently gratuitous manner destroyed at the two principal places on the coast of Peruo where guano is still shipped the means and appliances for loading vessels. Our Government of course cannot lose sight of the fact that to place any and every difficulty in the way of the enemies trade is a belligerent's right; but there are neutral as well as belligerent rights, and if it should appear that there has been failure in the matter of notification of the blockade, or in its maintenance, in disregard of the accepted rules of Maritime warfare, it will be competant to Her Majesty's Government, and moreover their duty, to demand compensation for the losses sustained by British subjects, and to see that their rights as unoffending neutrals are respected. It may also be that our Government will see their way to securing uninterrupted telegraphic communication with Perue under existing circumstances. Owing to the interdict in this respect imposed by the Chilian Government shipmasters cannot communicate with their owners nor their owners with them, which, it need hardly be said, increases to an immeasurable extent the existing embarassment. The deputation pointed very forcibly to the different course pursued during the war between Spain and Perue, when the Spanish Admiral merely planted his flag on the Chincha Islands in vindication of the soverignty of Spain, and left neutral ships to pursue their commercial operations without interruption. Of course we may expect to hear that Chili is a weak State, and that it is easy for England to put on a pressure which it might not be convenient to do with a stronger Power. But the answer—not given for the first time—is, that a weak State must not be suffered to abuse its weakness and that to inflict injury upon innocent neutrals in no way concerned in the pending hostilities, by a course of procedure which apparently derives no justification from the accepted rules of warfare among civilized States, is an act unworthy of any State in these days, and should not be tolerated."

A short while since a military officer purchased a handsome-looking horse from a stranger for $150. A day or two since the officer was out driving, when a man stopped him and claimed the animal, stating that it had been stolen from his field. He proved it to be his property, and the officer had to give it up, and now mourns the loss of $150.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The Montreal *Herald* announces that the LETELLIER question has been referred to Her Majesty's Privy Council, and that no decision will be arrived at until after Whitsuntide holidays.

—The writs for the election in Chambly and Rouville, of members of the Provincial Legislature, have been issued. Nomination in both counties has been fixed for the 10th June, and voting for the 17th instant.

—By an extra Canada Official *Gazette* of Wednesday, 4th inst., we perceive an Order in Council prohibiting the importation of United States cattle into any of the Provinces now constituting the Dominion of Canada.

—Our smaller politicians may yet take courage for HIS EXCELLENCY said in his speech at Kingston the other day:—"There is no office in this vast empire (meaning Great Britain,) which is not open to Canadians."

—The Americans had nearly ruined our twine and cordage factories until the new tariff laws came into existence. Now there is new life infused into the trade. Over forty flax mills have started. One mill is turning out a ton of twine &c. a day, and travellers on the road are doing well in the orders taken.

—A new Sewing Machine factory was started in Montreal, on St. Henri St., which has a capacity for turning out 500 machines a week. One hundred and twenty hands are now employed but it is intended to employ about 400 when all is completed. Added to this, about $200,000 of material to be used up annually, and it will give some idea of the importance of such a factory.

—His Grace the Duke of ARGYLL, Lady MARY and Lady ELIZABETH CAMPBELL and Lord WALTER CAMPBELL left New York on Wednesday *via* Hudson River Railway, for Niagara Falls. From that point the party will take the steamer down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, thence to Quebec to join the Vice-Regal party there. The Vice-Regal party will remain at Quebec eight days, after which they will proceed down the lower St. Lawrence on a fishing excursion which will extend over two or three weeks. Subsequently the party will visit Halifax and St. John, after which they will make a short sojourn at Quebec prior to visiting the United States.

—When the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon the GOVERNOR GENERAL by the Queen's University at Kingston last week, in the course of his remarks the GOVERNOR said:—"But here I occupy a position unknown in the constitution of other countries—as a political doctor, because whatever perscriptions I give must be such that they can hardly be visible to or appreciated by the public (laughter); they must be written in invisible ink (great laughter), and I can only give a perscription at all when I meet with other physicians in consultation; and any remedy given must be given, not by myself, although it may be administered by others of those whom I meet in consultation. (Great laughter.) This is a peculiar position, and one which is totally incomprehensible to many a foreign doctor."

—While on Monday last Lord LORNE was at the Military College at Kingston, in the course of his speech he said: "It will be your duty to command those who are called out for service, first of all for the defence of your own homes, but I doubt not that you will always remember that, in belonging to the Canadian Militia, you belong to an auxilliary force of the Imperial army whose services are constantly illustrating anew in distant and various climes, and against every kind of foe, the qualities of British valor and the virtues which have made Britain what she is. (Applause.) It is the proud fortune of those who follow that profession of which it has been finely said that "it is their trade to die," to know that by their life they not only foster those feelings of manliness and hardihood without which life is not worth having, but it is also under their protecting arm that every profession pursues its even way, and arts and commerce flourish and wealth increases in security. (Loud applause.)

—The Hon. Mr. MERCIER has been elected for St. Hyacinthe. This was naturally to be expected from the fact that the writ was withheld for eight months in order to manipulate the voters' lists and obtain the addition of some two hundred and fifty names to the roll of the town of St. Hyacinthe. The result however does not affect the relative position of parties in the Legislature, (notwithstanding the jubilance of the Grits of Lachute over it on Wednesday night by a small bonfire,) and leaves Mr. JOLY and his colleagues in the possession of the Government only by the indulgence of Mr. Speaker TURCOTTE as a majority of one (!) in the House, and the "temporary Government" sustained for the present. There is not to be found on record a Government carrying on business with a majority of one, except this, and it would have been far more honorable had the writ for the election been issued seven or eight months ago instead of being delayed as it has been. If the Liberals are in a majority in this Province it should be proved by fairer means than have been manifested since they came to power, and it certainly should afford greater satisfaction to themselves.

—Extinguish your camp fires carefully. There is a heavy penalty for leaving fires burning after the 1st of May.

—Mr. RUSSAM, who is carrying on the work begun by the late Mr. GEORGE SMITH, has just discovered at Babylon an octagonal cylinder, on the sides of which are engraved a history of the campaign of SENNACHERIB against King HEZEKIAH. This important find is to be sent to London for safe keeping in the British Museum.

Military Notes.

Our friend and Military correspondent of the *Volunteer Review* for many years past, Colonel Lovelace late of H. M. 19th Regt., and Turkish Imperial Cavalry, has we perceive in a notice of the Montreal *Star*, had the misfortune, when on duty with the Cavalry on the 24th ultimo, to lose his Turkish Decoration of the *Medjidie*, conferred on him by the late Sultan Abdul Medjid Khan, at the close of the Crimean war. A safe way of preventing such accidents to those who wear medals, is to have a small pocket cut in the breast of the Tunic in which to drop the same when on horseback or in violent motion.

The rifle barrels of the 13 Brooklyn Battalion, who paid their Canadian brothers in arms a visit from the States on the Queen's Birthday, are polished bright and not bronzed like British soldier's rifles, this is evidently copied from the French, as well as the style of uniform, mannual exercise and system of manœuvring.

The white summer helmet made of light materials and worn by the regular army in hot climates is being introduced into our Canadian Army. The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards and other corps having imported them from England. It is by far the most appropriate and the most comfortable head dress for our Canadian summer months.

The good people of Montreal were thrown into a fearful state of excitement on Saturday morning on learning of a foul murder having been perpetrated on a man of the name of QUENNEVILLE, an employee in the livery stables of Messrs. Morey & Co. The fiend also set fire to the stables which was after a good deal of exertion extinguished, but not before a large number of very valuable carriages were destroyed. No clue as yet to the murderers.

Dean Boomer, of Londen, had his pocket picked of $74, on Thursday forenoon, just before leaving for Kingston to attent the funeral of his sister, Mrs. Walkem.

Hailstones nine inches in circumference fell on Monday in Vencennes, Ind., one little boy was killed by the hail, another severely injured.

"VEGETINE,"

—WILL CURE—

SCROFULA,

Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of scrofulous or constitutional humor. It has permanently cured the worst humors in this section and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancers, Cancerous Humors.

The marvellous effect of VEGETINE in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing VEGETINE to their patients.

Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most indolent case of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases,

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of disease.

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effect of VEGETINE.

Erysipelas.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or pimply skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward applications can ever cure the defect. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores.

Are caused by an impure state of the blood. Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation.

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions developing upon them.

Piles.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

Dyspepsia.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

General Debility.

In this complaint the good effect of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

38—1m

NO SURRENDER!!



THOS. ROBINSON, & SON,

FLAG & BANNER PAINTERS,

Kingston, - - - - - Ont.

For further particulars send for circular.

30—m3.

Lachute Hotel.

St. Scholastique.

The undersigned has opened the above hotel for the accommodation of guests. It is situate opposite the depot, is entirely new and fitted up with all modern conveniencies, GOOD STABLING.

17y1 ANTOINE JOLY.

NOTICE.

Farmers' Blacksmith Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBER has re-opened his Blacksmith Shop on the Premises next East the Lachute College Building.

Shoeing a Specialty.

Thos. Palliser.

Lachute, April 11, 1879.

Great Advantage To Buyers.

IF YOU WANT

Cheap Felt Hats,
Cheap Dry Goods,
Cheap Boots and Shoes,
Cheap Stockings,
Cheap Knives & Forks,
Cheap Silver Tea and Dessert Spoons,
Cheap Groceries,
Cheap patent medicines,

CHEAP CANNED FRUITS,

SUCH AS

Peaches, Pears, Strawberries, and Plumbs,

Cheap Vegetables.

IN CANS SUCH AS

Green Corn, Green Lima Beans, and Tomatoes,

CHEAP FRUITS.

Green Apples, Oranges and Lemons, cheap. Fresh Figs, &c.

If you want Cheap Hardware, Nails, Forks, Shovels, Hoes &c., or if you want Cheap Coal Oil, Double Boiled Oil, Tanners or machine oil, Call at

F. X. BERTRAND.

WEST END LACHUTE.

Lachute, April 11, 1879.



FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC

Read Every Word.

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

Read the following Testimonials.

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

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:

Lachute, Dec. 21st, 1878.

For five or six years I suffered much from Indigestion, nausea and sick headache, most of the time very severely. Early in June last I had an LIVER PAD at Lowell for about four weeks. Since then I have not suffered from Indigestion, nausea or sick headache. I believe the Pad, and not the medicine.

ROBERT BANFORD.

We have tried the HOLMAN PAD with most thorough and beneficial results and found it to be all that is claimed for it. We heartily commend it.

Rev. William Lochead, Cenelon Falls, Ont.,
Rev. James G. Calder, St. Marys, Ont.
Rev. W. F. Bobbs, Cedarville, Ont.
Rev. James Gardiner, Brantford, Ont.
Rev. D. D. Currie, Carleton Place, Ont.
Rev. Geo Bigley, Smith's Falls, Ont.
Rev. J. A Ivesun, Strathroy, Ont.
Rev. Robert Walker, Bellaney, Ont.
Rev. W. C. Clendenan, Ont.
Rev. J. J. Rose, Brighton, Ont.
Rev. Geo Brown, Stirling, Ont.
Rev. W. Perrette, Brighton, Ont.
Rev. Robt Campbell, St. Charles Borromee, Montreal.
Rev. J. F. Stevenson, Emard Ch. Montreal.
Judge Chagnon, St. Johns, Que.
Judge Lozier, Belleville, Ont.
Richard Potter, Esq. Belleville Ont.
E. A. Becket, Esq. Cravenhurst, Montreal.
Madame Hamel, 88 Lagauchetiere St., Montreal.
G. F. Maitland, Esq. Brockville, Ont.
Geo Ley, Esq. Cornwall.
Mrs Evans, Sullian Street, Toronto, Ont.
C. F. Rees, Esq. 68 Jarvis Street, Toronto.
T. J. McFadden, Esq. 30 Peter St., Toronto.
S. C. Kanady, Esq. 187 Carleton St., Toronto.
Mrs Cane, Englington, Ont.
Arthur Robertson, Esq. Queen C. O. Ont.
John Saturus, Esq. Newmarket, Ont.
Dr. W. T. Frith, London, Ont.
Miss H. M. Spencer, Paris, Ont.
John Ingles, Esq. Bleury Street, Montreal.
T. H. Christie, Esq. Edmonton, Montreal.
N. Macphee, Esq. Dalkeith, Ont.
Wm. Saunders, Esq. Owen Sound, Ont.
James C. Bent, Esq. Burlington, Ont.
H. Mann, Esq. Bowmanville, Ont.
Wm. Cane, Esq. Newmarket, Ont.
James C. Ross, Esq. Clifton, Ont.
C. M. Hamilton, Esq. Napanee, Ont.
Mrs John Wilkinson, Whitby, Ont.
W. H. Mitchell, Esq. 198 St James St., Mont'l.
J. J. Hannan, Esq. 305, Notre Dame st., do.
F. Lapointe, Esq. St George St., Montreal.
O. P. Robert, Esq. Lachine.
J. A. Harte, Esq. 99 Notre Dame st., Mont'l.
P. Cox, Esq. 261 Notre Dame st., Montreal.
W. Walsh, Esq., Belleville, Ont.
J. T. Thompson, 279 St. Hubert st. Montreal.
D. M. Baird, Esq., 210 St. James st. Montreal.

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.

GENERAL OFFICES, 301 Notre Dame, Street, Montreal.

Supplied wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM HAY,

Lachute, P. Q.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has opened a Blacksmith Shop in the stand lately occupied by

WM. HAY,

and is prepared to give good satisfaction in every department of his business.

E. MILNER,

Late of St. Eugene.

Lachute, April 19, 1879. 31tw

THE

Accident Insurance Company

of Canada.

This is the First and only

Canadian Company

Devoting itself solely to the business of

Insurance Against Accidents,

And is the only one that has made the required deposit with Government for the special security of its Policy-holders. It therefore solicits with confidence the preferential support of the Canadian public.

427 WILLIAM HAY, Agent. Lachute, P. Q.

GREAT BARGINS

TO BE HAD AT THE

Montreal House,

ST. ANDREWS, Q.

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 large stock of Stationery.

Call and see for yourselves.

☞ Highest Market Price paid for good Butter and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

G. & M. SIMPSON.

St. Andrews, Aug. 22, 1879. 30tf

Queen of the Harvest.

CLEAN SEED GRAIN is of the utmost importance to every intelligent FARMER, as they will reap no more than they sow.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that he has purchased a new

Grain Separater

which will clean the grain perfectly without ANY WASTE, as the small and foul seeds can be ground for feed, but if left in the grain intended for sowing will be

Worse than Wasted.

Price for cleaning 1½ cents per bushel,—and clean seed wheat for sale.

JAMES FISH.

Lachute, April 2, 1879. 31—m2

DICK'S

CELEBRATED

MEDICINES!

—

DICK'S

BLOOD

PURIFIER



IT

TONES UP THE GENERAL CONDITION.

It will keep horses healthy, and enable the animal to eat coarse food, imparting

NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS.

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

A HUNDRED PER CENT.

It is also a specific for the eradicator of worms, and for coughs, colds, distemper, surfeit, &c. It is advised to be given to horses of all weights, as the quantity to be used for horses each have established. Unlike other preparations that are only to be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 50 cents per can.

DICK'S LINIMENT

FOR MAN AND BEAST.

Will be found superior to any gargling oil for Bruises, Strains, Galls 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, being free from all acid which causes blisters no irritation, and will not blemish the part affected. Price 50 cents per pot.

DICK'S HEALING SALVE

FOR MAN AND BEAST

Is unequalled for Chilblains, Sores or Flesh Wounds of any kind, securing on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail at

ALFRED PENN & Co.
251 Lachute, P.Q.

PUBLICATIONS.

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

Phillips; or, Solution of the Mystery which for Four Thousand Years has Shrouded the Great Pyramid in Egypt. By Charles Casey. New and Enlarged Edition. Price 65 cents.

By Pizzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland

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

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, onthly. Vols. I, II, and III, gilt edges, each $1.75

HINTS 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

THE BEACONSFIELD GRAPE VINE.

A CARD.—The unprecented success which has attended my experiment in cultivating in the open air, at my farm at Point Claire, this new and, to the climate and conditions of Canada, admirably adapted vine, and the host of enquiries in regard to its culture, consequent upon the very flattering notices it has received from the daily press has induced me to engage largely in its cultivation, and to supply the demand for these vines which has sprung up. For this purpose I have associated with myself a practical gardeneryman, Mr. Geo. J. Gallagher, the gentleman who first introduced the "Beaconsfield" to my attention. He will be happy to advise with intending purchasers, either personally or by letter, upon all matters connected with the culture and management of the vine. The "Beaconsfield" is hardy and easily cultivated. The fruit is large and sweet, and ripens upon the Island of Montreal fully two weeks in advance of the fruit generally imported.

J. H. MENZIES.

December 16th, 1878.

THE BEACONSFIELD VINEYARD, Pointe Claire, P. Q., Menzies & Gallagher, Proprietors.—The proprietors are prepared to supply vines of the "Beaconsfield" variety at the undermentioned prices:

Per dozen	$ 12.00
Per hundred	75.00
Per thousand	500.00

delivered, carriage paid, to any railway station in Canada.

Mr. Gallagher may be seen daily at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, and will be happy to advise with intending purchasers, either personally or by letter, upon all matters connected with vine culture, suitability of soil, time and manner of planting, pruning &c.

The public are informed that the name of this vine, "The Beaconsfield," has been registered in Canada, and cannot be used by any other than the undersigned proprietors.

All communications addressed to Mr. Geo. F. Gallagher, Windsor Hotel, Montreal, will receive prompt attention.

MENZIES & GALLAGHER.

Pointe Claire, Dec. 2nd, 1878. 16m6.

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	65 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	8 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One sqr. (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year	$10 00
Two " " "	15 00
One quarter column, per year	20 00
One half column, per year	30 00
One column, per year	50 00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year	04 00

A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements. Transitory advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

House for sale—R. Benn.
Public Notice, St. Andrews.
Brown's Household Panacea.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Harveys anti-bilious pills
Brown's worm lozenges.
Orange Meeting—Olivet Hall.
F. N. Beattie—St Andrews.
A. G. McArthur, Butcher—Lachute.

LOCAL.

MRS. G. A. CLUNIE is erecting a new board fence on her farm.

FROM the number of strawberry blossoms seen a good crop is anticipated.

LEGIONS of potatoe bugs have appeared since the late showers.

NEW BOATS.—We hear of several new boats in preparation for the river this summer

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—Arrangments are being made to have the Camp Meeting grounds illuminated at night, by means of the electric light.

LIVING GREEN.—The showers of Sunday last and since have done an immense deal of good. The whole face of the earth stands dressed in robes of living green.

EXCURSION.—There is talk of a grand excursion from Ottawa and Montreal to Lachute on Dominion Day to meet in Mr. Ireland's grove, where there will be a band of music and other entertainments.

CARDING TIME.—We notice large bundles of wool going to the Lachute Carding Mills, and again we see loads going down to Hamelin's, we presume the latter is in exchange for cloth, as his mill is not yet running.

NEW FENCE.—Messrs T. & R. Dobbie, have erected a barb wire fence, on Struant farm, along the Chatham road, which, it is said will remain in good condition for about 50 years. We pity the cow or horse that runs against it.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, etc.—We have much pleasure in noticing Mr. F. N. Beattie's advertisement in another column, and can speak with certainty of the excellent quality of his goods, which are sold at very reasonable prices.

AUCTION SALE.—The Auction Sales conducted by Mr. Todd on Saturday and Thursday last, were as sucessful as could have been expected owing to the busy season. A large quantity of goods were sold. There is to be another sale to-morrow afternoon and evening and continued every Saturday.

BREAD.—Lachute has the most obliging and efficient bakers of any place we know of. Their bread is always fresh and good, and now they have lowered the price two cents a loaf, showing their determination to keep to the city prices as well as quality, and shows the good effect of the N. P.

TOO THIRSTY.—There is need for caution and moderation in drinking in hot weather. Let our teetotlar readers remember that it is just possible to be intemperate in the use of water, as in the use of alcoholic drinks, and many persons injure themselves during the hot summer weather by drinking the wrong things, or by drinking too much of the right ones.

A RARE TREE.—It is said by a person somewhat versed in botany that a Cyprus tree stands on the bank of the river just opposite the residence of Mr Chisholm, and that very few such trees are known in Canada. It might be an interesting exercise for the pupils of our schools to find out by observation or otherwise how many kinds of trees there are within the limit of their own school districts.

WE would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisment of Mr. R. Benn. The house is one of the best finished in Lachute, and is situated in as pleasant a part of the village as could be desired. There is a good stable as well as other outbuildings, also a good well. Any one wanting a large and well finished house, should not allow so good an opportunity to pass.

LACHUTE is about to loose one of its most successful tradesmen, in the person of Mr. J. Allan, Butcher, who has sold his business to Mr. A. McArthur of Dalesville. Mr. Allan and family, will soon leave for Scotland, taking with them our best wishes. Mr. McArthur intends carrying on the business and we wish him all the success that has attended his predecessor.

ASSESMENT ROLLS.—According to the law as amended at last session of the Quebec Government, a meeting of the Municipal Council, will be held in the Court House, on Friday and Saturday, the 13th and 14th inst., for the purpose of revising the Valuation Roll, and upon this revision depends the correctness or incorrectness of the next year's Voters' Lists. It is to be hoped justice will be done and a lot of the occupiers and others whose names are now on the Voters' List, will be struck off, and others who have a right to be there put on, so that they will be entitled to their franchise. Let us have an honest and impartial Assessment Roll and Voters' List for once in this county.

NEW BUTTER TUBS.—We notice some very excellently finished butter tubs just turned out of the wooden-ware factory here, and understand that the trade is likely to be supplied for this district from this factory.

SMOKING.—The Q. M. O. & O. R. R. Cars are partitioned off so as to separate smokers from others in the second class carriages. This is a very creditable step, as much annoyance has been caused to persons travelling in the second class cars by those who use the weed.

Adjourned Sitting of the Circuit Court

Judge Bourgeois gave judgment yesterday in the following cases:

MUNICIPALITY OF HARRINGTON & UNION.
vs.
LAMOUSSE, *et al.*

This was a case in which parties were sued for taxes, and defended on the ground that the assessment was illegal because the office of the Secretary-Treasurer was not held either in the municipality or in that adjacent thereto. Judgment for defendant.

Appeal of D. Dewar against the action of the Council of the Municipality of St. Andrews in amending the valuation roll as made by the valuators on the ground of illegality and injustice. Appeal sustained on the ground that there was not evidence to shew that due notice had been given. In giving judgment, His Honor took occasion to call attention to the necessity for Municipal bodies complying with the formalities, that all evidence on which documents are homolgated or any matter subject to appeal decided, should be in writing so as to be laid before the Court, to which appeal is taken.

PRIDHAM.
vs.
SHAWEEN.

This was a case in which defendant was sued for arrears in rent and for ejectment for non payment. Judgment in favor of Plaintiff.

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

CONFLAGRATION !!!

Great display of Fireworks!

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—The few Grits of the East End celebrated the "splendid victory" gained in St. Hyacinthe, (I cannot see how it was a great victory, as they did not gain a constituency.) by *burning a couple of old tar barrels*. This large demonstration was superintended by FRISK, who kept it up by throwing in stones. Rumor says he put on some old *Advertisers* to make it burn brighter, but in vain, it soon died out. Then Frisk, whose eloquence, and freedom of speech are well known, took off his hat, and addressed the devoted few, after which he tried to get up a cheer, which was a miserable attempt, the groans being almost as loud as the cheers, except those for their Excellencies and the Queen, which he called for LAST! Small things please children.

Yours, etc.,
ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Lachute, June 5th, 1879.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards have accepted the invitation of the Utica citizens Corps to visit that city on the 4th of July.

The House of Commons reading-room will be enlarged during the recess.

The Wimbledon team sails on the 21st from Quebec.

It is said the Governor-General and Princess Louise will not return to Rideau Hall for four months. His Grace the Duke of Argyle will probably join the Vice-Regal party at Quebec.

The Princess Louise Dragoon Guards have been honored with an invitation from the 13th Battalion Brooklyn to participate in the Fourth of July celebration in that city. They offer to furnish the troops with horses, &c. They have also received a similar invitation from the citizens corps of Utica.

It is said that the Hon. Mr. Langevin will be knighted by the Governor-General, on his return from England.

A grand celebration of Dominion day is in contemplation in Ottawa. Volunteers from Toronto, Montreal and Quebec are to be invited.

Special prayers were offered up in the Methodist Churches on Sunday last for rain. They fetched it.—*Ottawa Herald.*

The interior of the tower of the Parliament building has been completed, and is now open to visitors. A door-keeper has been selected, and a registrar for visitors provided.

It is said two very handsome cars are being constructed by the Gilbert Car Manufactory at Troy, for the Marquis of Lorne. They are calculated to run on any road, and will be used in conveying the Marquis and Princess Louise on their extended trip in Western Ontario.

The Vice-regal party will return to Ottawa in time for the celebration of Dominion day, after which it is not unlikely that they will make a short visit, *incognito*, to the United States.

There is some talk of getting up a grand celebration here on Dominion day, and inviting regiments from Montreal, Toronto and Quebec to participate.

Mr. Dewdney, M. P. for Yale, B. C., has been appointed Superintendent for Indian affairs in the Northwest. This office was held by Mr. Laird, in conjunction with that of Governor of the Territories, but he resigned it on account of pressure of work.

Hon. Mr. Masson has so far recovered his health as to be able to resume his duties.

It is asserted that a joint stock company has been formed to publish a Conservative paper, but whether morning or evening has not been decided.

The workmen employed on the railway bridge above the Chaudiere have made a demand for an increase of wages. They have been paid 85 cents *per diem*, and now want $1.10. If their demand is not acceded to, they threaten to go on strike. Mill hands are being paid at the rate of $1. per day.

QUEBEC.

A trial is being made by several farmers in L'Islet of the adaptability to the Canadian climate of the amber sugar cane, which, it is claimed, will ripen in the same latitude as Indian corn.

The Windsor Hotel Company of Montreal give notice of application to Parliament for leave to borrow $100,000.

It is rumored that an order has been issued to all Colonial Governors to follow the advice of their Ministers in all matters that are not of Imperial interest.

The survey of the new Lake St. John Railway route is being brought to completion, and in a few days workmen will be engaged on the work.

J. A. Caron, Esq., of the city of Quebec, and H. C. Pelletier, Esq., of Quebec, have been appointed Queen's Counsel, by the Governor-General.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Quebec Bank, held on the 2nd inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected directors for the ensuing year:—James G. Ross, Esq; William Mitchell, Esq; R. H. Smith, Esq; William White, Esq; Sir. N. F. Belleau, K. C. M. G; Hon. H. G. Joly, Q. C, and John R. Young, Esq.

TORONTO.

Many years ago two children, brother and sister, were left orphans in London, England and were adopted in different families. Time went by, and they both emigrated to this country. In this city they met, but having adopted the names of their foster parents did not know each other. After a long acquaintance they were married and now have seven children. Until a few days ago they were in blissful ignorance of their relationship to each other, and would not yet have found it out but for some property having been left them in England, they were advertised for. The story is a strange one, but still it is true.

The grangers of York, Peel and Simcoe held a picnic at Victoria Park, on the 3rd inst. The day was very rainy, but nevertheless a meeting was held, and resolutions favorable to a national currency and the establishment of real estate banks were passed.

During the month of May, 809 English, 305 Irish, 224 Scotch, 112 Germans and 581 Norwegian immigrants arrived here. This is a great increase as compared with last year.

The new pavillion at the Horticultural Gardens was opened on Tuesday night with a concert by the Philarmonic Society. There was a large attendance of citizens.

The *Free Press* announces a Liberal land policy of the Hudson's Bay Company in putting farm lands in the market at once. The prices, however, will not be fixed until the Surveyor reports on the lands.

Shameful Outrages Committed by the Grits.

PORT COLBORNE, June 3.

The conservative picnic held at Lake view grove, in spite of the rain which fell heavily all day, was attended by about twelve hundred persons; had the day been fine, fully five thousand would have attended. Rousing speeches were made in favor of the candidate Mr. Near by Mr. C. W. Bunting, M. P., Mr. E. King Dodds, Mr. Wm. Buchner and Mr. F Van Norman. Bands from Thorold, Welland and Stonebridge were in attendance. The streets are crowded to night.

As an evidence of the violent Grit feeling existing in Monck over the prospect of the coming political defeat, several dastardly outrages have been committed on Conservative electors within the past week. Samuel Chadburn, a much respected Conservative farmer of the township of Canboro, has had the most valuable fruit trees in his orchard destroyed, and a notice fastened to his gate threatening to burn his dwellings and barns if he voted for Mr. Dodds. Another neighbor, Thos. Glennie, a moderate farmer, favoring the Conservative candidate, was also visited, and some of his property destroyed, and a notice affixed to his door that if he voted for Dodds he would be burnt out. Intense indignation has been aroused over these dastardly outrages, and moderate-minded men are asking "What next!"

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, June 5th, 1879.

Flour per barrel	$5 25 @ $5 50
Flour per bag	2 50 @ 2 65
Oats per bushel	0 45 @ 0 45
Corn " "	0 00 @ 0 70
Peas " "	0 65 @ 0 75
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	0 00 @ 2 60
Corn Meal " "	1 20 @ 1 30
Moullie " "	1 25 @ 0 00
Grue " "	1 00 @ 0 00
Bran " "	0 90 @ 0 00
Dressed Hogs "	5 00 @ 0 00
Pork per lb	0 08 @ 0 10
Beef " "	0 08 @ 0 09
Mutton " "	0 07 @ 0 00
Lamb " "	0 00 @ 0 00
Hay per ton	7 50 @ 9 00
Potatoes per bag	0 75 @ 0 85
Butter per lb	0 12 @ 0 14
Cheese " "	0 10 @ 0 14

BIRTH.

ARMSTRONG.—At Lakefield, on the 30th ult., the wife of the Rev. L. O. Armstrong, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BANFORD—FRASER.—On the 4th of June, By the Rev. John Mackie, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. William Banford, Merchant, to Elizabeth, fourth daughter of Wm. Fraser, Esq., of Lachute.

DEATH.

BYRNE.—At Chatham, on the 26th ult. Daniel Byrne, aged 89 years and three months. A native of the County of Kilkenny, Ireland.

FOR SALE!

IN the village of Lachute, a very desirable residence, pleasantly situated on the bank of the North River; contains ten apartments good cellar and outbuildings, including stable, carriage house, wood-shed &c, also a large garden. Terms made easy.

Apply, personally, to ROBERT BENN, proprietor, on the premises, or by letter,

R. BENN.

Lachute, May 31st, 1879. Vol. II, 40—tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WE the undersigned members of the Committee for building the Vault in the Carillon Cemetery, hereby invite all persons interested therein to meet in the Drill Shed, on Tuesday the 10th of June next, at FOUR O'CLOCK, p. m., to relieve the Committee from further responsibility and decide upon all matters relating to the future management of the Vault, etc., etc.

WM. FORBES,
ALFRED CARTER,
W. J. HARRINGTON,
Members of Committee.

St. Andrews, May 27th, 1879. 40—1w.

ATTENTION.

L.O.L. No. 713, will meet in Olivet Hall, Lachute, on Monday Evening the 9th instant, at 8 o'clock, Sharp

By Order
WORSHIPFUL MASTER.

Lachute, June 5, 1879.

ORANGE DISTRICT MEETING.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the District Lodge, of the County of Argenteuil, will be held in Olivet Hall, Lachute, on Friday, 13th June next, at 12 o'clock, (noon).

By Order of
WORSHIPFUL MASTER.

New Butcher Shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has acquired the premises, interest and good-will of the butcher business lately carried on in Lachute, by

JOHN ALLAN,

And is soliciting a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed upon his predecessor in the business, he will do his utmost to merit every confidence.

Having had ample experience in the Butcher business, the undersigned will at all times be prepared to meet the wants of his patrons.

Meat will be delivered in Lachute on Tuesdays and Fridays as usual, but those requiring joints, &c., at other times can be served by applying on the premises, near Lachute Mills.

A. G. McARTHUR.

Lachute, June 5, 1879. 40y1.

Auction Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell by Public Auction on their premises,

Front of Chatham,

On Tuesday, June 17th next,

A general assortment of Goods, Furniture, Farming Implements, Stoves, Carriages, Sleighs, &c., Comprising in part of:—

Mill and Pitt Saws, Iron Pumps, Spades, Forks, Saddler's Kit, Carriage and Cart harness, 2 Side Saddles, Trunks, Shoe Lasts, Spring beds, 1 Counter show case, 1 Office desk, Clocks, Brackets, 1 Carved mahogany side board, tie stands, Tables, Chairs, 1 Bunk, 2 Patent washing machines, 2 Patent churns, 1 Corner cupboard, 1 Velocipede, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Tinware, Boring machines, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made clothing, Sets of sculls, Rifles, Guns, 3 Revolvers (1 Colt's, one Smith & Wesson, large size), 1 Large coal oil tank, 2 Pairs Ox-bows, Sugar coolers, Window sash and blinds, Flower pots, Stone jars, 2 Cheese presses, Ploughs Wheels, 1 Turning lathe, 1 Hay screw, 1 Potash stand, Grind stones, Sleds, Sleighs, fire-proof paint, Cases of powdered bathbrick, 5 Large tin tea canisters for a store, Beaudetts, 3 Oak side-barrels, 2 Hutchmans, 1 Lounge, 1 Farmer's boiler with stove, Cooking, Double, Single, and Parlor box stoves, 1 Carved carriage (new), 1 Double covered carriage (plated), 3 Light buggies, 1 Light spring cart (iron axle) &c., &c.

With an assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, The complete machinery, in first-class order, for a "Muley" Saw mill, if not previously disposed of at private sale, and for which special terms will be given.

Sale to Commence at 9 o'clock a. m. Sharp.

TERMS:—Six dollars and under CASH, over that amount Ten months Credit by furnishing approved joint notes.

N. B.—Cheap Bargains can be obtained by private purchase at the Store on day of Sale, where all sales on that day will be for Cash only.

J. CUSHING & SON.

Cushing, May 26, 1879.

ALLEN'S HOTEL,

West-End Lachute.

THIS Establishment has undergone a thorough renovation during the past few months, and may now be reckoned among our FIRST CLASS HOTELS. A Dining Room airy and Tastefully Finished, capable of comfortably seating one hundred guests, has been added to the premises as well as some thirty bed-rooms, (all new). The parlours are furnished in first-class style. The table with the best the market can produce. Nothing will be wanting to render everything in fact to make the traveller comfortable and feel himself at home.

There are stables attached to the premises and good horses and carriages always in readiness for the accommodation of guests.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

F. W. ALLEN.

Lachute, May 15, 1879. 37tf.

Building Lots

AND

Mill Priviliges with Water Power,

FOR SALE

at low prices and on reasonable terms by

F. C. IRELAND.

New Millinery Just Received.

THE MISSES LOWE take this opportunity of returning thanks to their Customers for the liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and would respectfully inform them and the public, that they have JUST RECEIVED their

SUMMER GOODS,

and invite an early inspection of them.

Their Fancy Goods

AND MILLINERY

are of a SUPERIOR QUALITY and of the LATEST PATTERNS. Their

Cassimere Mantles, Sacques, Cloaks, &c.,

They can sell very low for Cash. DRESS and MANTLE TRIMMINGS in the Newest Styles and in great variety. They have also made arrangements for a fresh supply of new goods and the fashions monthly.

34tf.

Voters & Others!

ARE MADE WELCOME AND GLAD AT

F. N. Beattie's

Family Grocery and Farmer's

EXCHANGE,

St. Andrews.

Where a Fresh and Choice supply of

Groceries, Provisions, Teas,

Teas! and Teas of unequalled flavor,

SUGARS, SYRUPS, CANNED MEATS,

SOUPS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS,

BOTTLED JELLIES,

And anything else that taste or fancy can suggest to titillate the palate, are offering for sale at reduced prices.

There you can supply the table with every requisite, and avoid the oppressive heat of the kitchen.

There will also be found a good supply of

Stone and Glassware,

To Decorate every Table. Also a fine lot of *FARMING and GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.*

Agent for

WHITELY'S CELEBRATED TORONTO Mower. Also for SHARP'S SELF-DUMPING HAY AND STUBBLE RAKE, sold on the terms of "no equal or no sale," and other articles of Husbandry.

Cash paid for Produce and accepted in Exchange for Goods.

FAMILY GROCERY & FARMERS EXCHANGE,

St Andrews, P. Q. 11.40tf.

WOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the farmers and public in general that they have on hand over

250 Pieces of Woollen Goods,

Of over Fifty Different Styles,

All our own make,

and made from pure long wool at their factory at Hawkesbury.

Those wishing a good reliable article at moderate prices will do well to call on Mr F. HAMELIN, where we are building our new factory at Lachute on the west bank of North River a few minutes drive below Lachute Mills, where they will get their wants supplied with satisfaction.

Don't fail in calling. No trouble to show goods and quote prices.

Will allow for good clean wool in exchange for goods 35c. per lb.

38m1. HAMELIN & AYERS

Important Announcement.

C. T. WALES, & Co.,

Have now completed their large stock of Spring and Summer Goods, the greater portion of which was contracted for, previous to the Change of Tariff, thus offering special inducements in

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,

GROCERIES, &c., &c.

An Immense BANKRUPT STOCK of Boots and Shoes to select from, at unheard of prices

Fine Japan Teas, a speciality.

Call early and compare prices.

C. T. WALES, & Co.

St. Andrews.

C. T. W. & Co., are Agents for the celebrated "WANZER F." sewing machine.

37tf.

Lachute Foundry!

CHARLEBOIS & BROTHER.

THE undersigned having purchased the above establishment from the Estate of JOSEPH PILON & CO.

are now prepared to do all kinds of work in their line.

Stoves and Farming Impliments a

SPECIALITY

Turning lathes by steam power are attached to the establishment. *MOWING and REAPING MACHINES* and *THRASHING Mills* repaired in the best of style.

Give us a Call

before making any bargains elsewhere, as we can undersell any other establishment of the kind.

CHARLEBOIS & BROTHER.

Lachute, April 30th, 1879. 35—3m.

The Ritchie House,

Grenville, P. Q.

MRS. E. J. RITCHIE begs to announce to the public that she has RE-OPENED the above First-Class Hotel, in the Village of Grenville, for the accommodation of families and the travelling public.

In thanking her past patrons for their custom Mrs. Ritchie begs to assure them that the above House will be conducted strictly with a view to the comfort and convenience of guests. A first class table will be kept, and meals can be had at all hours.

GOOD YARD AND STABLING.

E. J. RITCHIE,
Proprietor.

Grenville, May 19 1879. 38y1.

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned begs to announce that he has taken out a License as Auctioneer for the District of Terrebonne, and is at present the only licensed auctioneer in this district, and that he has opened

SALE ROOMS

Next Door to BANFORD'S Store, at West-End Lachute, where he will be prepared to take orders for the Sale of Merchandise, Farm Stock, Implements, Furniture &c., &c.

31tf JOHN W. TODD.

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.

DEEDS, WILLS, Mortgages. LEASES. BONDS.

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.

AFFIDAVITS.

Agreements, &c.

MR. F. C. IRELAND, begs to announce that he is prepared to draw up contracts as above and also act as Agent for the sale and purchase of Real Estate, and to effect Insurance of all kinds.

Office:—LACHUTE MILLS.

Office Hours: 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 10, on the Front Range of Gore, Containing 150 acres, sixty acres cleared with good dwelling house, and other buildings. A large quantity of excellent cedar, and 700 maple trees suitable for a sugary.

For Terms and Conditions apply to

THOMAS ROGERS.

Lakefield, March 5, 1879 27tf.

NOW is the TIME!

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

WATCHMAN,

Devoted to the difusion of useful knowledge.

Subscription only $1. a year.

West End Tin Shop.

LACHUTE.

THE subscriber has on hand and will sell CHEAP.

SAP PAILS

SAP SPOUTS AND

SUGAR BOILERS.

Parties wanting a quantity will do well to call before purchasing. All kinds of TINWARE made to order on the shortest notice.

S. JAMES.

12-9m.

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. ☜



Horse Hay Rakes!

The most perfect

"SELF-DUMPER"

Now in use, and can be operated by any smart boy—simply by pressing the foot lever with the weight of the foot.

Manufacured by

FROST and WOOD,

SMITH'S FALLS, Ont.

Manufacturers of Light Reapers, Model Mowers, Steel Ploughs, &c., &c.

Theodore Davis, Agent,

39-41 St. Andrews, Que.



THE FIREPROOF CHAMPION

The only agricultural engine manufactured that is perfectly safe for Farmers use.

ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER FROM FIRE.

Don't spoil your Horses, Waste your Grain, and lose Time and Temper any longer with Horse Powers,

Insist that the man who thrashes for you shall use a Fire Proof Champion. Half cord of wood, 10 to 12 barrels of water run it all day.

Address,
Watrous Engine Works Co.,
Brantford, Canada.

GILT EDGED BUTTER.

The COOLEY Cans cost little more than the old milk pans.

Make more butter and of a finer quality.

Reduce the labor to a mere trifle.

Can be set in a cold spring of water, or used conveniently with ice, where there is no cold spring.

Now is the time to prepare for Storing Ice.

Order your cans early so as not to be delayed or disappointed in the spring.

Samples of the COOLEY Butter may be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where full particular may be obtained.

Wm. HAY,

Insurance and General Agent,

Lachute, Jan. 14, 1879. 21tf.

For Sale,

AT THE

Watchman Office,

Blank Notes and
Joint Notes of hand,
Blank Orders,
Bill-Heads,
Orange Certificates.
Summonses &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH.

WOODEN-WARE FACTORY, LACHUTE, P. Q.

THE above Factory is prepared to execute all orders for

Doors, Sashes, Mouldings,

And every description of Domestic and General

WOODEN-WARE.

Specialities to Order.

☞ First-class Workmanship and Moderate Charges.

Charles Drake,

16tf *Proprietor.*

M. & C. N. Co.



Steamer 'Manitoba'

Leaves Carillon every Monday and Thursday at 5.30 a. m. Returning, leaves Montreal Wednesday and Saturday at 5.30 a. m.

First Class Passage - - - - - 25 Cts.
Second do do - - - - - 10 Cts.

This Steamer has been fitted with a new and more powerful boiler, and thoroughly renovated throughout.

FREIGHT LOWERED TO CORRESPOND.

Geo. R. LOCKER,
Sec.-Treas. & Manager.

37tf.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO



MARKET LINE.

THE splendid steamer *PRINCESS* will begin the regular market trips to Montreal on

MONDAY, MAY 5TH.

Leaves CARILLON every *Monday* and *Thursday* at 6. a.m. Returning, leaves *Montreal every Wednesday* and *Saturday* at 8. a. m.

FIRST CLASS FARE - - - 25 Cts.
DECK FARE - - - - - - - 10 Cts.

Freight lower than any other line.

R. W. SHEPHERD.
President.

35—tf.

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 Magnet ic Oil that quickly permeates the system and effectually reduces inflammation and allays the irritation of the Nerves, thus giving the natural elasticity to the joints, strength to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action to the system.

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont.

Agents, Read This.

WE WILL PAY AGENTS A SALARY OF $100 a month and expenses, or allow a large commission to sell our new and wonderful inventions. Western sellers say. Samples free. Address,

SILVERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich. 40m5.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

[By request of a Committee from Olivet Division Sons of Temperance, Lachute, this column is opened for communications and articles on the Temperance question, and is under the management and Editorial skill of the Committee, consequently the Editor of the paper does not hold himself responsible for its contents.]

Only Sixteen.

Only sixteen, so the parents say,
Yet there on the cold, stony ground he lay.
'Tis the same sad story we hear every day;
He came to his death in the public highway,
Full of promise, talent and pride,
Yet the rum fiend conquered him, so he died;
Did not the angels weep over the scene?
For he died a drunkard, and only sixteen:
Only sixteen.

Oh it were sad he must die all alone,
That of all his friends not even one
Was there to list to his last faint moan,
Or point the suffering soul to the throne
Of grace, that rerchance God's only Son
Would say, "whosoever will may come."
But we hasten to draw a veil o'er the scene,
Only sixteen.

Rumsellers, come view the work you have wrought;
Witness the suffering and pain you have brought
To the poor boy's friends; they loved him well
And yet you dared the vile beverage sell
That beclouded his brain, his reason dethroned,
And left him to die out there alone;
What if 'twere yourson instead of another's?
What if your wife was that poor boy's mother?
And he only sixteen.

Ye freeholders who sign the petition to grant
License to sell, do you think you will want
That record to meet in the last great day?
When Heaven and earth shall have passed away,
When the elements melting with fervent heat,
Shall proclaim the triumph of right complete,
Will you wish to have his blood on your hard
When before the great throne we each shall stand?
And he only sixteen.

Christian men; rouse ye, to stand for the right
To action and duty, into the light,
Come with your banners inscribed, "death to rum!"
Let your conscience speak, listen then come;
Strike killing blows! hew to the line!
Make it a felony even to sign
A petition to license; you would do it I ween
If that were your son, and he only sixteen:
Only sixteen.

I had been speaking two or three evenings in a town in Vermont, and I had the hardest audience, to use a common expression, that ever I addressed in my life. They seem as if there was no making any impression upon them. They sat looking at one another, as much as to say, "I wonder what he is going to do next?" If anything that was calculated to make them smile, and one person began to titter, everybody looked at him, and he held down his head as if he were ashamed. It was a strange sort of an audience altogether. I said to them on the second night, "Gentlemen, I know by your looks that you will do nothing; I know that you do not intend to do anything; you have come here with a sneer on your face, and it would take three nights to address you, to get through that cloak and arrive at your hearts. There are some ladies, however, that can do something, if they will, and if they say they will I know they will. It is to them that I appeal. The next day, I was staying at a house in the town, when twenty-seven ladies came to see me. I assure you I was somewhat startled, for I had not been used to meeting such a committee; and although I have been before people for the last eleven years, I have a degree of diffidence that I never can get over; and, indeed, rather than have come here this afternoon, if I had not believed it my duty; I would have run the gauntlet between two rows of men, with knotted handkerchiefs, right across from here to Westminster. But I felt it my duty, and I came here shaking and trembling before you. And when these twenty-seven ladies came in, if they had not said anything to me, I think they might have been there till now, and I should not have said anything to them. "Well Mr. Gough," they said, "you told us last night to do something, if we only knew what we could do, we are willing to do something." "Well, I said, "It's rather a strange question to ask me. Have you a society of children here?" We call them in the United States, "cold water armies." "No, we have not," replied the ladies. "Then," said I, "there are enough of you to canvass this whole town, and to get every child, with its parents consent—not without—to adopt as principle of total abstinence. Get every child to sign the pledge; go to the ministers' houses, to drunkards' houses, to abstainers' houses; and I will leave town after to-night's meeting but will return on Saturday. If you get the children, and it is fine weather we can go into the grove, and have some singing and talking with the children and I believe good will be done." They said they would do so, and I felt satisfied that the thing would be done. We went at night to the place of meeting, a large room up two pair of stairs; for they would not let us have the place of worship, which is usually granted to us. Some one, however, said, "Hark! there is the bell ringing," and sure enough it was. The bell of the place of worship was ringing away, and such a ringing I never before heard. It appeared that the husband of one of the ladies had one of the keys, and she got it and opened the door and rang the bell as well as she could, thinking that when we once got in, they would not turn us out, and they did not. We had no lights, but the ladies went and obtained some candles, so that we had quite light enough on the subject of temperance. Now I am not saying that the ladies of London should do this. This was in a country village, where all could be done with perfect propriety, while in the city it would be an absurdity. But I am only showing what the ladies can do if they please. The next Saturday there was a band of music heard in the streets; not a very good band it is true; but they mustered as many instruments as they could to make a noise, and marched up the streets with a large banner, on which was inscribed the Ladies of Brattleborough—Teetotal or no husband; religion our safeguard; temperance our shield;" and they marched up with it, with 306 children into the grove. Several ministers were there, and spoke in behalf of the enterprise. The party then came down the streets again, and happened to pass by some young men who were in front of one of the taverns—young men of good families, who had nothing to do but to smoke cigars, and puff up the smoke in spiral wreaths around their hats. One of them said, "Listen! there is some music in the street." "Yes," said another, "they have been mustering an army I suppose," and they poohpoohed and sneered at the matter, as a great many persons do who don't know anything about it. At last, one of them said, "Hallo! what is that? 'The ladies of Brattleborough,—Teetotal or no husband,' well that's a good' un!" and the young men laughed and chuckled, and were very merry about it, and thought it a very absurd thing. But by-and-by, one of the young gentlemen found out that there was a certain Miss some one in that procession. He looked, and sure enough there she was; and at once he began to arrange his dress, put his cigar behind him, buttoned up his coat, and looked very demure. Now, the consequence of that movement was this that; the town was one of the most drunken towns in Vermont; the young men were going down to destruction by scores: they were growing in wickedness and dissipation; but before the sun went down that night, fifty-nine young men took the pledge. That was in 1844, and now there is not a single public house in Battleborough, but there is instead one of the most splendid water cure establishments we have in the United States. All this was done by the ladies setting their faces against the drinking customs of society. They put forth their power; it was like dropping a pebble into the ocean—the ripple not decreasing, but increasing, until it dashed with might and power on the opposite shore, and bearing upon its bosom men and women saved by their instrumentality. This shows that ladies have power, and we ask them to put it forth, in behalf of those who are exposed to the evils of the drinking customs of society. We maintain those customs are positively useless. Look at the presentation of wine as a beverage; it is simply a fashion; there is no good in it. There is a stimulus, I grant you; but that will not benefit your child. Every physician will tell you that an article which may be used as medicine to remove a disease, will always produce disease if it is given to a healthy person. The stimulus becomes a facination; to a nervous young man it is delightful. There is concentric influence on the brain, a thrilling of the nerves, a sending of the blood to the very tips of the fingers; it becomes a fascination, and the facination becomes a passion, and the passion becomes a disease; till the man becomes intemperate, and you find it a difficult matter to cure him.—*J. B. Gough.*

SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE GRAND DIVISION.

GRAFTON, May 28.—The semi-annual session of the Grand Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance for the Province of Ontario, opened in this village in the Town Hall yesterday at 2 p. m., Bro Caswell G. W. P., in the chair. The meeting was well attended, by representatives from the West, which I am sorry to say cannot be said of the eastern portion of the Province, the only representatives being, Bro. Manning, P.G.W.P., from Almonte, and Bro. Geo. P. Bliss, P.D.G.W.P., from Ottawa. This session was a most successful one for the order. The business was of the most important character, and was transacted to the satisfaction of all present. The members seemed to be *alive* in this section of the country—if the mass meeting held after the close of the session this p. m., is an example of the interest taken in the cause by all persons. The meeting in the evening was presided over by the G.W.P., Bros. Ross, Millar and Wilson, P.G.W.P.'s and G.S., Bro. Mester gave an address on the progress of the order, and the good it was endeavoring to do for mankind in general. A most pleasing feature of the evening was the public presentatian of a national division regalia to P.G.W.P. Wilson, who is in his 79th year, and is still as active as a great many of our young men; he has been serving under the temperance banner for over 39 years. The presentation took the old veteran so much by surprise that he could hardly reply.

A splendid Brass Band was in attendance during the evening, and played some selections which would be a credit to many of our city bands. The next session of the G. D. will be held in Almonte, one the 1st Tuesday in December, 1879, at which the election of officers takes place. The members of the order seem to forget that it is expected of them to attend the semi-annual session as well as the annual session, and it is to be hoped the members in the East will take this hint given in a kindly feeling.—*Ottawa Free Press.*

THE FARM.

We shall be glad to receive letters from our friends on any subject connected with Agriculture, especially as to the formation o Farmers' Clubs and the best means of improving our butter standard. All communications will receive immediate attention, and the names of the writers will not be divulged if they so wish.]

WILL A VILLAGE COW PAY?

"Will it pay to keep a cow, in village or city?" asks a reader of the *American Agriculturist*, a professional man, living in a village. He "has a stable, can get pasturage during six summer months at 37½ cents a week; a boy will drive the cow to and from pasture and milk her night and morning, and feed and milk her in the winter for one sixth of her milk. Hay costs $12 a ton; bran, 1½ cents per lb. I can buy milk at 4cents per quart, or sell any surplus to neighbors at the same price." A fair cow ought to average 10 quarts a day, 270 days in the year, or 2,700 quarts. Deducting one-sixth or, say 500 quarts for the boy, leaves 2,200 quarts, at 4 cents, equal to $88. Six months' pasturage, $10 about 3 tons of hay, $36; 1,000 pounds, bran, 6 lbs. a day for six months, $13. Total cost, $58. Profit, $30. The value of the calf, and especially of the manure, should be worth much more than the risk and any depreciation in value. At these figures of cost, the cow would pay $8 profit, reckoning the milk at only 3 cents per quart. The *best* profit would come thus; Buy in spring a fresh milch cow, a fair milker of common breed; keep her from breeding; milk her 6 to 8 months, or until she ceases to give 7 quarts or more a day, then dry her quickly, feeding a few bushels of corn meal, until she gets in good condition for beef, and sell her to the butcher. Farrow cows thus treated, take on flesh very rapidly, and make very good beef, if only 6 to 8 years old They will sell for nearly as much for beef as they cost in spring, and the winter's keep, and loss of three months' time are saved. We much prefer a farrow cow's milk, especially for younger children. A fresh, good milch cow, bought in autumn, will yield fairly during winter, and though farrow will keep up milk on summer pasture, and can be *beefed* in autumn, or when she fails in profitable milk flow. We should keep our own farrow cow, even if compelled to reside in a city, hire a stable, and feed hay, meal, and bran through the year.—*American Agriculturist.*

WHY AND HOW TO GROW SWEET CORN.

Plant only where the ground is warm. The best of sweet corn seed will often fail in a wet, cold soil. For dairy use, on clean land, it is drilled in rows three feet apart, and two inches in the row. This reduces the size of the stock so that only very small ears form; yet it gives light and air sufficient for the stocks to be rich in saccharine matter. It makes an excellent green for the trying months of August and September, when pasturage is short. When green corn is getting too hard for eating, the stocks should be cut, as the maturing of the ear draws much of the sweet from the stock. Any one that has never fed sweet corn stalks will be surprised at the result, in the increase of quantity and the richness of the milk, and most of all, that both horses and cattle will eat all the stocks, while they eat only the foliage of field corn. If sweet corn is grown in hills care should be used to secure a good stand, as five or six stalks per hill will produce as large ears as if there were only two. Corn grown in this way, as soon as the ears are fit for table use, is cut and fed to the hogs. They eat all the stalks and make most satisfactory growth. If kelp is scarce and work pressing, the hogs are turned into the corn. This method involves some waste, but not as much as one would naturally suppose. Some years ago the west raised a large acreage of sugar cane. It was found to exhaust the land rapidly. Sweet corn, cut at the time the corn is ready for table use, will yield as much juice to a given bulk as sugar cane, and make as good an article of syrup, at a much reduced cost, as the ears of corn pay well for the culture of the soil. So the syrup costs only the cutting of the stalks and the cost of manufacture.—*Examiner.*

FACTS ABOUT POTATOES.

The varities that make a large growth of top should be planted in hills three to three and a half feet each way; while such varities as the Alpha and the King of Earlies should be placed in drills or hills not over twenty inches apart, so as to shade the ground, which not only increases the yield per hill, but makes a difference of nearly 15.000 hills per acre. A sandy loam, or any loose, open soil is best. If the land is stiff and hard it should be stirred often while the tubers are forming, so as to give them a chance to breath and grow large and smooth. Three parts of unleached ashes to one of plaster and one fourth of salt, makes a good and cheap fertilizer.

If one pound of pure Paris Green is thoroughly mixed with the above, a day or so before using, and spread as a top dressing in the course of the season, but little damage will result from the potato bugs. Paris Green is most effectually and economically used by mixing a table spoonful of Paris Green in a pailful of water, and applying with sprinkling pot made for the purpose. I perfer using Paris Green to those machines that are used for brushing or scraping off the bugs, as they bruise and mangle the vines so as to injure the crop. Last season I planted at intervals in a few days, in different places from early in the season up to the second of August, and found that the varieties that were planted very early suffered less from the bugs. Some early Ohio, planted on the 17th day of July, did not seem to be injured by the bugs, as they yielded remarkably well.

I had a mare some years ago that had a large wart on her side where the harness rubbed and kept it sore. In summer flies made it worse. To prevent this I put on a good daub of tar, in a few weeks the wart was killed and disappeared. I have frequently tried it since on cattle and horses, and seldom had occasion to use a second application. The remedy is simple and effectual.

BALLOONS IN WAR.—The British War Department is on the point of at length adopting war balloons into the land and sea services. Moveable apparatus for inflating and manipulating military balloons in the field, have just been completed at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and been tried with two new baloons, specially constructed for military purposes. The appliances consists of a portable tank, weighing 400 lbs., containing iron shavings, together with a portable boiler and furnace. These appliances can be moved about with troops on the field or on vessels at sea. Hydrogen is generated by a passing stream through the iron turnings. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made it is in contemplation to send a few war balloons out to Zululand.

LADIES COLUMN.

FASHION NOTES.

Coffures remain low.

Belts are again in fashion.

Large bonnets do not take.

Pleated skirts are very popular.

Shoulder capes are very fashionable.

Clinging dresses already look old-fashioned

Plain skirts without flounces are coming in vogue.

Small boys and girls wear dresses precisely alike.

All light fabrics make up well in pleated kilt skirts.

Small children wear boots and shoes without heels.

Short basques are de rigeuer, with panier draperies.

Paniers grow larger and rise higher around the hips.

Elbow sleeves are to be worn again for street costume.

Black Brussels net bonnets bid fair to be very fashionable.

Untrimmed round skirts are preferred for travelling use.

Travelling dresses are made with no trimming or very little.

Plain skirts, as yet, are worn only by very fashionable women.

Children's garments have large square pockets back of the hips.

Small boys wear hats. Small girls wear bonnets or close caps.

Small boys and girls dress precisely alike except in the bonnet or hat.

Medium sized gypsy and *directoire* bonnets take the lead at the moment.

Slips with yokes and Spanish flounces are the first short clothes of both boy and girl babies.

The hat and bonnet alone show the difference between a small boy's and a girl's dress at present.

Worths drapes wide sashes strait around the hips of many of his old costumes, fastening them with large fancy buckles on one hip.

The draperies of plain skirts are made short, *en panier* and bouffant around the hips, with a very short apron or none at all.

A pretty belt is formed by a wide watered ribbon passed around the waiste, with one very long flat loop and two longer ends hanging directly down the front.

OTTAWA, May 21.—Just before the Vice-Regal party left the Ottawa Ladies' College, Mrs. Mackenzie, an elderly lady, asked to be presented to Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. The request was granted, and in the course of a brief conversation Mrs. Mackenzie stated that the Princess' grandmother, the Duchess of Kent, had taught her the alphabet. The Princess shook the old lady warmly by the hand, and seemed very much pleased.

Canadian ladies will be interested in knowing how much pin-money their sisters in England receive. The London *Queen*, a high authority in fashionable circles, in an article on the subject, says that $2,500 a year is the usual sum allotted in the highest grade of life, even in the case of men who have from $100,000 to $150,000 a year. A lady whose husband has from $15,000 to $30,000 would get annually from $1,000 to $2,000.

A CLEVER PRINCESS.

"Princess Beatrice is beyond doubt the cleverest member of the royal family; in fact, we doubt if there be any unmarried Princess living who possesses her amount of mental ability. As a child she simply astonished and nonplussed poor Dean Stanley, who could not answer the shrewd theological riddles offered him by the young Princess for solution. We could tell a thousand anecdotes of her marvellous precocity, but will reserve them for another day. Suffice it for the present to say that she has one hero and idol, and that hero is her brother, the Prince of Wales. He simply thinks 'Bertie' perfect, and the model of all that is best and good. H. R. H. always petted and spoiled her as a child, and, after the Princess Alice, she is his favorite sister."

FILIAL LOVE.—Filial love should be cherished. It has, especially, a softening and ennobling effect on the masculine heart. It has been remarked, that almost all illustrious men have been distinguished by love for their mother. It is mentioned by Miss Pardoe, that "beautiful feature in the character of the Turks, is reverence for the mother. Their wives may advise or reprimand, unheeded, but their mother is an oracle, consulted, confided in, listened to with respect and deference, honored to the latest hour, and remembered with affection and regret even beyond the grave." "Wives may die," say they, "and we can replace them; Children perish, and others may be born to us; but who shall restore the mother when she passes away, and is seen no more?"

The best dowry to advance the marriage of a young lady is, to have in her countenance mildness, in her speech wisdom, and in her behaviour modesty.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh shopping: I was with a friend in a confectionary store yesterday, and while we were there a lady and gentleman came in—a plainly-dressed pair, without even a servant in attendance, and without any assumption of state whatever. The lady gave her orders in a loud but not unmusical voice, speaking altogether in French selected a number of April gifts ("April fish," as they are called here) for her children, and inspected all the April novelties, mingling freely and unostentatiously with the other purchasers. It was the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh. She has become much thinner, and her face has in consequence lost the heavy look that was its chief defect. She has a lovely blooming complexion, and but for a chin of undue shortness would be a very pretty woman. She is tall and graceful, and her figure was displayed to advantage in the very simple jacket of black braided cloth that she wore over a black silk skirt.—*London Letter.*

The Princess Christian is the most skilled needle woman in England. She is also a musician of superior excellence, and a wonderful house-wife and farmer. Her poultry yard and dairy are models of excellent management. Not the least of her talents is one for cooking. Every day, when the Queen is at Windsor, she prepares with her own hands a dish for her lunch, which is sent up to the castle in a Norwegian apparatus for keeping it hot.

ENGLISH VS. AMERICAN GIRL.—The English girl spends more than one-half of her waking hours in physical amusement, which tends to develop and invigorate and ripen the bodily powers. She rides, walks, drives, rows upon the water, runs, dances, plays, sings, jumps the rope, throws the ball, hurls the quoite, draws the bow, keeps up the shuttlecock—and all this without having it pressed forever upon her mind that she is thereby wasting her time. She does this every day until it becomes a habit which she will follow up through life. Her frame, as a natural consequence, is larger, her muscular system better developed, her nervous system in better subordination, her strength more enduring, and the whole tone of her mind healthier.

Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, having reared all her children, is about to re-enter the ministry. She was the first woman ever ordained in America.

MUTTON BROTH.—Cut three chops from the best part of a neck of mutton, and remove the fat and skin. Beat the meat on both sides, and slice it thin. Put it into a small sauce-pan with a pint of water, a little salt, and some crusts of bread. You may add a little parsley and a sliced onion if allowed. Cover the sauce-pan and set it over the fire, boil it quickly and skim it. It will be ready in half an hour.

BEEF TEA.—Scrape one pound of lean beef into fibers on a board; place the scraped meat in a sauce-pan and pour half a pint of boiling water over it; cover closely and set on the fire for ten minutes; strain into a teacup; place the teacup in a basin of ice cold water; remove all the fat by means of immersing a piece of blotting paper or by skimming; pour into a warm cup and serve. This is a quick way to make beef tea.

BEEF SOUP.—Prepare the extract as indicated in No. 2; add a tumbler of boiled milk slightly thickened with flour (see that there are no lumps in it); flavor with extract of celery.

A POOR RULE THAT WON'T WORK BOTH WAYS.—Secretary Starkey says it is all very well for folks to laugh over the story that when a child is born to a family, the water board increases the rates instanter in that family, but claims a score on the other side when it is related as a fact, that a short time ago a solemn-faced man alighted from a carriage in front of the water office, and stalked up to one of the clerks delivered himself as follows;—"See here mister, you just want to knock off a little on my water bill next quarter." "Why so?" enquired the clerk. "Don't you see?" pointing to the crape on his hat, "my wife is dead, and that only leaves three of us in the family. I've just come from the funeral and thought I'd stop and give you notice."—*Detroit News.*

—The coming woman has really come and has established herself in San Francisco, where she is practising law. Her name is Mrs. Clara Foltz. She is described as sitting in her office at a table covered with legal works—a bright, fair-haired, rosy-featured, matronly woman, neatly attired in a dress of dark material, over which was worn a most non-judicial checkered apron. To an interviewer she said: "There is nothing to be said about me. I originated from the cradle, the washtub, the sewing machine and the cooking stove. I have educated myself and am now trying to earn a living for myself and little ones by practising law, and I mean to succeed, and that's all there is to be said of me."

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

60 à 80 hommes travaillent à faire à la résidence vice-royale à la citadelle de Québec les réparations nécessaires en vue de la prochaine visite de son Excellence le gouverneur-général et de Son Altesse Royale la princess Louise.

Il est probable que trois des ministres fédéraux se rendront prochainement en Angleterre, Sir John et M. Tupper pour l'affaire du Pacifique, M. Tilley pour les opérations financières.

On assure que M. Fabien Vanasse, avocat de Montréal doit poser sa candidature dans le comté d'Ymaska, dans les intérêts du parti conservateur. Le candidat hibéral est M. Gouin, l'ancien adversaire de M. Gill.

Le gouverneur-général et la princesse Louise ont visité mardi, le couvent de Sacré-Cœvr, à Hochelaga. Les hôtes distingués ont été enchantés de la réception. Le parti vice-royal s'est rendu hier à Kingston.

On dit qu'une dépêche vient d'être adresse d'Angleterre par le ministre des colonies à tous les gouverneurs leur enjoignant de se conformer à l'avis de leurs ministres dans toutes les questions qui ne touchent pas directement aux intérêts impériaux.

Mgr. l'archevêque Taché est arrivé de Manitoba à Montréal. Sa Grandeur doit s'embarquer bientôt pour Rome, accompagnée des Revds. MM, Lacombe et Leduc. La santé de l'illustre prélat laisse beaucoup à désirer.

Samedi dernier le gouverneur-général a conféré au nom de Sa Majesté, les titres de chevaliers de l'ordre de St. Michel et St. George aux Honorables M. M. Tupper, Tilley, Campbell, Carl wright, et Howland. Sir N. F. Belleau, a été nommé commandeur du même ordre.

Nos félicitations aux nouveaux chevaliers.

Lundi dernier, il est tombé 5 pouces de neige à la Rivière de la Madeleine, dans le comté. Il a neigé également à Cloridorme, dans la Gaspésie. Il n'y a point de doute que la température exceptionellement froide que nous avons eu dernièrement a causé beaucoup de dommage aux maissons.

L'hon. M. Cambell, ci-devant receveur-général, abandonne ce département qui est aboli, et devient maître-général des postes à la place de M. Langevin, qui devient ministre des trauvaux publics, l'hon. M. Tupper prenant le titre de ministre des chemins de fer et canaux le département des travaux publics se trouve ainsi divisé en deux, mais le nombre total des ministres reste le même.

On lit dans le *Courrier de Maskinongé.*

Il nous fait plaisir d'apprendre que la manufacture de laine d'Yamachiche appartenant autrefois à la société Lajoie & Cie et qui avait suspendu ses opérations depuis au delà de deux ans, a recommencé le premier de Mai, sous les noms et raison sociale de Rieutord et Delisle.

Le gouverneur-général et la princesse Louise ont visité, lundi matin la manufacture de coton Hudon, à Hochelaga et la raffinerie de Redpath. Ces deux manufactures étaient en pleine opération et indiquaient, dans une certaine mesure la prospérité qui s'étend graduel. lement mais sûrement snr toute la Puissance. La raffinerie seule emploie 450 personnes, et produit cent tonneaux de sucre par semaine.

Des morceaux de grêle de 9 pouces de circonférence sont tombés à Vincenne Ind. Un enfant a été tué par la grêle et un autre a été blessé.

Le gouverneur général et la princesse Louise arriveront à Québec le 4 juin prochain, sur un vapeur. Ils débarqueront à 10½ heures du matsn au quai de la Reine.

L'hon. M. Langevin s'est-embarqué hier, le 29, à Liverpool, pour revenir au Canada ainsi que M. Joly.

We Regard Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup as invaluable for the purpose for which it is designed, and would have it if its price were double what it now is. We shall do all in our power to introduce it among our friends and acquaintances.—[Henry A. Hitchcock, Sturbridge, Mass.]. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic and sure to regulate the bowels' gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.

"Burns and Scalds."—If you are so unfortunate as to injure yourself in this way, we can suggest a remedy that will (we speak from experience) soon relieve you of all pain and quickly heal the wound; it costs but twinty-five cents and is sold by all Druggists—ask for Perry Davis' Pain-Killer.

A Dull Leaden Expression of Eye in Children, is most frequently the result of worms in the stomach. It is no wonder the little ones feel badly, when the worms are demanding constant food. Give them [the worms] a dose of Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges, and work them out of the system.

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. E. Robson, minister, 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. A. Derome, 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.—Robert G. Meikle, Esq.

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron., Esq Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick Dwyar, William McGhat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G Meikle.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Boa, Esq, and John McAlister, Esq (Geron.) 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 11th 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 Bourgeous, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 17th, May 25th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th, *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute.

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.

BEECH RIDGE—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three and a half miler form Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

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

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 tai weekly.

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

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

INDINA—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 semi-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 semi-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.

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.

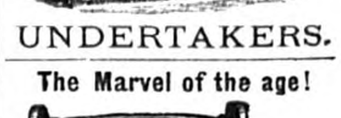
On the first Saturday, Chatham No, 1 meets at No, 6 school at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the last Monday, St, Andrews, No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

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 Coommissioners now when and where to find them in session.

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THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1879. NO. 41

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The above paper is printed and published

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

LACHUTE, County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, by D. KERR, & 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.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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Professional Cards.

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OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

DENTISTRY.

B. H. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Is at Lachute, 16th, 17th and 18th, of every month.
Private Room, next to Fraser and McOuat's Store.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Office in the Court House, Lachute. 17tf.

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J. N. GREENSHIELDS.
Oct. 12, 1y

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

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

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

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Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C. L.
Melbourne M. Tait, B.C.L.
Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A., LL. B.
John Bethune Abbott, B. C. L.
Harry Abbott, B. C. L.
Oct. 5, 1y.

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ADVOCATES, Etc.,
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MONTREAL.
J. PALLISER, B.C.L. F. A. KNAPP, B.C.L.

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ADVOCATES,
St. John Street, Montreal.
EDWARD CARTER, Q. C,
L. R. CHURCH, Q. C.
J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q. C.
Jan. 2nd, 1879. 18-1y

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

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

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

DENTISTRY!

DR. R. A. ALLOWAY, Surgeon Dentist, of Montreal, will visit the undermentioned places for the present, monthly, as follows:—
Lachute.—At the Queen's Boarding house, the First Monday and Tuesday, of each Month.
Grenville.—W. Thompson, Russell house, Wednesday and Thursday.
Buckingham.—Capt. McNaughton's, Friday and Saturday Evenings, until further notice. CHARGES MODERATE. 51tf

Business Notices.

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

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Sept. 13, 1877. 8-tf.

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Capital $1,000,000. Gov. Deposit $50,000
Head Office for the Province of Quebec,
119 St. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Montreal.
Risks taken at Current Rates.
W. HAY. Agent, Lachute.
JOHN F. NOTT, CHAS. D. HANSON, Joint Gen. Agents. 42y1.

Robert Lovell,
VETERNARY SURGEON,
Of Vankleek Hill, will be in Lachute, at Roberigue's Hotel, on Thursday, 1st. May.
Any persons having horses wishing to consult him will do well to call and see him. Should he meet with sufficient encouragement it is his intention to make fortnightly calls.
References to Gentlemen whose horses have been benefitted by his treatment.—Messrs Hamilton Bros, H. Mills; Rev Mr. Cormier, Alexander M Mongenais, and H. McMullen, Rigeaud, and others. 28m3.

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

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All kinds of Hair-work, Perfumes, &c., Wholesale and Retail.
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Wigs, Bands, Switches, &c., made in the latest styles, and at lowest prices. Orders by mail attended to punctually at
357 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. 28y1.

THE CITY HOTEL,
78, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.
CHAS. LARIN,
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened at his old stand, as above, where he will continue, as formerly, to keep a first-class house.
Good Board for $1.00 per day, or 25c. per meal. Horses. 50c. 31y1.

H. J. McMARTIN V. S.
GRADUATE of the Montreal Veterinary College in connection with McGill University, will be at P. RODRIGUE'S HOTEL in Lachute on Tuesdays of each week, and the remainder at SAUVE'S HOTEL, St. Andrews. Special attention given to the examination of horses for soundness and the treatment of all the diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, etc.
P. S.—Ridglings or Creptorchides, Horses, Colts, etc., casterated on the most scientific principles. 35—1y.

Victoria Foundry.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased the Foundry and Business of
Messrs. G. DORMER & SON,
Beg to announce that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work done by their predessors. Also, that they will shortly put in
ADDITIONAL MACHINERY,
When they will be able to supply
Castings and Machinery
Of every description of as good quality and at as low prices as any other shop in the Dominion.
McOuat & McRae,
Lachute, April 17, 1879. 33tf.

CALUMET!!!
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A General Store at the Calumet, a little west of W. Walker's. Flour and Oatmeal Mills, and of the Railway Station. He buys and sells for cash, Farm Produce, and Cordwood; offering his goods, in each instance, at Montreal prices. Farm Produce bought and sold on commission. The Lumber Business of J. K. Ward, on the Rouge River, is attended to here; the Local Office of the Rouge Boom Co., is held here also; and an Agency of the Hochelaga Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
R. LANIGAN.
Calumet, Feb. 1879. 28m3.

PAINTING, PAPERING, &c.
MR. HUGH McRAY, begs to announce to the people of Lachute and vicinity that he will do all kinds of house PAINTING TINTING, &c., &c., at short notice, and in good style. Orders left at his residence opposite the New Factory, West-end Lachute, will receive prompt attention. 28y1

ALLEN'S HOTEL,
West-End Lachute.
THIS Establishment has undergone a thorough renovation during the past few months, and may now be reckoned among our FIRST CLASS HOTELS. A Dining Room airy and Tastefully Finished, capable of comfortably seating one hundred guests, has been added to the premises—as well as some thirty bed-rooms, (all new). The parlours are furnished in first-class style. The table with the best the market can produce. Servants attentive and obliging—every thing in fact to make the traveller comfortable and feel himself at home.
There are stables attached to the premises and good horses and carriages always in readiness for the accommodation of guests.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
F. W. ALLEN.
Lachute, May 15, 1879. 37tf.

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER II.

VERA AND HER HOME.

With slow and thoughtful steps, the young girl pursued her way, finding a path where, to another, there would have been only a tangled forest, growing among steep ridges and jagged rocks. But the freedom and ease with which she picked her way with almost noiseless tread, might have deepened the impression that in some occult manner she was akin to the wilderness in which she seemed so much at home. Having crossed a rocky hill, she entered a grassy foot-path, and soon approached a dwelling whence gleamed a faint light. Though her steps apparently gave forth no sound, they were heard, for suddenly innumerable echoes filled the silent valley, and two dogs, that must have been large and fierce judging from their deep baying, came bounding toward her. With a low laugh, she said:—"Here's 'Much ado about nothing.' There, there, Tiger and Bull. You are silly dogs, not to know me."

The great dogs fawned at her feet and licked her hands, and, by the humblest canine apologies, sought forgiveness for their rude greeting.

The light from within fell upon the somewhat haggard and startled face of a man who stood upon the door-step and peered out into the darkness.

"It's only I, father;" and in a moment the girl was at his side.

The man responded but slightly to her caress, and, entering the one large living room of the cottage, sat down, without a word, in its most shadowy corner, seemingly finding something congenial in its gloom.

"What has kept you so late, Vera?" asked a woman who was taking from a rude cupboard the slender materials of the evening meal.

"I was watching a queer little sail-boat, mother."

"Sail-boat, sail-boat; has it landed near us?" asked the man, starting up.

"No, father. I watched till it disappeared down the river," said the girl, soothingly.

"That's a good child. Still it does not signify; no one could have any business with me."

But the slight tremor of excitement in the girl's tone caused the mother to give her a quick, searching glance, and she saw that something unusual had occurred.

Vera looked smilingly and significantly into the pale, anxious face turned to her, and her glance said, "I will tell you all by-and-by."

The woman continued her task, though in a manner so feeble as to indicate that the burden of life was growing too heavy to be borne much longer, while Vera assisted her with the quickness of youth and the deftness of experience.

From a little "lean-to" against the side of the house, used as a kitchen, an aged negress now appeared. A scarlet handerchief formed a sort of turban above her wrinkled visage. She was tall, but bent with years, and there was a trace of weird dignity in her bearing, that was scarcely in keeping with her menial position.

"Did de young missis bring anyting?" she asked.

"Nothing, Gula," said the young girl, lightly. "The unmannerly fish laughed me to scorn. Though I tempted them above with a lily bud, and beneath with a wriggling angle-worm, not one would come home with me. They were afraid of you, Gula."

"Den dare's nothin' for supper but milk and bread," muttered the old woman.

"It will suffice for me. To-morrow I will be up with the lark, and have a dish of strawberries for breakfast." And she hummed to herself—

"I know the bank whereon they grow—
A thing Will Shakespeare does not know."

The mother looked at her fondly, but her smile ended in a sigh. With her, almost everything in life was now ending with a sigh.

The frugal repast being ready, the father was summoned, but before he would leave his partial concealment, he asked Vera to close the window-shutters, so as to preclude the possibility of any one looking in from the outer darkness. The man seemed haunted by some vague fear which was not shared by the rest of the family, but which, in his case, was tacitly recognized and humoured. He ate his supper hurriedly, and then retired again to his dusky corner, where he sat for the remainder of the evening, silent, save when spoken to by his wife and daughter, who evidently tried to retain him as part of the family circle, though he morbidly shrank within himself.

The mother and daughter were left alone at the table, at which they sat even after Gula had removed to the kitchen the slight remnants of the meal. A dip candle burned dimly between them, and lighted up, but with deep contrasts of shadow, two remarkable faces—not such as one would expect to find in a rude log cabin in the wilderness; for the uncertain rays revealed the fact, though disguised by many a dainty rural device, that the walls of the dwelling were of rough hewn logs. But the homely surroundings only brought out more clearly the unmistakeable refinement of the faces of mother and daughter, now turned toward each other in a subtle interchange of sympathy that scarcely needed words. They seemed to have formed the habit of communicating with each other by significant glances and little signs, apparent to no one save themselves, and there existed between them a love so deep and absorbing that it was ever a source of tranquil pleasure to look into each other's eyes. This silent communion was rendered necessary in part, because there was much of which they could not speak in the presence of the the father and husband in his present warped, morbid condition of mind. If she had told him of her adventure of the afternoon he would have been greatly excited, and sleep banished for the night.

The mother saw that Vera had a confidence to give, and quietly waited until they should be alone; and as she looked tenderly upon her child, her pale, spiritual face might have realized the ideal of pure motherly love. As such, in after years, Vera remembered it.

The mother, with a secret and growing uneasiness, had been conscious of her failing powers. Her usual household cares became daily more burdensome. She panted for breath after tasks that once seemed light. Her rest, instead of being sweet and refreshing, was broken through the long night by a hacking cough, which the bland air of June did not remove, as she had fondly hoped. But, in the strange delusion of her disease, she ever expected to be "better in a few days," and she never had the courage to blanch the joyous face of Vera with the vague fear which sometimes found entrance to her mind in spite of her hopes. The malady had been so slow and insidious in its advances, that Vera had not noticed the daily yet almost imperceptible changes, but old Gula sometimes shook her head ominously, though she said nothing.

Upon a rustic shelf above Vera's head were two books that originally had been handsomely bound. They were the only books Vera had ever seen. They had been the school-books in which she had conned her letters; and, following her mother's pointing finger, she spelled her way through them. These books were now yearly developing for her deeper and richer meanings, and were having no small part in the formation of her character. The gilt letters on their backs were not so faded and worn but that the titles could still be read—the "Plays of William Shakespeare," and "Holy Bible." The former had been given to Vera's mother in other and happier days, and in another land, by the man, now but a wreck of the handsome, spirited youth, who then gave glances and words with the gift, which she valued more than the book. She had given him the Bible in return, and he formerly had read it somewhat for her sake, though seldom for its own. The Bible was much the smaller and plainer volume, and suggested that the purse of the donor might not have been as large as her love. In the sudden and dire emergency which made them exiles, these two gifts of affection had been hastily snatched among the few other things they had been able to take in the confused and hurried moment of departure.

At a sign from her mother, Vera took down this Bible, and drawing the failing candle near, read a few verses from the 14th chapter of St. John, commencing, "Let not your heart be troubled." At the close of each day, for many sad and anxious years, the poor woman had tried to sustain her faith by these divine, reassuring words. They were read first, not only for her own support, but in the hope that they might have a soothing, calming effect upon the disquieted mind of her husband. To Vera, also, she believed that they might eventually become a legacy of hope and strength. After they were read, some other passage was chosen.

The mother had opened the kitchen door that Gula might hear, if she would, since she never could be persuaded to be present at the family altar. Gula had been stolen from her African home, where, as she once hinted in a moment of anger, she had possessed some rude and savage kind of royalty, and since that time she had suffered cruelty and wrongs without stint from those who called themselves Christians; thus she naturally chose to remain a pagan.

As Vera read the sacred words, the mother's face, where she sat, a little back from the light, was sweet and shadowy enough to be that of a guardian spirit.

The corner in which the father remained had grown so dark that only the gleam of his restless eyes could be seen. Vera's voice was sweet, low, and reverent. It was not a form, but a heartfelt service in which she was leading, and one that she knew to be dear to her mother.

She made a pretty picture, with the dim candle lighting up her classic profile and a bit of her golden hair. All the rest was in partial and suggestive shadow.

After the lesson of the day had been read, they sat a few moments in prayerful silence. With the shrinking timidity which some women find it impossible to overcome, this Christian wife had learned to pray unceasingly in her heart, but could never venture upon outspoken words. Her nature was gentleness itself, and strong only in its power to cling with unselfish, unfearing tenacity to those she loved. Years before, she had renounced, for the sake of her love, everything save honor; and though knowing that exile and soon death itself would result, she never considered the possibility of any other course, but in resignation accepted what she regarded as her inevitable lot.

Before seeking her own little nest, Vera went out to speak to the old negress, whom she found sitting on a low door step, smoking her pipe.

"Art lonely, Gula?"

"No, chile, I'se got past dat. Dare's lots talkin' to ole Gula."

"Why, I hear nothing save the whip-poorwills, and the frogs in the marsh."

"I doesn't hear dem. De voices dat come to me come from far back o' dese mountains. I isn't lonely any mo'."

"How strange!" said Vera, musingly. "But you were lonely once, Gula?"

"Yes, chile; for nigh on twenty summer and winter my heart was a-breakin'. I was so homesick like, dat I wanted to die ebery minute. Den I died. My heart was jus' a heavy stun' in my bres'; only my body was kind o' half alive so it could work when dey wipped it. But de heart inside didn't tink nuffin, nor feel nuffin, nor know nuffin. On a sudden, one night, I kind o' woke up and heered voices a-callin' me to run, and I got up and run, and trabbled for days and nights till I got here; den de voices tole me to stop. And I'se a stoppin' and a-waitin' to see what de voices say nex."

"I can't understand it," said Vera, wonderingly.

"No, chile, you needn't try."

"Where do these voices come from?"

"From way back o' dese hills—from farder dan de great water whar dem floatin' miseries, dey call ships, go—from whar de sun shine hotter dan it did to-day, all de time. Oh, dis poor ole heart's nebber been warm since dey carried me, screamin', on the floatin' misery. Go to bed, chile, go to bed; ole Gula hopes you'se body'll neber be alive arter your heart's dead."

"Poor old Gula," said Vera, in a voice so gentle, so sympathetic, that it would have moved the stoniest nature. "I'm very sorry for you. 'Let not your heart be troubled,' Gula."

"Dare, dare, chile, none o' dat, don't keep you'se mudder waitin'; go to bed," was the only assumed to disguise the sudden relenting which usually takes place when the flintiest heart is touched by the potent wand of kindness.

"Good night, Gula," said Vera; "among your voices you shall always hear mine: and I hope it won't be cross often;" and she followed her mother, who had already gone on before to her child's sleeping apartment.

It was a strange little nook as one could imagine; and if Vera had been a nymph of the mountains, as her appearance had suggested to Saville, this resting place would have been in harmony. The rude cottage had been built at the sloping base of the rocky height crowned in later years with the frowning walls of Fort Putnam. Just above the cabin on the southern side, a huge crag projected so far from the rocky steep as to form a natural shelter or sort of cave. This little niche had been enlarged by excavation, and the granite eaves extended by rough hewn boards, so as to form quite a roomy apartment, which Vera and her mother had disguised into as dainty a rural bower as any grotto of the Grecian nymphs. It was connected with the main living-room of the cabin by a covered way securely thatched and protected at the sides by heavy logs, fastened in the securest manner. Indeed the entire dwelling had been built with almost the strength of a fortress, and Vera's father seemed to find a growing satisfaction in strengthening its various parts with stone and wood. The brief ascent to her "nest"—as the young girl called it—was made by stone steps. When her mother grew feeble, Vera brought home a slender grape-vine that she had found swinging from a lofty forest-tree, and stretched from her door to that of the living-room. By laying hold of this, the ascent could be made with greater ease. A stout cord passed along the roof, so that if anything happened, summons or alarm could be given instantly. But though the poor man who arranged all these precautions seemed burdened with an increasing dread, the years had passed, and they had been unmolested in their wilderness retreat.

The mother placed the candle on a little bureau, and sat, panting from her climb, on the edge of Vera's couch. The daughter drew a bench forward, and dropping on it, leaned her arms on her mother's lap and looked up into her face as she did when a little child. Indeed, in her guileless innocence and ignorance of the world from which she had ever been secluded, she was still a child, though fully sixteen.

"Now, mother, you have been working too hard again to-day," she said reproachfully. "See how tired you are."

"No, dear, I am only a little breathless from climbing to your nest. I get out of breath so easily of late. Now tell me what has happened."

Vera described her adventure of the afternoon, which in her tranquil life was a notable event. She dwelt long and somewhat admiringly upon the stranger's appearance and manner, especially his act of putting the water-lily bud in his button-hole.

"If he loves flowers, mother, he can't be bad."

But it was upon the notes of his flute that she descanted most enthusiastically. "And do you know, mother, he played the same air that I had been singing, and which you taught me years ago. But he must have thought me wild as a hawk."

"No, dear, as timid as a dove."

"Well, I was greatly startled at first. When I got a good look at him I was not so much afraid. But you, and especially father, have so often warned me against making acquaintances. You don't think I was rude, now?"

"No, dear, no more than the birds that take wing when you come too near."

"The birds are getting very presuming, mother; they either think that I am one of them or not worth minding. They only jerk their little heads on one side and give me a saucy look, and then go about their business just as if I were not near."

"They know and do not fear their friends," said the mother abstractedly, "and you have been their harmless playmate so long that they know all about you." And the poor woman gave a long sigh.

"Now what does that mean, mother?"

"That you cannot always have such innocent and harmless companions. You are growing up, Vera. You cannot always be a little wild-flower of the woods. You must make acquaintances ere long. It is needful that you should. But how are you to make them? Where are you to find them? We are strangely situated. I wish we had some good neighbours, and your father did not feel as he does."

"Ought I then to have stayed and spoken to this young man?"

"No, darling, you did right. He was an utter stranger. And yet such are all the world. The ordinary ties which unite us to our fellow creatures seem utterly broken, and our isolation is so complete that I see no escape from it. For myself I do not mind it. I am content. But for your sake, Vera, I do indeed wish it were otherwise."

"I am content, mother. The woods are full of playmates for me, and we chatter away to each other as merrily as the day is long. We are beginning to understand each other too. Do you know, mother, that the sounds of nature seem a sort of language which I am fast learning? I went out on the hills the other day after the shower, and found a brook and a brown-thrush singing a duet together, and I sat down and mocked them till I learned what they were saying"—and in almost perfect mimicry she first gave the gurgling murmur of the stream and then the mellow whistle of the thrush.

"You are a strange child, Vera. But what did the brook and bird say? I do not understand their language."

"Why, it's plain as can be. They said, 'Cheer up, Vera. Let not your heart be troubled. After the shower comes the sunshine.' What else could they mean? There was the brook sparkling in the sunlight, and singing the louder for the shower; and there was the little bird, which neither the lightning nor the rain had hurt."

Tears came into the mother's eyes, and kissing her child, she said,—

"Good-night, Vera; you are so innocent that God talks with you, as He did with Adam and Eve in the garden."

The mother returned to the main room, which was also used as a sleeping apartment. Gula had already retired by some rude steps to her loft overhead.

With the dawn of the next day, the mother was awakened by Vera's receding voice, mingling with the songs of her music-masters, the birds, and knew that she had gone for the promised strawberries. Before very long she returned with an oddly constructed basket of broad leaves, heaped up with the daintiest fruit of the year, and a moment later the cabin was filled with their wild aroma, as, with scarlet fingers, Vera quickly prepared them for breakfast.

"How kind it was of you to get us these berries," said her mother. "I thought I had lost my appetite altogether, but these taste so good that I must be better. Perhaps they will make me well."

The flush of pleasure that came into Vera's face vied with the ruby fruit, and she said, joyously:—

"You shall have them, mother, as long as there is one to be found."

Thus the years passed on, and Vera was ceasing to be a child in appearance, though still a child in guileless simplicity, and content with the pleasures and duties which had filled her time thus far.

(To be continued.)

THE NOBLEMAN'S OFFER.

A forcible illustration of the sin and folly of those who doubt the Lord's promises of salvation, and delay to accept His proffered grace, is found in the following account of the offer made by a British nobleman to his tenants. The substance of the story we have often heard, and believe it to be entirely true. We give it as reported in the *Interior*, from the lips of Geo. J. Mingens, superintendent of the New York City Mission.

Lord Congleton, one of that band of earnest Christian workers, among whom Lord Shaftesbury is perhaps most widely known,—men who would be noble without hereditary titles, and who share that exceptional grace to which not many mighty or noble are called,—had thrown himself heartily into evangelistic work both among the London poor and upon his own estates. Not being gifted with all that persuasiveness of speech which some possessed, he found that few believed his report, and grieved that the message of God's love which he bore was rejected and neglected by so many. Pondering the matter in his mind, he sought to teach his tenants a lesson of faith which they could not well forget, and which might incline them to believe the testimony concerning Christ and His great salvation.

The session of Parliament was over, and he started for his country seat. The morning after his arrival he had the following notice posted in various conspicuous places about the village that lay upon his estate, and on the great gate of his private grounds:—

'NOTICE.

'Lord Congleton will be present, with his steward, at his office in the village, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 12 noon, —day —, and will then and there pay freely all accounts and debts, to whomsoever owing, of any of his tenants who cannot discharge their obligations. To avail themselves of this offer the applicants must present their accounts in the form of separate bills, containing the exact statement of the amounts and nature of the debt owing to each creditor. They must give, also, a statement of their own means, and whatsoever property they may have.

CONGLETON.'

Soon, around each placard, a crowd began to gather. Curiosity, astonishment, possessed the villagers. 'What does it mean?' And crowds gathered around the office. To one and all, the steward gave only one answer: 'That is Lord Congleton's signature; the notice speaks for itself.' Further explanations of his master's motives he refused; nor would he answer any questions. 'He was simply ordered to fix up those placards; that was all he knew.'

The day drew on, with an increasing excitement on the part of the poor. Some looked at the latter clause. It seemed to intimate they must surrender all they had, to claim the benefit. They were not insolvent; and so *they* concluded not to apply. Others had accounts of a nature they did not like to expose to his Lordship. Others had little faith in the whole matter. 'Twas some new, unaccountable whim of Lord Congleton's. 'But there's his own signature; he'll never dishonor that,' said a neighbour. And so discussion ran high.

Many gathered up their accounts, and made out the required statements, resolving to see how others fared, and, if they succeeded, to present their lists of hopeless debts. Some planned how to keep back part of their assets, and some, again, deterred by arguments or ridicule, gave up all thought of the matter.

The day came, and a crowd of tenants and lookers-on were gathered near the office. All efforts to gain any farther information were fruitless. A little before the hour, Lord Congleton's carriage drove up, and he stepped hastily into the office, and the door was closed and locked after him. Precisely at nine a step came from the inner room, and they heard the bolt thrown back.

Men looked at each other. None were willing to go first, fearing either the confession of poverty, or the ridicule that would meet an unsuccessful application. 'You go and try, Jones,' said a man to his neighbour. 'I'm not so poor as you think for,' was the reply, albeit each had shown friends their lists, and consulted with them about the debts they meant to present. So the minutes wore by, while men looked upon each other and waited.

It was near ten o'clock, when an old couple, who for two or three years had been inmates of the poorhouse, entered the group before the office. 'Is it true,' they said, 'Lord Congleton has offered to pay all our debts?' 'Don't know; he has paid none yet.' 'But has any one been in?' 'Not yet.' Just then the notice hanging outside the office door caught the old man's eyes. It was faded by sun and rain. 'Why, wife,' said he, 'this has been here for days, and I know his Lordship's signature. Thank God! we can die at least free of debt,' and they started for the door. 'Ay, ay; you go first, old man, and tell us how you fare.' 'I don't think you are out of the poorhouse yet.' 'Guess he'll be fooled.' So their neighbours' comments fell upon their ears as they entered.

Within the inner office they found Lord Congleton and his steward. The old man laid his statement and bills upon the table, saying, 'These are my debts, my lord. I have nothing, but live in the poorhouse. This, however, matters little, if I die debt free.'

'Why should I pay your debts?' asked the nobleman. 'I cannot tell *why*, except that you say you will. I know your signature, and believe your promise.' 'That is enough,' said Lord Congleton.

The steward then made up the account and drew a cheque, which he handed to his master. He looked at it, compared it with the statement, and passed it with his signature to the old man. He earnestly thanked his benefactor, and then started for the door, saying:

'I must tell my neighbours.' 'No, you shall not,' said Lord Congleton; 'they must trust *my* word.'

Then the old couple were shown into another room, to wait till twelve; and in the meantime the steward told his master their history. Coming down from comparative comfort, their poverty had been misfortune, but not fault. Lord Congleton was interested in them and ordered the lease of a little place to be made out in their name, which he added to the cheque.

Outside, the time wore away; and as the old people did not come forth, all settled down to the opinion there was nothing in it. Twelve drew near. Men looked at each other, but did not go. Slowly the hour rang out, and with the last stroke the door opened, and the old man came out. 'Have you got your money?' With that he showed the cheque. 'Good as a note of the Bank of England.' There was a rush around Lord Congleton as he entered his carriage, and men shook at him their statements. 'My Lord, will you pay my debts?' 'Lord Congleton, there's my account.'

'Friends, it is past twelve o'clock,' said he, as he drove away.—*Armoury.*

The difficulties of transportation in Zululand are enormous. Lord Chelmsford has to carry with him fuel, water and forage.

Large oil portraits of ex-Speakers Lemieux and Ross, of the Legislative Council have been placed in the Council Chamber.

Dr. Coderre sues the Montreal *Post* for $30,000 libel, the *Post* having called him a quack and his syrups an imposture. A child died from an overdose of it.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.
2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.
3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.
4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1879.

OVER CONFIDENT.

It is most delightful for the Liberals to congratulate themselves that the Ontario elections prove the failure of the National Policy. Nothing however is more delusive than this view of the matter. We consider the course taken by the people of that Province condemns most emphatically the Dominion Leaders of the Liberal party—the Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE and his colleagues as being "fit to rule at Ottawa." The Province has voted Liberal as regards local politics, and in doing so has manifested its disapproval of being actuated by Dominion questions in local matters, while in September last it condemned the policy of Messrs. MACKENZIE, CARTWRIGHT & Co. Then they sacrificed their party for the sake of the country, but now finding the country safe they return to their party allegiance. The course they have taken indicates also a strong condemnation of Free Trade principles. It shows further the popularity of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, as while they determined to have him as leader of the great affairs of the Dominion, and willingly sacrificed their politcial prejudices to place him in that position, they now express themselves satisfied with local affairs.

It is not to be considered for a moment that because the Liberals have been maintained in power in that Province that the National Policy is a failure, for the people there are too intelligent to have such a reason attributed to their actions. They knew better than to expect the gold to glitter before their eyes immediately upon the adoption of the tariff changes. They know well the effects of a five years misrule which they so strongly condemned in September last, could not be all averted in a few months. It is all very well for the Liberals to flatter themselves upon that idea, but in doing so they only stultify themselves, for when Prince Edward Island went almost wholly Conservative only a month ago, they repudiated the idea that Dominion politics had anything to do with it: that the action of a single Province could not be taken as a criterion of the whole country no more than the action of a municipality could be taken as a criterion of a Province. If that theory held good then it certainly holds good now, so we condemn them from their own words, and no stronger proof is needed. We firmly believe that should Ontario have to repeat their action of September last, they would vote again for the tariff changes which have been inaugurated by Sir JOHN MACDONALD and his ministry, for there was no other course then and no other course now by which this country could be saved from National bankruptcy. This has been proved by the published statements in England of his Excellency, the Governor General. There are many causes for the result of the elections in Ontario which have a local bearing, and which have nothing whatever to do with questions pertaining to the Federal Government, but the chief cause of the defeat of the Conservative party there was their over-confidence of victory, which led them to take matters comparitively easy, while the others trembling with fear that they would lose worked with unremitting zeal day and night—and so won the day.

But the recent election in Ontario teaches us another thing—that in the Dominion Elections they were not led astray by the foolish and loud mouth clap-trap of Pacific Scandal, and other silly twaddle, so pertinatiously used by the Press, and stump demegogues of the Grits. They showed their abhorence and utter disbelief in such a line of argument—and condemned it—by returning the very men to power that they had thus traduced, thereby acknowledging the Conservatives, the more honest and able of the two. And this is the nauseating pill these Grit demagogues have had to swallow, and it is not to be wondered at that they don't like it. The Reformers of Ontario have lost all confidence in GEORGE BROWN, MACKENZIE & Co., they found them on investigation much more corrupt in their efforts to gain and retain office than their lifelong opponents, and therefore they were forced from this fact, to give their support to the Conservative party. The same argument did not apply to the MOWAT Government, hence their support of it and retaining them in power.

"DIGNIFIED JOURNALISM."

Under this caption our contemporary makes a lame reply to our remarks of last week on the same subject, and labours hard in trying to bring us down to his own level. Just hear him—"Why, "the very advent of our neighbour here "was marked by ungentlemanly and "unprofessional conduct towards us that "proclaimed the low trickster rather "than an exponent of 'dignified journal-"ism'." Now to the proof. When we first arrived in Lachute, we were not aware of there being a paper printed in it, and we thought it a good place to start one; but in walking down the street we saw *Argenteuil Advertiser* printed on a slip of paper over the door, we stept in and asked for a paper which was given us by Mr. HICKSON himself, who at the same time asked us to become a subscriber to it; we said no, that we only wanted to see it. After taking a stroll through the village, we went to the Methodist Camp Meeting, then holding in Mr. IRELAND'S grove, and there met the Rev. Mr. WINTER, and in the course of conversation we informed him that we liked the place and thought of coming here to live and start a paper. He said he thought the place would not support two, but if we were determined on coming here he advised us to see Mr. HICKSON first, perhaps he would sell out to us; we took Mr. WINTER'S advice, and accordingly waited on Mr. HICKSON who in reply to our question if he would dispose of his office to us as we had made up our mind to start a paper here. He replied that the office belonged to a company, that he had only a share in it. We said we thought we could arrange with the other shareholders, it was only his own interest we wanted to purchase. He replied he must first consult his friends in regard to the matter, and wanted to know if, in case of his selling us the paper, would we conduct it on the same principles that it was then conducted on. We replied we would not bind ourselves to that. Well said he again, I must first consult my friends before giving you an answer. We then gave him our address, and told him we would wait in Ottawa for two weeks for his answer—*but that answer was never sent.* In all this wherein consisted the "ungentlemanly and unprofessional conduct" on our part? We leave the public to judge between us, as to who has acted the ungentlemanly part. Instead of writing us, as he promised to do, he made an unprovoked attack upon us while we were waiting in Ottawa for his answer,—nor had he even the manliness to send us a copy of his paper containing it. And this is the man that prates about gentlemanly conduct!

Then as to our apologizing for some articles that appeared in our paper from correspondents, we have always thought it was the part of a gentleman, when he found he was led into an error by the misstatements of others, to apologize for the injury he may thus have unwittingly committed.

To hear this man boast of his dignity is the richest treat we have had in our experience of journalistic competition. This man, who we are told, pitched into the Rev. Mr. WHITESIDE most unmercifully when that Godly and useful man was conducting religious services in the Gore some few years ago. This man sneers at the Church in which he made his home when he first came to Lachute, now gets off the following when he hears of an intended religious service in which that Church has engaged in this country for the past half century or more:—"We expect our real estate men will be "bragging of their wealth; had they not "better get up a Camp-meeting or some "such diversion to entice people here on "spec?" This derision, we suppose, is dignified in his own eyes as being clever. This man who boasts of "dignified journalism," says that the "great majority of the people approve of his work." Why we question if he can get a dozen intelligent gentlemen of his own party who will approve of the language and of the low and coarse vituperation in which his paper abounds. We might go on and fill columns with this man's undignified and untruthful statements, but, for the present, we let them pass for what they are worth.

THE distinguished statesman and orator, Sir CHARLES TUPPER, delivered one of his most eloquent orations in the Mechanic's Hall, Hamilton, on Monday night of last week. The Hall was litterally packed and hundreds had to go away not being able to find standing room. The chair was occupied by Mr. ADAM BROWN, who, in introducing Sir CHARLES to the meeting, prid him the following deserved compliment:—

"Gentlemen, I feel it no small honor, I assure you, to occupy the chair to-night, not only because of the object which we have in meeting here this evening, but because with this great gathering we are doing honor to a gentleman whom I may say all classes of the community, irrespective of their political stripe, esteem as a gentleman and as a man of large-hearted feelings towards every member of the community. (Cheers.) In welcoming Sir Charles Tupper here to-night, we welcome one who is recognized as one of the greatest statesmen of Canada. (Cheers.) I can well remember the day when a mere handful, comparatively, of our people welcomed that distinguished gentleman at the station here in the early days of Confederation. We thought him then a true, loyal son of the country, and we honor him as the same to-night, when he comes to us covered with the honors which our beloved Queen has showered upon him. (Cheers.) I will not keep you from hearing Sir Charles Tupper another moment. I have great pleasure in introducing to you Sir Charles Tupper." (Enthusiastic cheering.)

We regret our inability to publish the speech of Sir CHARLES, which occupies one whole page of the *Citizen* in small type, owing to our want of space.

The South American War.

NEW YORK, 7th.—The *Sun* says:—"The Berlin correspondent of a London contemporary has ascertained that Bismarck is about to broach a project for joint European intervention between Bolivia, Peru and Chili. So far as appears from the *Pall Mall Gazette's* despatch, Bismarck does not at present intend to include the United States in the invitation. That the war is now raging in south America, with its attendant destruction of property and derangement of commerce, is a great nuisance to all other countries having commercial interests in that quarter of the world, is a proposition not to be gainsaid, but a joint European interference in affairs in American States would be a pretty serious business, too. Let us look up the Munro doctrine, and when found, make a note of it."

PARIS, 8th.—Intelligence from Chili to the 6th June, says, Bolivia has authorised her privateers to seize Chillian merchandize even in neutral ships which is not contraband of war.

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.

Dignified Journalism.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN

SIR,—It has been my fate to read for two years the *Advertiser* in my interest in Argenteuil county; and I certainly coincide with your remarks in the excellent editorial under the above name. Really it surprises me often that Christian clergymen, would admit it into their families. But what can you expect from one whose innate vulgarity is intensified by the inspiration of the *Globe*, and its partizan spleen.

I am no bigot politically, but welcomed the advent of the *Advertiser* for the sake of the county. But the sooner its editor returns to peddle fish in Billingsgate market, the more hope will there be that the children of its readers will grow up ignorant of Billingsgate vulgarity and indecency of speech.

Yours etc.,
R. T. L.

Montreal, June 12th, 1879.

An Untruth.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR,—In the last issue of your contemp., "Frisk" says "the object in getting up the bon fire was to fool the West End paper." The people of Lachute well know this to be a falsehood, and it is simply absurd for him to make an assertion that everyone knows is not true. We would advise him to keep cool anent "'prentice hands," as we would like to know what hand his "devil" had in egging a certain Justice of the Peace, last fall. "It would serve him right if he were to be barked at to death by Frisk." Everyone knows that small indeed as is his bark, he has no bite at all. "He merits a booting for his impudence." This would indeed be in keeping with the Grits generally. "He groaned because he felt bad," and he felt bad because he saw men who ought to know better, making a laughing-stock of themselves over a few burning barrels. The only thing there, like an "imp," was the man who threw in the stones. We congratulate Frisk on his improvement in the powers of oratory since the Nomination day, last year, and we would suggest that the next time he displays it, he would let us know, as we would gladly seize the opportunity of hearing such an eloquent man.

Yours etc.,
ONE WHO WAS THERE.

Lachute, June, 11th, 1879.

Getting Money Under False Pretences.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—Will you allow me space in your columns to make a grievance public with the hope that justice may be done. For years before your journal was started here, Mr. James Fish and Mr. Robert Meikle, canvassed the people of Lachute for money to help start a newspaper, and they got subscriptions from $100 to $5, and promised the people distinctly that they should have six per cent interest for their money and the principal returned in four years. Seven years have now passed and neither interest nor principal is forthcoming. These gentlmen may blame the *Advertiser* as all they like; but I, for one, would not have given a dollar towards the enterprise, had it not been from the responsible position of the persons who canvassed for the money and the promises they made, for the experience with persons who have to be helped to start in a business, and who are not able or willing to put any means into it themselves, is generally most unsatisfactory to those who lend the helping hand. Now, Sir, I wish to ask those gentlemen, if they consider they have acted in a just manner to those whom they duped. For one I hold them responsible for the money. It is not like a business that has failed, and after being wound up, has not assetts sufficient to pay its liabilities. The business for which the money was advanced is still going on, and one of the canvassers at least, appears to have an active interest in it; and further, it is rumoured that he has received back the amount which he put into it.

If this is just and honorable where is there anything in business transactions that is dishonorable? So glaring is this whole affair that unless the money is soon refunded an action in law should be taken against the persons who got the money under false pretences, and as there is time enough yet before the amount is outlawed, they may expect a suit entered against them for the recovery of the sum or sums which we re advanced.

Yours truly,
ONE WHO WAS DUPED.

Lachute, June 6th, 1879.

Aerial Navigation.

LACHUTE, June 7th, 1879.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—You will know that much time and thought have been given to experiments in Ballooning, and devices of various kinds have been tried for the navigation of the air; you will know too that the measure of success attained, so far, has been small indeed; but you will not know, until you read further, that the problem has at last been solved and appliances devised that will afford all the speed essential to the proper control of an air ship.

A speed of twenty miles to the hour can be assured, though a much higher rate will be attained, the limit being determined by the capacity of the materials of which the vessel is constructed to withstand the current occasioned by its own motion through the air.

In this, the air ship of the immediate future, you may visit the Pole, or look down upon our friends the Zulus and see what they are about, or verify the reports of Stanley and others as to the sources of the Nile; no mountains, seas or rivers, malarias or Malays will stand as barriers in your path, whilst your sense of motion and superiority over things terrestrial will be a true enjoyment unmarred by the thoughts of where, when and how you are to alight. In this, too, lies the solution to the question,—from America to Europe in two days.

Very truly yours,
AERONAUTICS.

EDITOR'S REMARKS.

Let not man, with all his boasted ingenuity,
Longer crawl, as heretofore his lot has been;
Let not the bat or beetle his superior be,
In ethizing air for change of scene.

Bring forth your money-bags and buy
What until now could not be sold
The knowledge, how to navigate the sky,
Worth more in true delight than heaps of gold.

To Canada the praise belong
Of rend'ring air man's slave,
Laying his course through storm and calm
High over earth and wave!

Whilst Britons proudly rule the waves,
Let a Canadian crew
Be first to sail o'er British heads
Through the cerulean blue!

In dropping the poetic, we may add, in simple prose, that we learn it is the intention of the inventor to organize a strong company to own and push the invention as it merits, securing patents and making vessels, disposing of Royalties, &c. &c., and that all points will be made clear as noontide to participants. Communications should be addressed "Aeronautics," Lachute, Que., Canada.

Opinions of the Press.

THE GLENGARRY ELECTION.—Perhaps the most signal victory for the Opposition on Thursday of last week was the election of Mr. D. Macmaster in Glengarry County, which is now for the first time represented in the Ontario Legislature by a Conservative. Although born in the County, Mr. Macmaster has been absent from it for many years, and for that reason had to overcome the prejudice which always exists to some extent against a non-resident, and at the present time against a Montreal man, on account of the opposition of this city to the Coteau Bridge in which the County is interested. In addition to these influences, misrepresentations of the most contemptible character were resorted to, to defeat Mr. Macmaster, but he has carried his cause to victory by the under the circumstances large majority of 51, in an old-time bannered County of Liberalism, despite all the influences which a strong opponent could bring against him. Mr. Macmaster is to be heartily congratulated on the result, and the County of Glengarry not less so, for in their representative they have a member whose ability will speedily elevate him to a leading position in the Legislature. Yesterday morning Mr. Macmaster was in Court by ten o'clock, attending to his law business, as usual, and the warm congratulations he received from his conferes of all shades of opinion were a fair indication of his great personal popularity.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Although we cannot sympathize with the kind of Conservatism which has been insisting on the necessity of ousting Mr. Mowat's Government because individual members of that Government are opposed to the National Policy, we are glad to be able to recognise in the newly-elected member for Glengarry, one who is sure to make his mark as a leading member of Mr. Meredith's Opposition. Mr. MacMaster is a gentleman of commanding ability, an eloquent speaker, and a keen debator, and withal his views are not of that narrow character that he will be induced to oppose a measure simply because it is introduced by the Government and without regard to the merits. We shall be much surprised if Mr. MacMaster does not in the first session prove a foeman worthy of the Ministerial steel, and although for reasons other than political we should have preferred to see Mr. MacMaster act upon his publicly expressed intention and remain out of public life until his profession had rendered him independent, we cannot but express satisfaction that Glengarry Conservatism has chosen so creditable a representative in the Local House.—*Ottawa Free Press.*

More Revolutionary Schemes Discovered.

ST. PETERSBURG, 9th.—The execution of Alexander Solovieff took place to-day. The 24 hours which were given him in which to make an appeal for mercy expired yesterday, but his execution was posponed until to-day. It is reported that he refused to make an appeal, knowing that it would be useless. His demeanor at the execution was calm and somewhat dignified. He refused to the last to make any statement respecting his accomplices or superiors. The scaffold was erected on the great plaza, in front of the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, where Solovieff had been imprisoned and where he was tried and condemned. A large force of Imperial guard formed a hollow square around the scaffold in two ranks, one facing towards the scaffold, the other facing the people, who to the number of 8,000, filled the rest of the plaza. The people were very quiet and no demonstration of any kind was made.

After Solovieff's condemnation he was immediately visited by a priest of the Greek Church, who offered him the consolations of religion, but Solovieff firmly refused to listen to the exhortations of the priest. He respectfully but positively, stated that he had no faith in God, or belief in future life, and that it would only be mockery to pretend it. When brought from the fortress gate to the scaffold, he marched boldly and ascended the scaffold with a firm step. The priest, who still attended, continued to exhort him to make an act of contrition, and to seek pardon from God, but Solovieff steadily refused. At the last moment the priest offered him a crucifix, imploring him to kiss it as a token of his repentance, but Solovieff pushed it away with a gesture of impatience. He exhibited perfect confidence and firmness but no bravado.

Fresh discoveries of revolutionary propaganda in Russia continue to be almost daily made. One of the most startling is that of the discovery of a number of gun-powder manufactories at Towie, in Siberia. It appears that these mills have been in operation for several months, and it is believed that large quantities of powder made by them have been distributed among the disaffected populace of this portion of the country.

A NIHILIST ORGAN.—the *Standard*, Paris correspondent says—Some interesting details of the chief Nihilist organ, which is clandestinely distributed throughout Russia, are furnished by a letter from St. Petersburg. Its title is *Semla i Swabada* (Country and Liberty) and it is printed in a quarto form. It claims to hold jurisdiction over every body. It warns, threatens and pardons right and left, and gives prompt and accurate information respecting the carrying out of its sentences, which are those of the Revolutionary Committee. It is found everywhere. It is laid by unseen hands on the master's table, is unexpectedly discovered among the banker's registers, and the Imperial Councillor is astonished to meet with it amongst his papers; it is slipped furtively between the sheets of Conservative journals—in a word, it finds its way as if by enchantment on the tables of the cafés and into the private houses of rich and poor. It appears twice a month.

Ladies who move in the highest circles of Russian society have joined the Nihilist conspirators. No fewer than three young ladies of high birth took a leading part in the late outbreak at Kieff. The policeman who was killed during the struggle fell by a ball aimed at him from a revolver, which was fired by Olga Ruffowska. Two peliminary meetings of Nihilists were held before the affray—one composed exclusively of men, the other of women. At the latter, according to the same authority, appeared the daughter of Gen. Gerstfeld, whose father lives in St. Petersburg and belongs to the highest official class of the empire, and also the enthusiastic Countess Panin. The name of the young countess is inscribed on the books of the University of Kieff. She is a zealous student, and renowned for her singular beauty. Her mother is dead, but her mother-in-law is a court dame of the Russian Empire and a power in St. Petersburg society. Her great grandfather was a favorite of the Empress Catherine, and was the second imperial chancellor of the Russian Empire.

"Does your sister Annie ever say anything about me?" asked an anxious lover. "Yes," replied the little girl, "she said if you had rockers on your shoes they'd make nice cradles."

"VEGETINE,"
—WILL CURE—
SCROFULA,
Scrofulous Humor.

VEGETINE will eradicate from the system every taint of scrofula and scrofulous humor. It has permanently cured thousands in Boston and vicinity who had been long and painful sufferers.

Cancers, Cancerous Humors.

The marvellous effect of Vegetine in case of Cancer and Cancerous Humor challenges the most profound attention of the medical faculty, many of whom are prescribing Vegetine to their patients.

Canker.

VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most indexible case of Canker.

Mercurial Diseases,

The VEGETINE meets with wonderful success in the cure of this class of disease.

Salt Rheum.

Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, &c., will certainly yield to the great alterative effect of VEGETINE,

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VEGETINE has never failed to cure the most inveterate case of Erysipelas.

Pimples and Humors on the Face.

Reason should teach us that a blotchy, rough or tumefied skin depends entirely upon an internal cause, and no outward application can ever cure the defect. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Tumors, Ulcers or Old Sores.

Are caused by an impure state of the blood Cleanse the blood thoroughly with VEGETINE and these complaints will disappear.

Catarrh.

For this complaint the only substantial benefit can be obtained through the blood. VEGETINE is the great blood purifier.

Constipation.

VEGETINE does not act as a cathartic to debilitate the bowels, but cleanses all the organs, enabling each to perform the functions developing upon them.

Piles.

VEGETINE has restored thousands to health who have been long and painful sufferers.

Dyspepsia.

If VEGETINE is taken regularly, according to directions, a certain and speedy cure will follow its use.

Faintness at the Stomach.

VEGETINE is not a stimulating bitters which creates a fictitious appetite, but a gentle tonic, which assists nature to restore the stomach to a healthy action.

Female Weakness.

VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs and allays inflammation.

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In this complaint the good effect of the VEGETINE are realized immediately after commencing to take it; as debility denotes deficiency of the blood, and VEGETINE acts directly upon the blood.

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H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

28—1m

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The undersigned has opened the above hotel for the accommodation of guests. It is situate opposite the depot, is entirely new and fitted up with all modern conveniencies, GOOD STABLING.

17y1 ANTOINE JOLY.

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THE SUBSCRIBER has re-opened his Blacksmith Shop on the premises next East the Lacnute College Building.

Shoeing a Speciality.

Thos. Palliser.

Lachute, April 11, 1879.

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To Buyers.

IF YOU WANT

Cheap Felt Hats,
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Cheap Stockings,
Cheap Knives & Forks,
Cheap Silver Tea and Desert Spoons,
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Cheap patent medicines,

CHEAP CANNED FRUITS,
SUCH AS
Peaches, Pears, Strawberries, and Plumbs,

Cheap Vegetables.

IN CANS SUCH AS
Green Corn, Green Lima Beans, and Tomatoes,

CHEAP FRUITS.

Green Apples, Oranges and Lemons, cheap, Fresh Figs, &c.

If you want Cheap Hardware, Nails, Forks, Shovels, Hoes &c., or if you want Cheap Coal Oil, Double Boiled Oil, Tanners or machine oil, Call at

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WEST END LACHUTE,
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FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC

Read Every Word.

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:
Lachute, Dec. 31st, 1878

For five or six years I suffered much from Indigestion, never laid up, but most of the time very unwell: early in June last I had on a LIVER PAD and wore it for about four weeks. Since that time I have enjoyed excellent health. Whether or not it is due to the Pad, such are the facts.

ROBERT BANFORD.

We have tried the HOLMAN PAD with most thorough and beneficial results and found it to be all that is claimed for it. We heartily commend it.

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Rev. James G. Calder, St. Marys, Ont.,
Rev. W. J. Jolliffe, Owen Sound, Ont.
Rev. James Caswell, Bondesborough, Ont.
Rev. D. O. Crossley, Trenton, Ont.
Rev. Geo Richardson, Milton, Ont.
Rev. J. A Iveson, Strathroy, Ont.
Rev. Robert Walker, Bethany, Ont.
Rev. W. Galbraith, Kingston Ont.
Rev. J. E. Ross, Lemington, Ont.
Rev. Geo Brown, Streetsville, Ont.
Rev. W. Perreite, Brighton, Ont.
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THE PAD COSTS BUT $2.50 AND $3.50
The latter only used in old and complicated cases.
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WILLIAM HAY,
Lachute, P. Q.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has opened a Blacksmith Shop in the stand lately occupied by

WM. HAY,

and is prepared to give good satisfaction in every department of his business.

H. MILNER,
Late of St. Eugene,
Lachute, April 19, 1879. 341w

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This is the First and only
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Devoting itself solely to the business of
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At rates lower than Montreal Wholesale prices.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS
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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,
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Hardware and Crockery
A large stock of Stationery.

Call and see for yourselves.

Highest Market Price paid for good Butter, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

G. & M. SIMPSON.
St. Andrews, Aug. 22, 1878. 30tf

Queen of the Harvest.

CLEAN SEED GRAIN is of the utmost importance to GOOD FARMERS, as they will reap according to what they sow.

The undersigned would respectfully announce that he has purchased a new

Grain Separater

which will clean the grain perfectly without ANY WASTE, as the small and foul seeds can be ground for feed, but if left in the grain intended for sowing will be

Worse than Wasted.

Price for cleaning 10 cents per bushel,—and clean seed wheat for sale.

JAMES FISH.
Lachute, April 2, 1879. 31—m2

DICK'S
CELEBRATED
MEDICINES!



DICK'S
BLOOD
PURIFIER

IS unequalled for 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 50 cents.

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, according as man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail at

ALFRED BENN & Co.
2y1. Lachute, P.Q.

PUBLICATIONS.

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

Philitis; or, Solution of the Mystery which for Four Thousand Years has Shrouded the Great Pyramid in Egypt. By Charles Casey. New and Enlarged Edition. Price 65 cents.

By Pizzi Smyth, Astronomer-Royal, Scotland

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

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, onthly, 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

THE BEACONSFIELD GRAPE VINE.

A CARD.—The unprecented success which has attended my experiment in cultivating in the open air, at my farm at Point Claire, this new and, to the climate and conditions of Canada, admirably adapted vine, and the host of enquiries in regard to its culture, consequent upon the very flattering notices it has received from the daily press, has induced me to engage largely in its cultivation, and to supply the demand for these vines which has sprung up. For this purpose I have associated with myself a practical nurseryman, Mr. Geo. J. Gallagher, the gentleman who first introduced the "Beaconsfield" to my attention. He will be happy to advise with intending purchasers, either personally or by letter, upon all matters connected with the culture and management of the vines. The "Beaconsfield" is hardy and easily cultivated. The fruit is large and sweet, and ripens upon the Island of Montreal fully two weeks in advance of the fruit generally imported.

J. H. MENZIES.

December 16th, 1878.

THE BEACONSFIELD VINEYARD, Pointe Claire, P. Q., Menzies & Gallagher, Proprietors.—The proprietors are prepared to supply vines of the "Beaconsfield" variety at the undermentioned prices:

Per dozen	$ 12.00
Per hundred	75.00
Per thousand	500.00

delivered, carriage paid, to any railway station in Canada.

Mr Gallagher may be seen daily at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, and will be happy to advise with intending purchasers, either personally or by letter, upon all matters connected with vine culture, suitability of soil, time and manner of planting, pruning &c.

The public are informed that the name of this vine, "The Beaconsfield," has been registered in Canada, and cannot be used by any other than the undersigned proprietors.

All communications addressed to Mr. Geo. F. Gallagher, Windsor Hotel, Montreal, will receive prompt attention.

MENZIES & GALLAGHER.
Pointe Claire, Dec. 2nd, 1878. 16m6

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	75 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	8 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One sqr. (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year	$10 00
Two " " " "	15 00
One quarter column, per year	20 00
One half column, per year	30 00
One column, per year	50 00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year	04 00

A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements. Transitory advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Servants wanted—Mrs. Beattie, St. Andrews.
Brown's Household Panacea.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Harveys anti-billous pills
Brown's worm lozenges.

LOCAL.

POTATOE bugs are flying around pretty plentiful and very lively.

THE college boys of St. Therese had an excursion to Ottawa, on Wednesday last, returning the same day.

WE are to have a variety entertainment in Victoria Hall, on the evening of Dominion Day.

THE Parliament of this Province opens next Thursday at Quebec. We shall soon know of the deficit.

ANOTHER IMPROVEMENT.—We notice that Mr. R. Barron has erected a new fence in front of his dwelling, which adds to the fine appearance of his property.

The Ottawa Field Naturalist Club left Ottawa yesterday for Calumet, where they were met by the Natural History Society's excursion from Montreal.

MASONIC PICNIC AT LACHUTE.—We notice by yesterday's *Gazette* that arrangements have been completed by King Solomon Lodge to pic-nic here on the 24th inst.

WE are pleased to notice the triumphant success of Mr. D. McMaster in Glengarry county, he being elected to represent that county in the Ontario Legislature.

GREAT AUCTION SALE.—We would remind the public that the extensive sale at Messrs L. Cushing & Son, Front Chatham, of dry goods, furniture, farming implements, etc., etc., comes off on Tuesday next, the 17th inst. As bargains may be expected, we advise a large attendance.

BUILDINGS are in the course of erection for a powder Factory at McGibbon's Mills, Brownsburg. We learn the site was selected some time ago, but owing to the one sided free trade policy of the late Government they were not proceeded with, but now since the N. P. has came into force, they can be worked with profit.

WE would remind the public that a meeting of the Municipal Council of this Parish, will meet in the Court House, to-day and to-morrow, for the purpose of revising the Valuation Roll. All interested had better be present. Let us have an honest and fair Valuation Roll by all means. No political trickery if you please gentlemen.

WE observe that Mr. H. Giles is having his new brick building finished by putting on handsome cornices and otherwise beautifying it. We would like to see a few more good substantial brick buildings going up in Lachute this Summer. Come ye moneyed men, show your public spirit and commence opertions at once.

THE WEATHER.—On Friday and Saturday we were visited with severe frosts at night, which have done considerable damage we fear to the garden crops. On Monday it commenced to rain and continued with little interruption up to the present when it cleared, and King Sol came forth in all his majesty and dispelled cold and rain, and now we are favored once more with warm weather.

FOR cool impudence and brazen-faced effrontery the *Advertiserman* stands unrivalled. Hear him! "At the risk of being suspected of egotism, we must express the opinion that the sale was insufficiently advertised. Business men cannot afford to ignore the necessity of using the columns of an old established and influential (?) journal like ours in making their announcements to the public." "We regret," Oh, yes! No doubt you do regret your not getting the advertising; and because you did not, you feel very sorry for poor Mr. Todd, because he had no sale on Thursday and Saturday of last week—of course you do. Was the sale of the week previous also postponed for want of purchasers? It too was advertised in THE WATCHMAN. If the notice had appeared in the *Advertiser* the people would per force be compelled to go to the Auction, whether they wanted to purchase anything or not. The public know that the WATCHMAN is a reliable paper, and that it has a large and increasing circulation, both in town and country—although it is not yet published two years—and it is equal if not a better medium for reaching the public than the *Advertiser*, notwithstanding all his vain boasting.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

(From Local Correspondents.)

Grenville.

We had a very severe frost here on Sunday morning, which did immense injury to the crops. Corn, beans and potatoes suffered most; they are in many cases ruined. Corn is, besides, suffering here from a grub, a great deal of the seed having been destroyed by them before germinating. Seed that failed to germinate, upon examination show five or six worms frequently attacking one seed. Wheat and other grain have also received a considerable check. Grass has improved very much with the late, cool moist weather; should it continue favorable, the crop will be heavy.—The spring weather has been so favorable that a good breadth of grain has been sown, though much less ground than usual has been planted with potatoes, owing to the dread of the potato bug. This pest has already appeared in large numbers, and if nothing should prevent him, will do untold damage.

Two horses were killed on the railway by a locomotive that passed some time during the night, about a mile and a half east of Grenville Station.

Hull

The County Council met in the City Hall on Wednesday.

The Mayor will call a meeting of the City Council for the purpose of discussing the advisability of having a new assesment roll this year.

The frost on Saturday morning did much damage on farms near the mountains, seven and eight miles back. Farms lying near the river did not suffer much.

Who holds the City of Hull debentures? The interest was due on the 1st and the secretary treasurer has the money to redeem the coupons, but they have not been presented.

Reports have gone abroad that the men working on the Chaudiere Bridge are on the strike. The foreman of the quarry, Mr. O'Brien, states that the report is without foundation, as the men are all at work and only stopped on account of the rain one day.

The bonus of $150,000, granted to the North Shore Railway Company by Ottawa county, but never paid, has not yet been settled. Warden McLean has just returned from Montreal, where he consulted with Hon. Mr. Laflamme, counsel for the county, in relation to the proceedings to be taken before the Supreme Court. It will be remember that the courts below dismissed the case, and now it has been appealed.

Five ballasting trains are now kept constantly employed on the Q. M. O. & O. Railway between Papineauville and Hull, completing the ballasting of the road.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

TORONTO.

The convocation of Trinity College was held on the 10th inst. There was a large attendance of ladies. Hon. Edward Blake, Chancellor of the University, delivered an eloquent address upon education. The annual dinner was held in the evening.

OTTAWA.

It is believed in London that Lord Dufferin, will be appointed Governor of Asia Minor, where the Reforms about to be initiated necessitate the employment of a master mind, and that he is not likely to return to St. Petersburg.

The marriage of Captain Selby Smyth to Miss Bury is announced for the 24th instant. The banns were published in St. Alban's for the first time last Sunday.

Fifty of unemployed laborers of the city have been sent to work on the Canada Pacific Railway. Arraugements were made by the Mayor, whereby the contractor pays the passage money, the amount to be refunded by the men. If the arrangement works well fifty more men will be sent forward soon.

The building lately occupied by the wholesale dry goods firm of Garland Muchmore & Co., was to-day sold by auction and purchased by the proprietor of the Ottawa *Citizen* for $12,500.

A 50 cent subscription scheme has been started for the enlargement of St. Joseph's College.

Phosphates on the Rideau river is selling for $8.50 per ton.

Professor Ball, of the Geological Survey, will shortly leave for Manitoba, where he will spend the summer.

It is said that Hon. Mr. Langevin will await in England the arrival of Sir Jno. Macdonald, Sir. S. L. Tilley and Sir Chas. Tupper, who leave on the 21st inst., for London.

It is said that Rev. J. W. Sparling of Ottawa, and Rev. M. S. Pearson, of Montreal, will exchange appointments at the appreaching meeting of the Montreal conference of the Methodist Church of Canada.

The Rev. H. M. Collison, who was rector of Emmanuel R. E. Church in this City for some two years, has, we understand, withdrawn from the R. E. Church, and has accepted a call to a Presbyterian church in the city of Chicago, the religious body to which he belonged before joining the R. E. Church.

The case of F. J. Bernard, the contractor for 500 miles of the Canada Pacific Railway Telegraph, was before Mr Compton, Dominion arbitraitor, on Tuesday. Mr. Bernard claims damages for charge of location and delays by the late Government. The case will receive careful investigation.

The sixth party of emigrants for Manitoba will leave here by special train on the 26th instant, and will, as with previous parties, be largely composed of farmers and their families from surrounding districts.

Several lumber buyers are in the city, and lumbermen are in hopes of making a few sales in the next day or two.

The palace car inauguration excursion on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. that arrived here on Tuesday afternoon, brought a number of Montrealers to the city, several of whom stayed over night.

Mr Earnest Taylor, of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Halifax, was on Tuesday married to Miss Clara Drummond, daughter of the Manager of the Bank of Montreal, of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Prof. Mowat, of Kingston.

The formation of the Dominion Art Association is in a fair way of being accomplished here. At a meeting of gentlemen interested, a committee was named to draft a constitution and by-laws, and a public meeting of all interested in the formation of the Association is called for Saturday, to-morrow. It is proposed to obtain a royal charter, and ask the patronage of the Governor-General and Princess Louise.

The Public School Board are discussing the Kindergasten system, and it will likely soon be adopted in the public schools in the city. The separate schools will be closed for some time, owing to the prevalence and spread of small-pox and diptheria.

Dunbar Browne, Montreal's defaulting collector, and Pacquette, the defaulting cashier of the Hochelaga Bank, are employed as *clerks* in St. Paul Penitentiary.

We are informed that His Excellency the Governor-General's work entitled "Travels in the Dominion," is to be published this season in London. It will be illustrated by the Princess Louise, with whom the Misses Montalba are now sojourning in order that the mutual art studies of those ladies and Her Royal Highness may be renewed.—*Free Press.*

THREE RIVERS.

An unknown man who was lying on the Q. M O. & O. RR. track about a mile west of this city, was run over and instantly killed by No. 4 mixed train going East, shortly after 12 o'clock, on Tuesday morning. The head was completely severed from the body, the former being smashed beyond recognition. An inquest will be held.

MONTREAL.

His Grace the Duke of Argyll and party attended St. Andrew's Church, last Sunday morning. Rev. Gavin Lang officiated. His Grace's attendant, in full Highland costume, attracted considerable attention.

QUEBEC.

Hon. Mr. Joly has arrived from Europe per S. S. Circassian.

Mr. Archambault, a merchant of the county, is spoken of as the Conservative candidate for Rouville.

Several well-known Conservatives have, it is said, been dismissed on the North Shore railway by the local Government.

Major Baby's Quebec field battery of artillery, with four guns, went to camp for their annual drill on Tuesday morning at Levis.

It is reported that a strike took place a few days ago at Chicoutumi, Saguenay district, of the ship-laborers of that place, which at one time threatened serious consequences to life and property, but through the interference of Mr. Wm. Price, it was happily averted.

FOREIGN.

A Calcutta despatch says cholera has broken out in the Bolan Pass.

Mount Etna has almost resumed its normal condition and appearance.

Rain in districts of Bengal and Assam has greatly improved the indigo crops.

A cable from Maritzburg denies the reported death of Major Chard and Dabulmanzi.

The Anglo-Afghan treaty is said to have greatly increased British prestige in Persia.

Solovieff, who attempted to assassinate the Emperor of Russia, has been executed.

The Cape Town correspondent of the London *Times* believe that Cetewayo will accept the British terms.

The new William and Guion steamer, "Arizona," said to be the largest afloat except the "Great Eastern," made her first trip from Liverpool to New York in seven days.

Portugal is said to have concluded a treaty with Great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade and on African affairs generally.

A new case of "faith cure" by prayer has come to light in Sweden. It is vouched for by Lord Radstock, the eminent British evangelist. A woman in Stockholm was so lame that for two years she could not walk without crutches. Some praying people prayed in her behalf. The next day she found she could walk without the crutches. She sprang out of bed and leaped about like the man whom Peter and John healed at the gate of the temple. Since that she has discarded the use of crutches, and gets along nicely with the assistance of a large stick. It is now in order for the brethren to pray that she may be enabled to throw away the stick also.

Courtney is to row Frenchy Johnson at Silver Lake, after the Johnson, Riley match.

O'Leary and Guyon are matched for a six days' walk for $5,000.

The St. Gothard tunnel is expected to be completed in November.

The Emperor of Germany celebrated his golden wedding on Wednesday last, and the occasion was observed as a national holiday throughout the Fatherland.

A despatch from Algiers states that a body of Arab insurgents has attacked the military post of Redna on Monday, the attack being successfully repulsed by the troops defending the position.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

The longshoremen's strike in New York is ended by the men giving in.

One hundred conversions are reported as the result of a remarkable successful revival work at Lancaster, Ohio, which has been conducted by Mrs. Esther Frame, a minister of the Society of Friends.

Ralph Waldo Emerson lectured in Boston a few days ago. He showed a giving way to old age, and his utterance was often indistinct. He read his lecture while seated, his daughter guiding and prompting him whenever he lost his place.

Two Germans met in San Francisco recently. After affectionate greeting the following dialogue ensued:—'Fen you say you hef arrived?' 'Yesterday.' 'You came dot horn around?' 'No.' 'Oh! I see you came that Isthmus across?' 'No.' 'Oh! den you come dot land over?' 'No.' 'Den you hef not arrived?' 'O, yes! I hef arrived. I come dot Mexico through.'

Poisoned by drinking water from the Island Pond Brook.

ISLAND POND, Vt., May 30.—There have been nine cases of death so far of children who drank from a poisoned brook, viz:—Edward Morse lost two of his children, John Aldrich three, Fred Simpson one, L. Wilson one. Mr. Park one, and John Cole one. The others cannot live. Potato tops, poisoned by Paris Green were also thrown into the brook, causing the belief that the latter is the prime cause more than the carcasses of dead animals. There is terrible distress; work is suspended, and there is great excitement.

Twenty-seven children were poisoned by drinking from the brook. The farmer who allowed the carcasses to be thrown into it, will be arrested.

The bodies of the dead children soon decomposed, and had to be buried forthwith.

LATER.—Two more children of John Aldrich have died from drinking water from the poisoned brook, making five—his entire family. Mrs. Aldrich is insane.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Palace Car System Inauguration.

The inauguration of the Palace Car system on the Western Branch of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway took place on Tuesday. An excursion train was run from Montreal, with a party of invited guests on board. Among those on board, outside of the regular passengers, which were not a few in number, were the following: Mr. C. A. Scott, General Superintendent, and Mr. C. A. Stark, General Freight Agent. The train was in charge of W. Williams, who is a right good conductor, and the engine was piloted by Mr. Robert Whitehead, one of the oldest and most efficient engineers on our Canadian railways. The cars are splendid ones, and named after the "Hon H. G. Joly" and "Marquis of Lorne," they were built in Troy, N. Y. Each one is conveniently arranged, being a palace hotel on wheels, minus the culinary department. The state room, like the parlour, is upholstered in crimson and green plush, with birds-eye maple panellings, set in black walnut, gilt edge. Egyptian figure heads and flower ornamentation; brass brackets; flooring nicely carpeted. The seats in the smoking compartment are upholstered in Russian Leather. Adjustable tables are located between the seats for "writing" purposes principally. These cars are really magnificent ones, and are a great addition to the rolling stock of the Occidental. The painting on the outside of the cars is very fine.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, June 12th, 1879.

Flour per barrel	$5. 2 @	$5 50
Flour per bag	2 50 @	2.60
Oats per bushel	0.45 @	0.4
Corn " "	0. 0 @	0.7
Peas " "	0.60 @	0.75
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	0 00 @	2.60
Corn Meal " "	1.30 @	1.30
Moullie " "	1.25 @	0.00
Grue " "	1.00 @	0.0
Bran " "	0.90 @	0.00
Dressed Hogs "	5.00 @	0. 0
Pork per lb	0.08 @	0.10
Beef " "	0.03 @	0.00
Mutton " "	0.07 @	0.09
Lamb " "	0.09 @	0.00
Hay per ton	7.50 @	9.00
Potatoes per bag	0.75 @	0.85
Butter per lb	0.12 @	0.14
Cheese " "	0.10 @	0.14

Servants Wanted.

WANTED TWO GOOD SERVANTS, as Cook, and Nurse. Apply to Mrs. BEATTIE, St. Andrews, P. Q. 41tf.

ORANGE DISTRICT MEETING.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING of the District Lodge, of the County of Argenteuil, will be held in Olivet Hall, Lachute, on Friday, 13th June next, at 12 o'clock, (noon).

By Order of
WORSHIPFUL MASTER.

FOR SALE!

IN the village of Lachute, a very desirable residence, pleasantly situated on the bank of the North River; contains ten apartments good cellar and outbuildings, including stable, carriage house, wood shed &c, also a large garden. Terms made easy.

Apply, personally, to ROBERT BENN, proprietor, on the premises, or by letter.

R. BENN.

Lachute, May 31st, 1879. Vol. II, 40—tf.

New Butcher Shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has acquired the premises, interest and good-will of the butcher business lately carried on in Lachute, by

JOHN ALLAN,

And is soliciting a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed upon his predecessor in the business, he will do his utmost to merit every confidence.

Having had ample experience in the Butcher Business, the undersigned will at all times be prepared to meet the wants of his patrons.

Meat will be delivered in Lachute on Tuesdays and Fridays as usual, but those requiring joints, &c., at other times can be served by applying on the premises, near Lachute Mills.

A. G. McARTHUR.

Lachute, June 5, 1879. 40y1.

Auction Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED will sell by Public Auction on their premises,

Front of Chatham,

On Tuesday, June 17th next,

A general assortment of Goods Furniture, Farming Implements, Stoves, Carriages, Sleighs, &c., Comprising in part of:—

Mill and Pitt Saws, Iron Pumps, Spades, Forks, 1 Saddler's Kit, Carriage and Cart harness, 2 Side Saddles, Trunks, Shoe Lasts, Spring beds, 1 Counter show case, 1 Office desk, Clocks, Brackets, 1 Carved mahogany side-board, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, 1 Bunk, 2 Patent washing machines, 1 Patent churns, 1 Corner cupboard, 1 Velocipede, Crockery, Glassware Lamps, Tinware, Boiling machines, Boots and Shoes, Ready-made clothing, Sets of scales, Rifles, Guns, 3 Revolvers (1 Colt's, one Smith & Wesson, large size), 1 Large cast oil tank, 2 Pairs Ox-bows, Sugar coolers, Wind wash and blinds, Flower pots, Stoves, 2 Chairs, 1 grindstone, 1 Singing Wheel, 1 Turning lathe, 1 Hay screw, 1 Potash stand, Grind stones, Sleds, Sleighs, fire-proof paint, Cases of powdered bathbrick, 5 Large tin tea canisters for a store, Beaufetts, 3 Oak sideboards, 2 Ottomans, 1 Lounge 1 Farmer's boiler with stove, Cooking, Double, Sing e, and Parlor box stoves, 1 Carved carriage (new), 1 Double covered carriage (plated), 3 Light buggies, 1 Light spring cart (iron axle) &c., &c.

With an assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

In lots to suit purchasers.

Also, The complete machinery, in first-class order, for a "Mulay" Saw mill, if not previously disposed of at private sale, and for which special terms will be given.

Sale to Commence at 9 o'clock a. m. Sharp,

TERMS—Six dollars and under CASH, over that amount Ten months Credit by furnishing approved joint notes.

N. B.—Cheap Bargains can be obtained by private purchase at the Store on day of Sale, where all sales on that day will be for Cash only. L. CUSHING & SON.

Cushing, May 26, 1879.

New Millinery
Just Received.

THE MISSES LOWE take this opportunity of returning thanks to their Customers for the liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and would respectfully inform them and the public, that they have JUST RECEIVED their

SUMMER GOODS,

and invite an early inspection of them.

Their Fancy Goods
AND MILLINERY

are of a SUPERIOR QUALITY and of the LATEST PATTERNS. Their

Cassimere Mantles, Sacques, Cloaks, &c.,

They can sell very low for Cash. DRESS and MANTLE TRIMMINGS in the Newest Styles and in great variety. They have also made arrangements for a fresh supply of new goods and the fashions monthly.

34tf.

Voters & Others!

ARE MADE WELCOME AND GLAD AT

F. N. Beattie's

Family Grocery and Farmer's
EXCHANGE,
St Andrews.

Where a Fresh and Choice supply of

Groceries, Provisions, Teas,

Teas! and Teas of unequalled flavor.

SUGARS, SYRUPS, CANNED MEATS,
SOUPS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS,
BOTTLED JELLIES,

And anything else that taste or fancy can suggest to gratiate the palate, are offering for sale at reduced prices.

There you can supply the able with every requisite, and avoid the oppressive heat of the kitchen.

There will also be found a good supply of

Stone and Glassware,

To Decorate every Table. Also a fine lot of *FARMING and GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.*

Agent for

WHITELY'S CELEBRATED TORONTO Mower, Also for SHARP'S SELF-DUMPING HAY AND STUBBLE RAKE, sold on the terms of "no sale, or no sale," and other articles of Husbandry.

Cash paid for Produce and accepted in Exchange for Goods.

FAMILY GROCERY & FARMERS EXCHANGE,
St Andrews, P. Q.

41-49tf.

WOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the farmers and public in general that they have on hand over

250 Pieces of Woollen Goods,
Of over Fifty Different Styles,
All our own make,

and made from pure long wool at their factory at Hawkesbury.

These will be a good reliable article at moderate prices will do well to call on Mr. F. HAMELIN, where we are building our new factory at Lachute on the west bank of North River a few minutes drive below Lachute Mills, where they will get their wants supplied with satisfaction.

Don't fail in calling. No trouble to show goods and quote prices.

Will allow for good clean wool in exchange for goods 35c. per lb.

38m1. HAMELIN & AYERS

Important Announcement.

C. T. WALES, & Co.,

Have now completed their large stock of Spring and Summer Goods, the greater portion of which was contracted for previous to the change of Tariff, thus offering special inducements in

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, &c., &c.

An Immense BANKRUPT STOCK of Boots and Shoes to select from, at unheard of prices

Fine Japan Teas, a speciality.

Call early and compare prices.

C. T. WALES, & Co.
St. Andrews.

C. T. W. & Co., are Agents for the celebrated "WANZER F." sewing machine. 37tf.

Lachute Foundry!
CHARLEBOIS & BROTHER.

THE undersigned having purchased the above establishment from the Estate of JOSEPH PILON & CO.

are now prepared to do all kinds of work in their line.

Stoves and Farming Impliments a SPECIALITY

Turning lathes by steam power are attached to the establishment. *MOWING and REAPING MACHINES* and *THRASHING Mills* repaired in the best of style.

Give us a Call

before making any bargains elsewhere, as we can undersell any other establishment of the kind.

CHARLEBOIS & BROTHER.

Lachute, April 3 th, 1879. 35—3m.

The Ritchie House,
Grenville, P. Q.

MRS. E. J. RITCHIE begs to announce to the public that she has RE-OPENED the above First-Class Hotel, in the Village of Grenville, for the accommodation of families and the travelling public

In thanking her past patrons for their custom Mrs. Ritchie begs to assure them that the above House will be conducted strictly with a view to the comfort and convenience of guests. A first class table will be kept, and meals can be had at all hours.

GOOD YARD AND STABLING.

E. J. RITCHIE.
Proprietor.

Grenville, May 19 1879. 38y1.

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned begs to announce that he has taken out a License as Auctioneer for the District of Terrebonne, and is at present the only licensed auctioneer in this District, and that he has opened

SALE ROOMS

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TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

[At request of a Committee from Olivet Division Sons of Temperance, Lachute, this column is opened for communications and articles on the Temperance question, and is under the management and Editorial skill of the Committee, consequently the Editor of the paper does not hold himself responsible for its contents.]

Wine and Water.

As I sat drinking, a drinking, a drinking,
A drinking and boosing with jolly boys three,
Out started an imp from the head of the bottle
And leaped to the board 'twixt the goblet and me.
Says he, "You're not wise, sir,
I'll be your adviser.
To drink is a blunder, it reddens the nose;
It fills up your dimples
With blotches and pimples,
And pours the hot gout like a tide to your toes."
Who cares? I said gaily,
I drain my glass daily
And feel none the worse; and I know, I suppose.

Again I sat drinking, a drinking, a drinking
Drinking and blousing with jolly boys four,
When out from the bottle there started a demon
With eyes like live coals when the furnaces roar,
With gesture and antic;
He screams as if frantic:
"Tis poison you're drinking, the warm and the cool.
Shall warning be vain, sir!
You're spoiling your brain, sir!
And burning your stomach, you idiot and fool!"
I looked at him smiling—
Pray cease your reviling!
I never get drunk, moderation's my rule!

Once more I sat drinking alone and content,
The clear crystal water that flowed from the well,
When lo! at my side stood a luminous angel
With eyes full of love that no language can tell.
She silently blessed me,
Her wisdom possessed me,
I felt I was true to the vow that I swore.
I knew that no madness
Would come to my gladness,
But health and contentment in bountiful store.
Oh, angel of beauty!
The law is my duty!
The bottle and I shall be friends never more!

THE SURE RESULTS OF INTEMPERANCE.

"When I find out it is injuring me, I will give it up." When will you find it out? In a town in New Hamshire, called Manchester, a circumstance occured, which I related to the audience that same evening. A young man, when twenty-one years of age, received 6,000 dollars—a very pretty sum of money, about £1,200, you know for a man to go into business with;—but he thought he would have a good time with his money, so he put up at a fashionable hotel, and got a pair of horses, and drove his friends about and gave Champagne suppers—Champagne at night, you know, and real pain the next morning and sham enough as regards the enjoyment. At the expiration of two years, his money was gone; and young men, I will tell you one thing. When your money is gone, your acquaintances are gone pretty much; for there is precious little friendship formed around the wine table; that is friendship that is worth anything. I would not give a straw for all the friends I have made around the drinking table, when the wine was circulated freely. No, give me the friend that looks at me with sober eyes, and sees my faults and failings—as well as anything different from my faults that I may possess. But this man's money was gone and he had made no friends. He had not gone the right way to make them. You cannot make friends by treating them, by giving them Champagne suppers. As he sat one day in the bar-room of the hotel, the landlord came to him, and very contemptuously touched him on the shoulder, and told him he had better go out. "What do you mean?" "I'll let you know what I mean; go off with you; you've got to be a complete nuisance." "What do you talk to me in that way for?" "I'll let you know directly, if you are not off in a very few minutes; I'll put you out, or I'll send for the ostler to do it." "Well, look here now, what do you talk to me in that way for? When I first came to board with you I had the best room, your front parlor, and you used to sit up night after night for me." "Don't talk to me; you are not the same man now, by a great deal." "Not the same man? I have not changed my name. I don't look like the same man; no sir, and I don't know that I am the same man; it's your cursed drink that has changed me; and you're the man to tell me are you? You've got all my money and you have given me that which ruined me; and now you'll tell me of it, will you? Well, I am willing to go now, I am not the same man I was." There are a great many men who will wait till some liquor seller having drained their pockets of the last halfpenny, and their back of the last decent rag of clothing will kick them out; and then they will begin to find out that drink injures them; and a great many will wait till they feel the contemptuous kick of the liquor seller sending them into the gutter, before they will find it out. When will a man find it out? Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and there is no influence on the face of the earth that is more deceptive than the influence of drink. Oh! men are, indeed, deceived by it. I have known men positively deceived into the belief that they were benefitting the temperance enterprise by getting drunk. I remember reading a story—and I believe it was a fact, though I am not sure—of a man who was quite drunk; and a gentleman came to him, and said, "What are you doing?" "Doing? Well that's just what I'm doing." "No but what are you about?" "What am I about? That's just exactly what I'm about." "But what is your business?" "Business? I'm in the temperance business." "In the temperance business? Why how in the world do you make that out?" Why look here, I've got a brother, and he's a temperance lecturer, and I go along with him as a fearful illustration of the evils of intemperance." I don't know but that man was honest, for a man will think anything almost, when he is in the habit of drinking.—*J. B. Gough.*

LADIES COLUMN.

FASHION NOTES.

A pretty in-door dress is the French waist with its belt, apron overskirt, and skirt with one or two flounces, cut so as to clear the ground. With these are worn either aprons of silk or muslin.

Never let this charming and simple house dress descend into a wrapper, or any other careless substitute; at home, of all places, the wife should dress neatly, attractively, both for her husband and children.

White continues to be the fashion for all ages. It is considered more economical in many instances than other combinations for soirees or receptions. The plainest Chambery gauze or Chalys is rendered dressy by additions of satin rosettes made of very narrow white satin ribbon in the shape of balls.

New silks for spring and summer come in patterns showing broken bars and lines of white, on dark grounds, red, black, plumb-color, bottle-green and navy blue. There are also stripes and checks, but the broken patterns are the newest. Louisine silks show the old patterns formerly seen on organdies and chaillies, and are in damask designs. These soft silks will be made over satin or heavier silk for evening dresses at fashionable watering places this summer.

The new ribbons that have made their appearance are very rich and very beautiful in color and design. Many of them have a satin centre in a beige or neutral tint, and brocaded edges in two different widths.

Broad sashes of black velvet ribbon are worn by young ladies, and are fastened at the back of the waist with a scarf-pin instead of being tied. It's hopeful that only slender figures will attempt this revival of an old fashion.

OTTAWA AT THE KINGSTON RECEPTION.—The following dresses were worn at the Vice-Regal levee held at Kingston: Mrs. A. T. West, Ottawa—Black silk, trimmed with black lace; gold ornaments. Miss Russell, Ottawa—Dress, combination of cream brocade with white net, trimmed with garlands of flowers; silver ornaments. Miss Scott, Ottawa—Princess dress of nile green silk, trimmed with dark green velvet; silver ornaments. Her Royal Highness wore a black satin dress with court train, a tiarra and necklet of diamonds.

THE INDIAN MOTHER'S DEVOTION.—Emma, a promising young Indian girl at the school at Red Lake, died on the 22nd. A runner was sent to tell her mother, who was making sugar thirty miles away, and she started in the evening on her lonely march to the agency through forests of pine—whose dark tops seemed to chant a requiem to the departed—through swamps, over deep unbridged rivers, in the darkness of the night, without food, without sleep or rest, and she reached the agency soon after light.

THE PRESENT MODE OF COURTSHIP.—God has put on the pages of his own book repeated threats and commands as to the right performance of the duty of marriage. When we look at the newspapers and see the divorces we know there is something wrong socially.

"Now, courtship is the first step to marriage, but lovers do not regard it in its true light. As lovers, they talk too much. They are not like the Indians, who think that this gabble is an evidence of a weakness in the head. Frankness, outspoken advice, generous sympathy, must take the place of this small talk. It is a disgusting fact that this palaver of lovers is worse than the purring of cats. I denounce the senseless twaddle which is now called courting. A man ought to straighten himself up when conversing with the lady he hopes to make his wife, and with whom he intends sharing his joys and sorrows. Women know a thing or two on this point, and even giddy girls can admire a sincere, honest, manly fellow who seeks their love. Lovers should not go round the question, but come to it in a straightforward manner. Don't insinuate things to each other, but speak boldly of all that ought to be known. If you are afraid to speak out squarely, go home and read your Bible and learn your duty. A man should know as much about a woman and a woman about a man before marriage as after, then there would be an end of divorces and fewer deadhouses. O! the tricks and traps of society, and above all the traps for catching husbands and wives. Why don't you let nature alone? She would regulate matters, and all would come out right. It would be better even if parents would stand back in this matter. Even the Church has become a great modern institution for catching wives; it offers so many opportunities for social life, but this may be carried too far.

A FEMALE DIPLOMATIST.—Lady Layard, the wife of the British ambassador at Constantinople, is a handsome woman, gifted with a large heart and great energy. Her kindness to the suffering Turkish refugees has won from them the most enthusiastic gratitude. And it is not in Turkey only that her self-devotion and courage are appreciated. While her husband was stationed in Madrid as British minister, Marshal Serrano, the exregent, pursued by the republicans on an accusation of conspiracy, sought refuge in the British legation. As this residence was considered unsafe for him, the Layards carried him in disguise to Santonda. On arriving at the railway station the marshal gave his arm to Mrs. Layard, while Mr. Layard walked behind with the bags, and in this manner they got safe into the train through a crowd of excited republicans. At the principal stations on the road the "reds" searched the carriages, but Mr. Layard stood at one door of the compartment and Mrs. Layard at the other, and prevented the men from entering, claiming the right of free passage as British representatives. At Santander a tug was engaged to take Serrano to Biarritz, and at the last moment two civil guards came up and demanded permission to search it; Mrs. Layard stood in the gangway and refused to admit them, saying that the strange passenger was a messenger being sent by the British Minister. For the part she had taken in the matter Mrs. Layard received the thanks of the British Government in a special despatch—the only instance on record of a lady being so honored.

SPICED CORNED BEEF.—To ten pounds of beef, take two cups salt, two cups molasses, two tablespoons saltpetre, one tablespoon ground pepper, one tablespoon cloves; rub well into the beef every day and rub the mixture in; will be ready for use in ten days.

STEAMED CHICKEN.—Rub the inside of a well cleaned chicken with pepper and half a teaspoonful of salt; put into a steamer and set over boiling water, as near to the water as the steamer will fit in. Steam an hour and a half, taking care to keep the steamer tightly covered, and see that the water does not boil away. When done take up into a platter and keep hot while you are preparing the dressing, as follows: Take one pint of gravy from the kettle, without any fat, add cayenne pepper, half teaspoonful of salt, stir six tablespoonfuls of flour into a quarter of a pint of cream until quite smooth and free from lumps; then stir it into the gravy, or use corn starch instead of flour, and if liked grate in a little nutmeg, and celery and salt.

TO CLEANSE THE WOODWORK AROUND DOORS.—Take a pail of hot water; put in it two tablespoonfuls of pulverised borax; use a good coarse house cloth—an old towel does splendidly—and wash the painting; do not use a brush; when washing places that are extra yellow or stained, soap and cloth; then sprinkle it with the dry powdered borax, and rub the places well, using plenty of rinsing water; by washing the woodwork in this way you will not remove the paint and the borax will soften and make the hands white—a fact well worth knowing. The use of borax in domestic economy are numerous; and one of the most valuable is its employment to aid the detergent properties of soap.

DISH WASHING.—Use plenty of borax in the rinse water; use soap on only very greasy pots and pans; borax will cleanse the dishes, purify the skin and at the same time make the hands soft and white.

TO CURE CORNS.—Take a lemon and roll it till soft; cut a thin slice and bind it on the corn at night. In the morning, if white and disintegrated, pull it out with your finger nails. Sometimes several applications will be necessary.

A Humorous Scotch Anecdote.

Up in the east-end of Carluke parish lived a well-to-do farmer; he was famed far and near for the breed of his pigs, and he promised a neghbour farmer the present of one for a breed. Through course of time he had a splendid litter. According to promise he dispatched his servant man, Rab, off with one to his friend. It being a warm sultry day in the month of July, when Rab got the length of Killcagie, he thought his thrappel would crack with drought, so in he went to the "Wee Bush" for a pint of yill, and a blaw of the pipe, to ease his shanks a wee. It being the Monday after Killcagie pay, some of the miners were taking a dram. One of them had a retriever pup along with him, so they thought they would play a trick on Rab. They took out the pig and put in the pup in the pock unobserved by Rab. In a little Rab shouldered his pock, and took the road with his charge. When Rab landed at the farm-house he boldly rapped at the front door to spier if the master was in. The master seeing Rab coming past the window answered the door himself. "Come awa' Rab; I'm glad tae see ye; what's this you have got in the pock Rab?" "This is the pig my master ave promised ye—a real pure Berkshire breed." "Let me see," quo' the farmer. "I'll dae that," quo' Rab. So Rab opened the mouth of the pock, and out pops the retriever pup. Whenever the farmer saw the pup he flew into a great passion, saying—"Rab, I think your master wants tae make a fool of both you and me." "It looks unco like it," quo' Rab. "Just take it hame wi' ye again, and tell him I've plenty of that breed at hame." "I will dae that ye may depend on't." Rab had no alternative but to retrace his steps homeward, wondering what in all the world this could mean. When Rab got back the length of the "Wee Bush" he was as dry as ever so in he went for another pint, but never mentioned what had taken place. The miners soon exchanged Rab's living freight—took out the pup and put back the pig. In a little Rab took the road for home. When he arrived he met his master in the close. "What's this you have brought in exchange for the pig?" "Well," quo' Rab "I can hardly tell ye; when I left hame I had a pig in the pock, and what it is now Guid only knows, but we'll soon see." Rab opened the mouth of the pock and out pops the pig. Rab stood in wonder and amazement, exclaiming—"There is something no canny about this day's wark." The master wanted Rab to go back with the pig. "Na, na," quo Rab, "catch me at the same job again; I've carried the deevil a' day on my back in a pock, ye'll no' find Rab sholder his majesty again in a hurry if he keeps his sense."

Some of the Effects of the New Tariffs.

From the Halifax Herald.

The new tariff is already bearing good fruit in a number of ways. Our city has been visited during the past few weeks by a number of country traders, and others who have come here to buy their supplies, who formerly purchased all they required in Boston or Portland. This, we believe, will increase, until Halifax will get back a large proportion of this business, which one sided free trade robbed her of.

In the matter of the revival of the West India trade, there is no doubt, but what the tariff has had a most wholesome effect. Even the *Chronicle* has been forced to admit the salutary character of its provision in this respect. Already the West Indian Merchants are beginning to realize the great change that has taken place in our fiscal policy, and when the sugar refinery is erected, as it undoubtedly will be without delay, our wharves and streets will begin to look like marts of commerce—an appearance, we are very sorry to say, they have not, for the past few years, possessed.

In the coal industry a great improvement is already experienced. Mr. Dobson informs us that the Nova Scotia coal owners have already contracted with railways, gass companies and other consumers in the Upper Provinces to deliver 98,000 tons of Pictou and Cape Breton coals at Montreal, Quebec, Belleville and Ottawa, at lower prices than the United States coals of similar quality can be delivered at. The Grand Trunk has contracted for 40,000 tons Pictou—delivered at Belleville and Montreal; Redpath's refinery, Montreal, for 25,000 tons; and 10,000 to other parties in Quebec, making a total of 75,000 tons of Pictou coal already contracted for, as against 25,000 tons for the Upper Provinces at this date last year.

Of Cape Breton coal 15,000 tons have been sold in Montreal; 3,000 to the gas works of Ottawa; 2,000 to a coal dealer in the same city, and 3,000 to the gas works in Quebec—or over 23,000 tons in all, against 15,000 tons contracted for at the same date last year.

The entire shipment of Pictou and Nova Scotia coal to the Upper Provinces during the whole year of 1878, amounted to only 87,000 or 88,000 tons, whereas before the opening of navigation this year nearly 100,000 tons have been ordered for that section of the Dominion, against 40,000 ordered at the same date last year. Of course orders are expected to flow in as usual throughout the shipping season, and even if the same proportion of early and late orders be maintained as last year, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the shipment of these coals alone to the Upper Provinces this year will amount to 220,000, as against 83,000 last year.

Facts like these in connection with the springing into life of new industries all over the country, are arguments in favor of the new tariff which no amount of misrepresentation and abuse on the part of the Opposition press can meet or resist. Time, the great arbiter of all disputes, will, before long, so effectually solve this tariff question that the most ingenious articles now written in favor of jug handled free trade will be laughed to scorn, by even the men who now are inclined to half believe them.

We learn from the London *Times* of the 15th inst. that "the Canadian Government agent at Liverpool has arranged to send 60 more cotton operatives from Stockport to the Dundas Cotton Mills, Ontario. At Stockport there was no fewer than 500 applicants for the 60 vacant places at Dundas. The party will sail to-day in the Allan steamer *Polynesian*. This makes up the complement of 150 operatives required in the Dundas mills. It seems probable that under the protection of the new tariff Canadian cotton manufacturers will increase their production. Various mills in the neighborhood of Montreal are already making arrangements to enlarge their production, and are seeking work-people from Lancashire."

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, June 15th, 1879.

THE NEED OF GOD'S SPIRIT.

Zech. 4: 1-14. Commit to memory, vs., 6, 7.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Not by might, nor by power, but by my Spirit, saith the Lord of hosts.—Zech. 4: 6.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—Spiritual growth is by the Holy Spirit.

This lesson refers to the fifth, of some eight or ten "night visions" recorded by this prophet, and which chiefly form the first part of the book of Zechariah. These visions represent God's protection and blessing of his people, and his judgment on the wicked. They belong to the time immediately preceding the completion of the second temple by Zerubabal. The last parts of the book (chaps. ix. to xiv.) belong to a period from 10 to 20 years later, and after the temple was completed and dedicated.

ZECH-A-RI'-AH—*Jehova remembers*, a priest born in Babylon, returned while young to Judea, where he prophesied. He was for a time a co-laborer with Haggai. He encouraged the rebuilding of the temple; later he comforts the people with promises of future blessings, even in trials.—*Ze-rub'-ba-bel—born at Babel* or *Babylon*, of the tribe of Judah, and leader of the captives, who returned from Babylon to Jerusalem, 536 B. C. He restored the true worship, and, aided and counselled by Haggai and Zechariah, rebuilt the temple, which was completed about 520-515 B. C.—*Book of Zechariah*, written and probably arranged by the prophet himself some time after the prophesies were announced. It has been divided into three parts: (1.) The visions, chaps. i.-viii.; (2.) Word against Damascus, etc., chaps. ix.-xii.; (3.) Word for Isreal, chaps xii.-xiv. Some have tried to maintain that this book was the work of two different prophets, the first portion only being by Zechariah, but their views have not gained support,—*Olive*, one of the most common trees of Palestine. The fruit and oil of the tree were among the most important products of the country. The olive leaf was an emblem of peace, Gen. 8: 11; of prosperity, Ps. 52: 8; and of beauty and strength. It grows to a medium height with knotty gnarled trunks, ash colored bark, and dusty-green leaves.—*Candlestick*. That seen by the prophet probably resembled the one in the temple. For a description of that made by Moses, see, Ex. 25: 31-37; 37: 17-24.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

What facts in this lesson teach us—

1. That angels are interested in Christian work here.

2. The true source of our influence and power.

3. That God will give success to his servants when he promises it.

4. Not to despise little things in any work.

BARON LEONEL ROTHSCHILD.—The death of Baron Leonel Nathen de Rothschild, the chief partner of the great banking firm of Rothschild & Co., is announced. It was the Baroness Leonel who gave the reply to Mrs. Spencer Walpol, the wife of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, who visiting one day at Mentmore, and being told that Cardinal Wiseman was lunching there at the time, asked with wondering horror. "How could you possibly receive a Romish priest?" was answered: "You must forgive me for not sharing in your feeling, Mrs. Walpol; remember I am not a *Christian*."

We deeply regret to announce the demise this morning, at Quebec, after a short illness, of Mr. R. S. Bouchette, who, up to 1874, was Commissioner of Customs, under the Dominion Government. Mr. Bouchette, who had attained the age of seventy-four, had been for nearly thirty years an active and trusted servant of the Canadian Government. In 1851 he was appointed Commissioner of Customs, and during his incumbency of that office he was employed on several important missions—notably, on inquiries into the working of the Reciprocity Treaty, the Immigration Department and the organization of the Civil Service. In 1866 he was a Commissioner of the Paris Exhibition, and in 1868 he was on a commission to enquire into and report upon the conduct and efficiency of the Public Service of the Dominion. Mr. Bouchette was much and deservedly respected in both his public and private capacities, and in Ottawa where he was especially well known, his death will cause a feeling of sincere regret among all classes of the population.—*Ottawa Free Press*

Fifty years ago the honor of beholding a Duke of Argyll would have turned the heads of Canada; and even in New York the presence of such a visitor, though only *in transitu*, would have made a commotion among the old cod-fish aristocracy. But the New World is older than it was fifty years ago. True, the breed of toadies and rank-worsbipers is not yet extinct on either side of the line, as MacCallum More is in a fair way to find out.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Grand Trunk Company are holding the Hamilton Powder Company responsible for the damage done at Stratford, on the ground that the Vigorite was shipped surreptitiously. A law suit will be next in order.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

ST. THOMAS.—Nous apprenons qu'un nommé Charles Lafond, de St. Thomas a été trouvé noyé dans un puits, dimanche dernier, vers dix heures du matin. Le défunt avait couché chez un M. Forget, de Lachaloupe, paroisse de St Charles Borromée, et le matin il était parti pour aller soigner ses chevaux sur une ferme non habitée, du voisinage. Vers dix heures, la famille de Forget ne voyant pas revenir Lafond se mit à sa recherche. En allant vers l'endroit où il s'était dirigé, les enfants Forget rencontrèrent MM. S. Pelland et J. B. Bazinet, de Joliette, et s'informèrent du défunt que ceux-ci dirent n'avoir pas vu. En passant vis à vis la ferme inhabitée, on aperçut près d'un puits le chapeau du défunt. On s'en approcha et bientôt l'on se convainquit que Lafond s'était noyé probablement en voulant briser ou enfoncer la glace surnageant au-dessus de l'eau de la citerne. On retira bientôt le cadavre de Lafond qui semblait mort depuis bien peu de temps. Le coroner Désaulniers a tenu une enquête et le verdict a été "mort accidentelle."—*Gazette de Joliette.*

Dernièrement, le St. Père a reçu, en audience particulière, M. Daniel Thomas Murphy était accompagné de sa nombreuse famille, et Sa Sainteté, avant de le congédier, a voulu lui donner un éclatant et gracieux témoignage de son estime et de sa gratitude pour les subventions généreuses qu'il fournit à toutes les œuvres de charité. Elle a donc pris par la main la plus jeune fille de M. Murphy et lui a remis, pour les donner à son père, le bref et les insignes de grand'croix de St. Grégoire.

"Nous apprenons avec plaisir que la paroisse de Ste Elizabeth, qui s'est signalée depuis quelques années, par tant d'œuvres de charité et de piété, achève la construction d'un magnifique sanctuaire à la bonne Ste Anne. C'est le premier, nous pensons, qui soit élevé en l'honneur de Ste. Anne, depuis qu'elle a été proclamée première patronne du pays. Cette œuvre intéresse toutes les paroisses environnantes qui seront heureuses d'avoir un lieu de pélerinage à la bonne Ste Anne, dans leur voisinage. On nous dit que la chapelle possédera une précieuse relique de cette grande sainte."

CANADA.

OTTAWA, 3.—Sir A. T. Galt doit arriver ici demain.

Le santé de l'hon. M. Masson est si bien rétablie qu'on l'attend demain.

Une compagnie s'est formée dans le but d'établir un journal conservateur. On ne sait pas encore si ce sera un journal du soir ou du matin.

Le lieutenant-général Sir Selby Smith et le capitaine Selby Smyth, A. D. C., sont allés à Prescott ce matin, dans un convoi spécial pour rejoindre Son Excellence à Québec demain. M. J. Kidd est aussi allé avec le Gouverneur.

Les ouvriers employés au pont du chemin de fer au-dessus de la rivière des Chaudières ont demandé que leurs gages soient augmentés de 85 cents par jour à $1.10. Si leur demande n'est pas accordée ils menacent de se mettre en grève.

Les ouvriers de moulins sont payés au taux de $1 par jour.

Un convoi d'émigrants est parti ce matin pour Manitoba. Ce sont pour la plupart des cultivateurs et des mécaniciens.

PRESCOTT, Ont. 3—Son Excellence le Gouverneur-General et Son Altesse Royale la Princesse Louise sont arrivés ici à 10 heures 45 minutes a. m., à bord du vapeur "Spartian" en route pour Québec.

A leur arrivée, les volontaires ont tiré le Salut Royal du Fort Wellington.

Une grande foule était présente sur le port pour les voir. Le vapeur est reparti à 10:55 hrs.

QUEBEC, 4.—Le vapeur *Montreal* est arrivé ce matin à l'heure ordinaire et après que les passagers furent débarqués, il se rendit au quai de la Reine.

A 10 heures, le Gouverneur-Général et Son Altesse Royale la Princess Louise descendirent du vapeur et se dirigèrent vers un pavillon où le maire leur fut présenté.

Deux addresses furent présentées, l'une en français et l'autre en anglais. Le Marquis de Lorne répondit en français.

Au moment où le Gouverneur-Général et sa suite mettaient pied à terre, un salut royal fut tiré de la citadelle.

Après la réponse de Son Excellence les échevins et les members du comité de réception furent présentés.

La voiture du Gouverneur-Général, suivie de celle du maire, se dirigea alors vers la Citadelle. Les décorations de la ville et des résidences privées présentaient un aspect magnifique.

La pluie oblige à remettre l'illumination à lundi prochain.

NOUVEAU CHARS.—Deux chars-palais sont arrivés ici hier pour le chemin de fer Q. M. O. et O. Ils portent les noms de "Marquis de Isorne" et Hon. H. G. Joly." Ce dernier nom est écrit *-Jolly.*

ST. CONSTANT.—Hier matin, le nommé Joseph Beauvais, cultivateur, chef d'une nombreuse famille méthodiste, est mort subitement d'hémorrhagie cérébrale.

We Would Say to Every Mother who has a suffering child, go at once and procure a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the little one immediately, will allay all pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, regulates the bowels, and cures wind colic. By relieving the child from pain it allows it quiet, natural sleep, and comforts the mother.

What a Wonderful Discovery is Perry Davis' Pain-Killer! It not only cures the ills of the human family, but, is also the sure remedy for horses with colic. It has never been known to fail in a cure of the worst cases; and for sprains, galls, &c., it never fails—try it once. Directions accompany each bottle. Sold by all druggists generally.

Children Who Pick their Noses, are most generally afflicted with worms. How they get into their little stomachs, it may be difficult to know, but it is easy to get them out by using Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges. They are pleasant to take; children like them, but the worms don't.

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. E. Robson, minister, 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. A. Derome, 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.—Robert G. Melkle, Esq.

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron., Esq Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick Dunbar, William Metnat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G Melkle.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esqs., (all of Lachute) J. Boa, Esq., and John McAllster, Esq. (Deceased) 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 Bourgeons, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 17th, May 24th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th, *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute.

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 14th 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.

BEECH RIDGE—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three and a half miles form Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DUNANY—Is in the township of Wentworth eight miles from Lachute. Mail semi-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 semi-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 semi-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.

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. 2 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.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

IS FURNISHED WITH THE

Newest Styles of Type,

AND IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE EVERY

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Job Printing

IN THE LATEST STYLE OF THE ART.

RAILROAD,

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ARE SPECIALITIES.

POSTERS

OF ANY SIZE,

Plain and in Colors,

Books, Magazines,

Pamphlets, Catalogues

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Bank and

Legal Forms,

Circulars,

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Statements

Invoices,

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Letter Heading,

Bills of Lading,

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&c. &c. &c.

G. ARMSTRONG & CO.,

VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.



UNDERTAKERS.

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 every where.

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

26y1.

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AT THE

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A SUPPLY OF

WRITING PAPER,

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BOXES OF FANCY STATIONERY

FOR LADIES, COPY AND

MEMORAMDUM BOOKS,

SLATE AND LEAD PENCILS,

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For sale at the lowest rates.

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Sleeping Elixir!!

The most effecient remedy yet discovered for producing SWEET AND REFRESHING SLEEP.

Contains no Opiate.
Calms the Nerves.
Never gives Morning Headaches.
Invaluable for worry and overwork.

Prepared by N. MERCER & CO., 454 St. Paul Street, and sold by all Druggists. Price FIFTY CENTS. 2y1

Bread! Bread!!

CONSTANTLY ON HAND. First Quality of White and Brown bread, twists, scones rolls and buns.

All kinds of Confectionery. Cakes and pastery.

Oysters—solid meat—35c. per quart—received fresh by rail every week.

FRUITS IN SEASON.

JOHN HOPE,
Pastry Cook, &c.,
Lachute.

11 16y1.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1879. NO. 42

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The above paper is printed and published
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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 parties for the Year, Half Year or Quarter.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

Professional Cards.

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

DENTISTRY.

B. H. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Is at Lachute, 16th, 17th and 18th, of every month.
Private Room, next to Fraser and McOuat's Store.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Office in the Court House, Lachute. 17tf.

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

PALLISER & KNAPP,
ADVOCATES, Etc.,
4 HAMILTON CHAMBERS, 17 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.
J. PALLISER, B.C.L. F. A. KNAPP, B.C.L

CARTER, CHURCH & CHAPLEAU,
ADVOCATES,
St. John Street, Montreal.
EDWARD CARTER, Q. C,
L. R. CHURCH, Q. C.
J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q. C.
Jan. 2nd, 1879. 18-1y

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

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

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

Business Notices.

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

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS
380 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine anilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 20y1.

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

New Butcher Shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has acquired the premises, interest and good-will of the butcher business lately carried on in Lachute, by

JOHN ALLAN,

And is soliciting a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed on his predecessor in the business, to which he will do his utmost to merit every confidence.

Having had ample experience in the Butcher Business, the undersigned will at all times be prepared to meet the wants of his patrons.

Meat will be delivered in Lachute on Tuesdays and Fridays as usual, but those residing in the country, &c., at other times can be served by applying on the premises, near Lachute Mills.

A. G. McARTHUR.
Lachute, June 6, 1879. 40y1.

C. R. MONCK,
MARBLE WORKS
LACHUTE,
(Mrs. CRUM'S Building, East End.)
Best Material and Work. Lowest Prices.
Edward Hume, Agent
1tf

ALBION HOTEL,
McGILL AND ST. PAUL STREETS.
MONTREAL, CANADA.
Stearns & Murray, Proprietors.

DOMINION
Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.
Capital $1,000,000. Gov. Deposit $50,000
Head Office for the Province of Quebec,
119 St. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Montreal.
Risks taken at Current Rates.
W. HAY, Agent, Lachute.
JOHN F. NOTT, CHAS. D. HANSON, Joint Gen. Agents. 42tf.

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

J. PALMER, & SON,
DEALERS IN
All kinds of Hair-work, Perfumes, &c., Wholesale and Retail.
COMBINGS MADE UP AT 25c. PER OUNCE.
Wigs, Bands, Switches, &c., made to the latest styles, and at lowest prices. Orders by mail attended to punctually at
347 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
28y1.

THE CITY HOTEL,
78, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.
CHAS. LARIN,
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened at his old stand as above, where he will continue, as formerly, to keep a first-class house.
☞ Good Board for $1.00 per day, or 25c. per meal. Horses, 50c. 31y1.

H. J. M'MARTIN V. S.
GRADUATE of the Montreal Veterinary College in connection with McGill University, will be at P. RODRIGUE'S HOTEL in Lachute on Tuesdays of each week, and the remainder at SAUVE'S HOTEL, St. Andrews. Special attention given to the examination of horses for soundness and the treatment of all the diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, etc.
P. S.—Ridglings or Cryptorchides, Horses, Colts, etc., castrated on the most scientific principles. 35—1y.

Victoria Foundry.
THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased the Foundry and Business of
Messrs. G. DORMER & SON,
Beg to announce that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work done by their predecessors. Also, that they will shortly put in
ADDITIONAL MACHINERY,
When they will be able to supply
Castings and Machinery
Of every description of as good quality and at as low prices as any other shop in the Dominion.
McOuat & McRae,
Lachute, April 17, 1879. 39tf

CALUMET!!!
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A General Store at the Calumet, a little west of W. Walker's, Flour and Oatmeal Mills, and of the Railway Station. He buys and sells for cash, Farm Produce, and Crockery; offering his goods, in each instance, at Montreal prices. Farm Produce bought and sold on commission. The Lumber Business of J. K. Ward, on the Rouge River, is attended to here; the Local Office of the Rouge Boom Co., is held here also; and an Agency of the Hochelaga Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
R. LANIGAN.
Calumet, Feb. 1879. 26m3.

PAINTING, PAPERING, &c.
MR. HUGH McRAY, begs to announce to the people of Lachute and vicinity that he will do all kinds of house PAINTING, PAPERING, &c., &c., at short notice, and in good style. Orders left at his residence opposite the New Factory, West-end Lachute, will receive prompt attention. 38y1

ALLEN'S HOTEL,
West-End Lachute.
THIS Establishment has undergone a thorough renovation during the past few months, and may now be reckoned among our FIRST CLASS HOTELS. A Dining Room airy and Tastefully Finished, capable of comfortably seating one hundred guests, has been added to the premises as well as some third or bed-rooms, (all new). The parlours are furnished in first-class style. The table with the best the market can produce. Servants attentive and obliging—every thing in fact to make the traveller comfortable and feel himself at home.
There are stables attached to the premises and good horses and carriages always in readiness for the accommodation of guests.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
F. W. ALLEN.
Lachute, May 15, 1879. 37tf.

ALEX. McKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.
29y1.

Auctioneer.
THE Undersigned begs to announce that he has taken out a License as Auctioneer for the District of Terrebonne, and is at present the only licensed auctioneer in this district, and that he has opened
SALE ROOMS
Next Door to BARRON'S Store, at West-End Lachute, where he will be prepared to take orders for the Sale of Merchandize, Farm Stock, Implements, Furniture &c., &c.
31tf JOHN W. TODD.

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER III.

THE ICONOCLASTS.

The northern breeze caused Saville's boat to glide rapidly through the looming shadows of the lower Highlands, and in comparatively brief time lights glimmered invitingly from the village of Peekskill, which was situated at the head of a wide bay upon the eastern shore. Here he decided to seek refreshment, and spend the night, intending to pursue his homeward journey the following morning.

The episode of the afternoon had formed a pleasing but temporary diversion to the thoughts it had interrupted; but now, with increasing power to pain and agitate, they came trooping back. In the consciousness of solitude and in the enshrouding darkness, he made less effort at self control. His features were distorted by contending emotions, and he often gave vent to passionate exclamations. It was evident that a painful question was pressing upon him for immediate solution, and that the results of his action in any case would be very serious.

But by the time he reached the rude wharf he regained his self-command, and, having moored his boat, sought a dwelling which combined the character of farmhouse and tavern. Here he received a welcome that was but in part professional; for in those days of limited travel a stranger was an event, and a guest in reality as well as in name, being often made much of, and becoming an object of absorbing interest, it might be added also of curiosity, to his entertainers.

Saville found the little inn already in a state of excitement and bustle over the arrival of an old acquaintance of his own, a wealthy, pleasure-loving young gentleman from the city below, who was off on a fishing excursion, and who eagerly sought to gain Saville as a companion.

"What is the news from the army before Boston?" asked Saville, gloomily.

"'The army before Boston' be hanged, and the army in Boston also. I could not sit down to dinner but a firebrand of a patriot would pluck one sleeve, and demand, 'Are you for Liberty?' and an ancient fossil who had brushed against a duke, or mayhap a duchess, would pluck the other sleeve, and querulously question, 'Are you not for the King?' It was in vain that I anathematized both, and said, 'No, I'm for dinner.' There is no such thing as peace down there, unless you are ranting on one side or the other. So I snatched my fishing tackle, and showing a clean pair of heels, am here among the mountains. It's a confounded poor world for a man to enjoy himself in. There are always two parties in it bound to devour each other, and if you won't raven on one side or the other, they'll both turn in and rend you. I don't care whether the laws are made in Philadelphia or London, if they will only let me alone. There, I'm through with the accursed squabbles of the hour. I'm here to get rid of them, and intend for the next few days to forget the existence of both Parliament and Congress. So come with me, and keep out of purgatory as long as you can."

In spite of his prolonged mental conflict, Saville still felt himself unequal to solve the question that burdened him; and so, to gain time and distract his thoughts, he complied with his friend's wish.

On the following morning they started, equipped for the sport. It was the Sabbath, but in Saville's estimation the day was no more sacred than would be a Decadi of the coming French Revolution. He had lived in infidel France sufficiently long to regard the Sabbath as a relic of superstition. He was a disciple of the "New Philosophy," and had faith in naught save man, and man was a law unto himself.

But the sport which completely absorbed his companion dragged heavily with Saville, and after a few days he returned to his boat, resolved to put off his decision no longer; so the latter part of the week saw him again beating southward against the wind with many a long tack, as the river broadened before him.

Saville's position was a trying one, and yet not peculiar in that day when the ploughshare of division ran, not only through communities, social circles, and churches, but also through families, severing the closest ties. In order that his present circumstances and character may be better understood, it will be necessary to take a brief glance into the past.

Theron Saville combined both the French and Dutch elements in his parentage. On his father's side he came from that grand old Huguenot stock which has largely leavened for good the American character. He thus had inherited a legacy of prayer and sacred memories from his ancestry, and might if he would receive the blessing which descends to children's children: a "covenant-keeping God" would faithfully seek to reclaim him from evil. But he had utterly abandoned the faith of his fathers, and was now an open unbeliever.

His moral state was the natural result of the influences he had fallen under during his education. In accordance with a custom quite common among patrician families in colonial days, he had been sent to Europe to finish his studies. After a few years at an English university, he went to Paris to acquire his profession, that of military and civil engineering. But his tastes did not lead in the direction of exact and practical science, and he appreciated the French opera far more than French roads and fortifications. But it was the new and sceptical literature of that chaotic age that chiefly fascinated him. The brilliant theorists and iconoclasts who were then, with jest and infinite wit, recklessly sapping the foundation of the slowly built structures of human belief, of social custom, and of established government, seemed to him the heroes of the world. He, as little as they foresaw the crashing ruin for which they were preparing. Bigoted violence had succeeded only too well in stamping out and exiling the Huguenot element, and what then passed for religion in France, was such a wretched imposition as to be despised even by its consecrated priests. Social distinctions were arbitrary and unnatural. Etiquette ruled in the place of fidelity and principle, and behind this tinsel mask gross license rioted. Government had become simply the oppression of the many by the few—an organized system to rob the people that the titled might indulge in unbounded extravagance. The corner-stone, which is the family, with its sacred and guarded rights, had crumbled, and the whole social and political fabric was consequently tottering in inevitable weakness. The character of the times made it far easier to scoff and strike at all institutions that should be sacred than to reform them; and the leading minds of the day were great only in their genius for satire and innovation. But it was the fearful degeneracy in the Institutions themselves that gave point to the sarcasm, and it was their crumbling weakness that made blows, which now seem puny, then to appear herculean.

Young Saville, unschooled by experience, had just the temperament to be carried away by the railing and irreverent spirit of the age. Naturally visionary, enthusiastic, and gifted with far more imagination than judgment, he revelled in the "atheistic philosophy," and exulted over it as the groundwork of a new and better order of things. Voltaire enchained him by his boundless wit. Diderot, and even Helvetius, with his gross, materialistic theory that sensation orginates all that there is in man, became his masters, while in political creed he was a disciple of Jean Jacques Rousseau. Liberty, which was of an impossible kind—liberty, which from the absence of safeguards and foundations must, and in fact did, degenerate into the wildest license, became his dream; and he hoped to become eventually an apostle of this French ideal of freedom, in his own land.

Yet when the time came for Saville to return to New York, he had not become utterly vitiated by the evil influences which were then demoralizing a nation. Something in the old Huguenot blood and in his early training still remained in his nature as a germ that might be developed into healthful growth. He was not false, though unrestrained by religion, or even by what was regarded as morality in his own land; he accepted the world's code of honor, and, unlike the world in which he had been living, was true to it. His word bound him, and though capable of very wrong action he shrank from anything mean, base, or ungrateful. He was not coldly, selfishly, and deliberately depraved at heart. He scoffed with his favorite author, Voltaire, not at what he believed sacred, but at what, in that false age, pretended to sacredness, and was, in fact, a solemn and venerable farce.

But there was hope for Saville, because he was so sincere in his scepticism; because he accepted so enthusiastically theories, the majority of which now have in history a record like that of brilliant meteors only. He had not reached the most hopless of mental attitudes, that of coldly doubting everything, nor had he sunk into the apathy of discouragement, or plunged into the recklessness of those who see nothing good or sure save present gratification.

His authors were demi-gods, and adorned a temple of fame which he might enter. He was not near enough to know the selfishness, meanness, and often baseness of their lives. If he had read the confessions of Rousseau, he might not so readily have become his disciple. The fact that he could honestly believe in these writers and their teachings proved him capable of accepting the truth with equal heartiness when once apprehended.

Saville heard with pleasure of the growing restlessness in the American colonies under British rule, and ardently hoped that he might there become a leading advocate of the broad liberty of the new philosophy.

It became his favorite dream that he might be one of the founders of a republic in the new world, in which liberty and equality should be the corner-stones, human reason the sole architect, and nature the inspiration. During his voyage home he spent much of his time in the imaginary construction of this Utopia of the future, in which he hoped to have no mean place. Nor was it at all surprising that one of his age and temperament should have fallen completely under the influence of the philosophy that was then sweeping over the world.

CHAPTER IV.

"FOR WORSE."

Saville had not been long in his native city before an event occurred that changed the spirit of his dreams, or rather blended them with others of a different nature. The nebulous goddess of liberty, at whose feet he had been worshipping, was exchanged for a creature of flesh and blood, earthly indeed, material even to her mind. But Saville had a faculty of seeing things, not as they were, but through a transfiguring mist of his own imagination.

During his voyage home his father had died suddenly, and, in consequence young Saville, for a few months immediately after his return, was much secluded from social and political life. Sorrow renders the heart more tender and receptive, and there were long and vacant days to be beguiled. His mother, who had inherited the thrifty traits of her Dutch ancestry, availed herself of this opportunity to secure an alliance which worldly wisdom would commend, inasmuch as the young lady in question was the heiress of property which would double the large wealth of her son, and thus, of course, double his happiness. Their mutual acres were so situated, that they could be joined together with great advantage. Whether the moral and mental qualities of the parties themselves were equally adapted to union was not considered, and indeed seldom is, by your sagacious match-maker, who to the end of time will be filled with self congratulation on having united estates. That two poor souls must henceforth dwell in purgatorial fires of discord, or become polished icicles under the steady frost of indifference, is a mere matter of sentiment. Two acres instead of one is a solid consideration, and ought to satisfy any heart.

Mrs. Saville loved her son after her fashion, and was serving him, as she supposed, in the best and most enduring manner. She was aware that society would regard the match as brilliant, and to have the world nod approval was as great a thing a hundred years ago as today. She had met the parents, the uncles, and aunts of the coveted heiress, in solemn conclave on the subject, and found them quite as ready to enter into the arrangement as herself. With many fine speeches they disguised the property considerations uppermost in each mind, and it was agreed that the young lady's disposition should be delicately inclined to assist. That wilful factor in the problem, however, bluntly said, "I'll wait and see him first."

This very natural decision disturbed Mrs. Saville but little, for she knew that, unless her son had changed greatly, his appearance would be in his favor. Her chief ground of anxiety was the action of the young man himself.

"Men are so unreasonable," she said; "but unless Theron is utterly blind to his own interests, he must see things as we do. The young lady I have chosen for him is rich, handsome, and of one of the first families in the colony. Indeed, her relatives in England are titled."

All this was true. Mrs. Saville had weighed externals carefully. Julia Ashburton was very handsome after her type and style. The prudent mother had considered everything save the viewless, subtle spirit which dwelt within the beauty, and which would prove, to the sorrow of all concerned, the spirit of a Tartar.

Verily Saville was utterly blind to his own interests, for, soon after his return, he delighted his mother and the other schemers by action that accorded with their plans.

Miss Ashburton was eminently gifted with the power to attract; and in one who, like Theron Saville, saw everything through the transfigurating haze of his own fancy, she could even inspire an approach to love; but a man who desired a wife, a home, and domestic peace, would look askance at her. Her black eyes were too near together, and smitted scintillations rather than the pure, steady light of a womanly nature. They could fascinate and beguile with something of a serpent's power, but they would drop abashed before the searching gaze of any honest man.

But Saville glorified her into ideal womanhood, and she for a time fostered his delusion. Having seen the handsome young stranger, who possessed all the courtly bearing and polish that could be acquired in French salons, she readily joined in the family conspiracy. She was as gentle and sympathetic as it was in her nature to be, and gave him most of her time. A spirit less exhuberant than Saville's would have had a vague sense of dissatisfaction—a consciousness of something wanting in both her words and manner; but his heart, generous to a fault, was deeply touched by her show of regard for his recent bereavement, and his love for her was mingled with gratitude. Soon she saw him a captive at her feet, and could make her own terms.

Therefore, when in due time he poured out his passion, she was full of demure hesitancy and doubt. "Would he be faithful to her?" she asked. "He had lived too long in Paris, where men's eyes and fancies were given too great freedom. He believed in such new and strange French doctrines, which seemed to unsettle everything, even religion, and was captivated by French ideas in general. How could she be sure that she had secured a steady, loyal husband?"

In view of Saville's theories and rapsodies, she might, perhaps, have urged these objections with some reason. But the astute maiden had no fears on these grounds. She was skilfully playing part of a pre-arranged game. She would bind him by many and varied pledge. She would keep him from the course on which his heart was bent by promises that now seemed silken cords of love and loyalty, but would afterward prove galling fetters by which she would hold him captive under a merciless tyranny.

Unsuspicious of her object, he gave her pledges innumerable, which could readily be made to bear the meaning she designed, but which in his mind had no such purport. Having ensnared and woven a web around her victim, she gracefully permitted herself to be won.

It was a rude awakening that Saville had from his delirium of love, and dream of inspiring sympathy in his career as an apostle of the broadest liberty, wherein all kings, human and divine, were to be overthrown. His wife had been under restraint too long already for one of her wilful, self-pleasing nature, and she threw off the mask with unseemly haste. To his dismay he found that he had married a pretty bigot, who would not hear a word against Church or State, the venerable abuses of which were even dearer to her than their excellences. Nay, more, she told him that by all his oaths of loyalty to her he was bound to the Tory side, which was then rapidly defined in distinction from the Whig, or patriot party; and such was the ingenuity of her feminine tact, that in his bewilderment he half feared that she was right, and that he, like the Hebrew slaves, would be compelled to build the structures he would gladly tear down.

At first he chafed like a lion in the toils, but on every side she met him with the meshes of his own unwary promises. In vain he protested that loyalty to her did not involve loyalty to institutions that he hated.

"I am identified with these causes," she would coolly reply.

By this chain of loyalty to her she would even drag him to church, and made religion seem tenfold more hateful by the farce she there enacted. His eyes were now opened, and he readily saw that she was a bigot to the forms of worship, and that the doctrines of her church were neither understood nor considered. Her spirit was that of the Italian bandit, who will shed his own blood to carry out the purposes of his priest, and the blood of any one else that his interest or revenge may require.

Thus the wretched months dragged on, and Saville was a moody captive. As the stirring events thickened which prepared the way for the overt acts of the Revolution, he was often greatly excited, and inclined to break his fetters; but he was ever confronted by a will more resolute than his own.

"To whom do you owe the more sacred duty," she would ask, "this wretched cabal of blatant rebels, who will find halters around their necks if they go much further, or your wife to whom you have pledged your honor?"

His young friends in the patriot ranks were greatly disappointed in him. Before marriage his utterances had been pronounced and radical; now he was silent, and kept himself aloof. There were many sneers about the "apron-strings of a Tory wife," and the "difference between large swelling words, and the giving and taking of honest blows." Some of these flings reached Saville, and stung him almost to frenzy.

Of course, anything like love, or even passion, died out between these two, whom relatives had so complacently matched, but who never could be mated.

At first Saville often appealed to her, earnestly and even passionately, to be a wife in reality, and not to thwart every hope and aspiration of his life.

She would exasperate him by coolly replying, "Only as I check and thwart your wild fancies and mad action can I be a true wife. Can't you see that you are bent on ruining us both? Your mind is full of monstrous inovations. It is as if you should say in the dead of winter, 'I have a vague plan of a better home than this; let me tear down our house, and I will build something different.' Not while I keep my senses. What would our property be worth under the *nouvelle ordre*,' as you call it?'

"But, madam, do you not consider me at all, but only the property. Am I to have no other career but that of a steward of our joint estates?"

"That is better than a rebel's halter. But let us end this useless discussion. You are a man of honor, and your word is pledged."

The tidings of the battle of Lexington almost brought things to a crises, and resulted in a stormy scene between husband and wife. His passion and invective were so terrible, as to alarm even her for a time. And yet it only served to intensify the settled obstinacy of her nature. It also greatly increased a growing dislike for him, which only needed time to develop into hatred.

At the close of this memorable interview, she said harshly, "I have endured this folly long enough. You must either give up this madness wholly and utterly, or else trample upon your honor and duty, and proclaim yourself a perjured villian. The day you join the rebel crew, you desert your wife, and I will never so much as touch your hand again."

"Do you mean that?" he asked hoarsely.

"The God you dare to despise is my witness. I do."

"Pitiful are the gods which attest such worshippers," he sneered, and, turning on his heel, he left her.

He now saw that the crisis had indeed come. He had learned to know his wife sufficiently well to be aware that neither appeals nor circumstances could change her views and actions. She formed her opinions and purposes solely on the grounds of her own prejudices and wishes, and a nature without generous impulses made her coldly obstinate in their maintenance.

And now what should he do? The epithet "perjured villain" stood in the path to patriotic action like a grisly spectre; for perjured he knew that she would make him appear to her family.

If his own interests only were involved, he would not have had a moment's hesitancy; but was it right to risk his property and life in rebellion, and perhaps bring his mother to poverty and danger in her old age? For she, too, by many an eloquent appeal, assured him that he would be false to the sacred duties which he owed her in her widowhood; and by the whole force of the filial bond sought to change his generous nature to inaction. He was thus torn by contending emotions, and tortured by conflicting claims. His cheeks grew wan, and his face haggard, in as cruel a captivity as ever man endured. But both mother and wife looked on unsympathetically. They were in the most aggravating condition of mind toward the sufferer, complacently sure that they were right and he wrong, that they were acting for his best good, and that he, like a rash, foolish child, must be held in steady restraint until he should pass beyond the folly of his youth. Their treatment was as humiliating as it was galling.

In vain he appealed to his mother, telling her how patriotic ladies in the city were urging their sons to heroic action, and teaching even their little children the alphabet of liberty. She would only weep, and prophesy dismally.

"When these mothers see their sons brought home mangled corpses, and their children turned adrift upon the heartless world, they will shed tears of blood over their folly. I love you too well to permit you to rush to your own destruction as truly as to mine."

She always assumed that it would be impossible for him to go without her permission. His bitter reply at last became, "Your love will be my death by slow torture."

"Nonsense, my child," the old lady answered, almost petulantly. "You will soon see the day when you will thank me from the bottom of your heart for having kept you out of this wretched broil, which will ruin all who engage in it."

Thus there was not even sympathy for him at home, but only a riveting of the fetters which were eating into his very soul. So he came to indulge in long and lonely expeditions, by which he sought to escape, in some degree, the painful conditions of his city life.

(To be continued.)

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, June 22nd, 1879.

CONSECRATION TO GOD.—MAL. 3: 6-18.

Commit to memory, vs. 16-18

GOLDEN TEXT.—"And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts, in that day when I make up my jewels."—MAL. 3: 17.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—True saints are the Lord's jewels.

In previous chapters the prophet rebuked the irreligion of Israel; the negligence of the priests; the treachery of the people; and now promises the Messiah; and again reproves the sin of the people:

MAL-A-CHI—*messenger of Jehovah*, the last of the Old Testament prophets. He lived in the times of Nehemiah, and prophesied after Haggai and Zechariah, probably after the second return of Nehemiah from Persia, Neh. 14: 6, and as late as the 32d year of Artaxerxes Longimanus, 420 B. C.—*Book of Malachi.* The prophet rebukes Israel announces the call of the Gentiles; the coming of Christ, of John the Baptist, and the beginning of a new covenant. This book is quoted as Scripture by the Evangelists, and by our Lord, Matt. 11: 10; 17: 10-12; Mark 1: 2, etc.—*Tithes.* The tithe was usually a tenth of all produce, as well as of flocks, and cattle. If the tithe was redeemed, one-fifth was added to its value, Lev. 27: 30-33. For the various laws as to the tithes, see Num. 18: 21-28; Deut. 12: 5, 18; 14: 22-29; 26: 12-14. It is inferred from these laws, (1.) That one-tenth of all products was given to the Levites; (2.) Out of this, one-tenth was for the use of the high priest; (3.) That a second tithe was probably required for festival purposes; (4.) Every third year either the festival tithe or a third tenth was to be divided with the poor and the Levites. So also 2 Chron. 31: 5, 12, 19.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

This lesson teaches—

1. The sin of withholding anything from God.
2. The danger of such a course.
3. The reward to those who fear God.
4. The prospect before the wicked.
5. That a final separation between the righteous and the wicked will be made.

A Railroad through the Dark Continent.

The capitalists of Liverpool and Manchester, finding so many of the old markets shut against their enterprise, propose making a railway 500 miles inland, from Zanzibar to the south end of Victoria Nyanza, to develop the trade of Central Africa. In the speeches on the subject at Manchester, great ignorance was shown of the geography and physiography of the region in question, and if only a desire to develop the resources of Africa is at the bottom of the movement, it is quite unnecessary to spend a million of money on a railway. With the magnificent waterway explored by Stanley and other travellers, and with the help of either Indian or tamed African elephants, the resources of Central Africa could be quite adequately developed for many years to come.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed to his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.

4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1879.

THE LETELLIER CASE REFERRED BACK TO CANADA.

[BY SPECIAL CABLE TO OTTAWA.]

LONDON, June 17.

The Imperial Government has decided to refer back the LETELLIER matter to the Dominion authorities. Of course this means M. LETELLIER's dismissal.

It is not our intention to keep up a wordy warfare with our confrere—and we have only to say, that we merely stated the truth, and nothing but the truth, and we confidently leave it to a discerning public to judge between us, feeling confident their verdict will be in our favour. We can occupy our time better, and fill our columns with more profitable and interesting matter for the delectation of our readers, than replying to the wild rhapsodical weekly rantings of our contemporary.

REVISING THE ASSESSMENT ROLL.

Instead of triennially, the Councils have now to revise annually the Valuation Roll of each Municipality. This gives considerable extra work for Councillors. In Lachute Municipality there was considerable interest manifested in the matter. It is to be regretted, and cannot be too strongly condemned, that partizan Councillors use every means in their power to cook up a list to suit their own party. Instead of knowing no party when sitting in the Council room, but acting in the general good of all, we see the contrary. There are properties in the West End of Lachute owned by Conservatives put down so low that the owners cannot have a vote, while properties in the center of the village costing less money valued so as to give the owners a vote, because they are Grits. This is so evident that the Mayor's casting vote has to settle the matter, and of course he settles it to suit his party. One house in particular which cost only a few months ago $350 and the lot on which it stands $150, is valued at only $150, while a house, in which lives a supporter of the "party of purity," costing $300 without any land owned by the party at all, is valued at $200 just sufficient to give the occupant the privilege of voting. This is only one case in illustration of the many ways and devices used by the Grits of Lachute to cook voters' lists. Every conceivable means is adopted to cook the list to suit their party ends. But right has maintained itself in regard to a large number of boys and young men whom the clear Grits tried hard to get on the list again as they did last years. It was an "outrageous attempt" this to cook a voters' list, and we are pleased to know that several of the "Bob Party" (this appelation is not ours) are disgusted at the action of their leaders in manipulating the list in the very discreditable way in which they have tried, but not succeeded, except in cases of valuation, which can be appealed from to the County Council, where, no doubt, justice will be done.

It was a very noticeable feature in revision of the list before the Council, the very impartial course taken by Chas. PALLEN, MCQUAT, SHEPHERD DUNBAR and MORRISON, the former declaring several times that justice should be done to all as far as was in their power, but not wishing to block every cooked voter, named, they allowed some to pass for the sake of quietness and to hurry through the list. Upon the whole we consider the work well done, but the credit of it is due to the vigilance of a few Conservatives, who determined they should not be imposed upon as last year. They had to fight hard to maintain the right as far as they did, and their objections to most of the names foisted upon the assessment roll, solely for the purpose of partizan votes, were duly maintained notwithstanding the efforts of a legal expert to the contrary. We must say, however, that this legal gentleman acted very honorably in the course he adopted, and gave in when he saw there was no chance to maintain the cooked up list.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—REV. I. C. ARMSTRONG will leave the Gore mission by 1st July deeply regretted by all his Parishoners and by his numerous friends throughout the county. He is going to Emerson, Manitoba, where we wish him all the success that his superior talents and energies deserve. We are informed that Rev. Mr. EVANS has had a call to the Gore Mission, which call he has declined to the entire satisfaction of the people of Lachute. We wish the Gore people a good and efficient man, but we cannot spare Mr. EVANS.

—The Montreal *Gazette* of the 18th inst, says the JOLY Government have negotiated another loan in New York of $2,000,000 and the amount has been paid into the Merchants Bank Montreal. This is distinct from the former recent loan of $3,000,000. Whither are we drifting? Is the JOLY Government going to drive this Province into bankrupsy?

—The great boat race is over, and the Canadian Champion in beating ELLIOTT, may fairly reckon himself the Champion sculler of the world. Over 80,000 persons were present to witness the race. From the start HANLAN took the lead and maintained it easily to the end beating his opponent by six lengths. ELLIOTT is reported as being completely used up while HANLAN appeared quite fresh and able to repeat the race there and then.

—Toronto *Telegraph*.—One of the jubilant Grits who made congratulatory speeches on the night of the elections says "the tidal wave of Reform blew the Tories into well merited obscurity." This is almost as bad as the bull made by a member of the Local Legislature, who said that "the pruning knife must be applied, no matter whose ox is gore;" on the suggestion of a member of the House of Commons to the effect that it was the duty of the Government to make some provision for those who had 'fought,' bled and died for their country in 1812." But it does not come up to the *Globe's* bull of some years ago, wherein it spoke of "loose fish sniffing oats through the Tory fence," or that other one in which it spoke of their being "not a single loophole upon which to hang a charge."

—MR. H. G. VENNOR writes:—"We are to explore the Rouge River to its sources, and will be camped for a time at Trembling Mountain Lake, where I shall have a chance of examining that dreaded mountain, which is said to emit sounds like thunder at intervals, and which no settler will live near."

THE APPROACHING SUMMER.—Mr. LOWE, an acknowledged meteorological authority, in his letter to the *Times*, has contributed a learned and exhaustive essay on what he calls the "cycle of the seasons." He agrees with an American meteorologist that the summer of 1879 will be one of extreme heat. He does not go to the length and extravagance of the trans-Atlantic seer in prognosticating the entire destructoin of the infantile and middle-aged population, but he considers that drought and famine will be added to the many evils already incumbent on the year. Mr. LOWE calculates that these periods of drought run, as it were in wheels, returning on the eleventh year, which, with the two succeeding, are epochs of distress and extremes, the summer months being distinguished by drought and its attendant evils.

—We hear that the Duke of Argyll will remain four months here, returning to England in October. Amongst the members of the Duke's family who will visit the Governor General and H R H. the Princess LOUISE this summer are Lord COLIN CAMPBELL, Mr. E. BALFOUR (who married the Marquis of LORNE's second sister), and Earl PERCY (who married Lady EDITH CAMPBELL). Lord and Lady ROSEBERY (formerly Miss ROTHSCHILD) have also been invited.

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

"Getting Money Under False Pretences."

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—In a letter under the above heading in your last issue, I with Mr. Meikle am accused of "getting money under false pretences." Now, Sir, I admit that, we to some extent, assisted to raise the money wherewith to start the *Advertiser* in this village; but I utterly repudiate having done so under "false pretences." The blame rests with no individual in particular. A committee of five were selected to canvass for a balance required. The five were as follows:—Messrs. R. Meikle, R. Dodderidge, T. Barron, A. Benn and myself. Business matters deterred three of the above gentlemen on the day appointed from entering upon the canvass, the duty thereupon rested with Mr. R. Meikle and myself who performed it as directed by those present at the meeting the evening before. We made promises as authorised by that meeting, believing as we did, that they would have been carried out in good faith as promised us by the meeting. But instead of benefitting this community as we expected it would, it has been a "bone of contention" between us, as parties who were kind enough to lend assistance to the *Advertiser*; and have not received either courtesy or justice, let alone principal and interest, which they should have had for their kindness in trying to benefit this portion of the country.

Yours &c., JAMES FISH.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—Knowing your interest in every thing affecting the Agricultural interests of Canada, I venture to trouble you with a few lines upon this country as a market for some things which we can advantageously produce,—I refer more particularly to horses and poultry—which are a drug in Canada, but command enormous prices here. These two objects of export might become a source of daily increasing profit to the Canadian farmer, and the County of Argenteuil, which already takes a high position in the breeding of horses, might do infinitely more in that direction, if the energies of its enterprising farmers, were guided by a full knowledge of the foreign markets, to which their productions may be advantageously sent.

In this wealthy country there is always a greater disproportion between the value of what is first class, and that which is only medium quality; than the cost of production will justify. And this is the principle which throw the greatest light upon the question of what should be sent here for sale. An ordinary horse, such as is generally produced by fair country farmers, will be worth very little more here than in Canada. The difference will certainly not be greater, nor perhaps so great, as the expense of sending it here. But such a horse as the wealthy Englishman wants, will command any price *that is required to buy him*. A horse, sound and young, say fifteen to fifteen and a half hands high, of ordinary quality—such as would sell in Canada for from $100 to $130 would not bring more here than from £25 to £40 according to his looks—and the difference would not pay the expense of bringing him here and selling him. But a horse three parts bred, half a hand higher, with plenty of bone, short below the knee and hock, with sloping shoulder, lean and well formed neck and head, powerful enough to carry fifteen stone (210lbs.) through a couple of hours run across country—and with some little training to give him a good mouth—and teach him to jump—would *fetch anything that might be asked for him*. I was present on Monday last, at the sale of part of the horses that had been ridden after the Queen's hounds during the past winter. These horses had been severely used: some of them showed defects in their legs arising from hard work—and the marks of firing and blistering were plain enough on many of them. But in size, shape, and breeding, they were just such horses as I have been describing—and after the first two or three culls; they went, *at auction*, at prices ranging from 100 to 360 guineas—say $500, to $1800 each. *Yet they cost no more, to speak of, to feed and raise*, than horses which would not have brought more at the same place than $120 to $200. The lesson this teaches is plain enough. If any farmer wishes to breed hores, let him try to breed such as will sell here for one to two hundred guineas, instead of for one to two hundred dollars. The latter will scarcely pay the cost of breeding. The former will sell in Canada at a handsome profit.

But it is not necessary to raise hunters to get such prices. The large bay carriage horses—standing sixteen hands and over—with less blood than hunters—and more weight, will fetch equally good average prices: and are as easily bred. The Cleveland bay horse is the breed for this purpose, and there is no difficulty in obtaining them. A well matched pair of carriage horses, is worth here from two hundred to four hundred guineas, or one thousand to two thousand dollars, without running into fancy prices; and they will sell readily.

But farmers may ask, how are these horses to be bred?

As this letter has already reached a greater length than I intended, I will try to answer this question on a future occasion.

Your obdt. servant,
J. J. C. ABBOTT.

London, 23rd May, 1879.

Trout Fishing in the Lakes of Argenteuil.

(*For the* WATCHMAN.)

Last week Jack Naylor, Mack Linlock of the city, Frank Charland, Will Chisholm, Jim Woodmerry and Paul Lauerman of Lachute, started one morning bright and early for the lakes in Argenteuil to catch fish; John Baptiste was taken along as cook, and one double load of provisions, tents, blankets, fishing tackle with sundry valices portmanteaus, etc., besides a covered buggy loaded in the same way. We left Lane's store, Lachute, at 7 a m., with various ideas of the roads, the lake, the fish, and the good times generally, which we were to have. We soon found ourselves out on the Seignory Road, which for five miles from Lachute is a disgrace to civilization, for the rocks, the bogs, the cordwood, with the mudholes and other obstuctions, make it one of the worst roads we ever passed over with wheeled vehicles, and having got through it safely made Frank assert that he positively believed he could drive his covered carriage to the furthest lake in the County. Upon entering the Gore township there appeared here and there small lakes and swift running brooks amid fields and woods, with high, rocky hills, affording a variety of natural scenery, through which our road became better, till at 10 a m., and after a twelve mile drive we came to a settlement in the township of Wentworth, called the Glen. Here were neat farm buildings and well cultivated fields lying in nature's quietness and beauty, smiling in the sunshine and surrounded by high cliffs covered with rich foliage, with sparkling brooks and cool shady arbors, amid springs of water, iced in temperature, but hiding in the banks near the houses, making this place called the Glen one of the most picturesque and enchanting places to be found in any rural district.

At the furthest end of the Glen, we found a large and healthy family consisting of father, mother and eleven children. Here we were made most welcome, and by the time our good hostess had prepared an excellent cup of tea, in came Mack and Jim Woodmerray with quarter of a hundred excellent trout, which they had actually caught out of Soninorrow's brook in about fifteen minutes. At eleven o'clock and after waiting some time for Jack Naylor, who was greasing his boots with butter and lard. We left Sonmorrow's cosy house in the Glen to portage two miles to the lake. There were now twelve in our party marching along in single fyle up the mountain height and down the slopes through beaver meadows, now skirting the edges of lake after lake, there in the wild primeval forest, climbing over fallen trees, which Frank admitted would have stopped his buggy had he persisted in driving out as he wanted to do; there again, through beaver medows, ankle deep in water, till all at once Jack who had been irrepressible in talk and jokes, became singularly speechless, which change in his case caused an enquiry, when to our surprise we found the boots which had received so much of Mrs. Sonmorrow's butter had either shrunk or Jack's feet had swollen so that his boots bursted out at the sides and he was in distress. To add to the interest of this delightful march, when all were loaded down with what it took three horses to draw—that is all but Jack, who being so lame and now speechless, that he could carry nothing—it commenced raining. Some wanted to go back when fiuding out that after a three miles tramp Sonmorrow said we were just half way to Rainbow Lake; however on and on we tramped till one o'clock, we reached that beautiful lake, quietly slumbering in the dense forest undisturbed by friend or foe. Here we pitched our tent, here we built a camp, and here we experienced the truth that a falling barometer indicates rain, for the rain came down first in gentle showers, then it poured and continued all the afternoon, and all night too, till the blankets, buffalo robes, overcoats, provisions, and every thing was wet. We here ate our wet food, slept in our wet blankets, in the wet tent, on the wet ground, in the wet forest, and got up the next morning and found everything wet around us, except the huge campfire, which John Baptiste had made and kept going in spite of the rain and musquitoes, though the poor fellow's face and neck were bleeding from the voracious insects, which neither rain nor smoke would drive off. Paul and Jack had each a bottle of musquitoe oil which did very good service, but Jack put so much on himself that we soon became alarmed that the effect on his person would prove as damaging as did the butter and the lard on his boots, but he was quite contented for no fly or insect touched him, and we all talked, played at games, fished and engaged ourselves heartily without wine or strong drink and came through the ordeal without cold or harm except poor Jack whose face and neck became perfectly japanned over by the mixture of mosquitoe oil, and perspiration, so that there was no removing it, without some chemical process, and this caused our speedy departure from the Lake to the Glen, and from the Glen to Lachute; and on hastens Jack by the evening train to the city, where the whole of next day was spent by appyling various chemical compounds, which finally removed the japan to such an extent at least as to discover that he was a white man, and soon we hope to hear that his natural appearance is fully restored again; and we fancy after this he will deal more moderately in butter, lard and musquitoe oil, when applying them to boots and face, in fishing excursions.

ONE OF THE PARTY.

County Council Meeting.

On Wednesday week, the 11th of June, the Quarterly meeting of the County Council was held at the Court House, Lachute. The following members were present: Mayors T. Barron (Warden), J. Hay, G. Simpson, J. B. Brown, J. Dobie, J. Chambers, R. Cruise, I. Jekill and M. Strong.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Sec-Treasurer read a report from Mr. Wm. Thompson, who was appointed at the last session of the Council to advertise for tenders and sell to the lowest responsible bidder, the building of a bridge to be erected over Round Lake creek. The report stated that the contract had been sold to Mr. N. McNaughton for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, and that Mr. Thompson had signed it in behalf of the Council, and had also received good security from the contractor for the completion of the work by the first of September next.

The Warden stated that he found the specifications for the height of the bridge were too low, for in high water the bridge would be covered with some three feet of water. This was corroborated by several parties present.

Two persons interested in the bridge stated that the parties bound to the building of the bridge intend loading it with stones, so as to prevent the water from shifting the bridge, and presented a petition to the Council containing suggestions and amendments for their consideration.

On motion of Mayor Brown, seconded by Mayor Cruise, the suggestions and alterations contained in the petition were approved of, and Mr. Thompson is authorized to amend the contract as above, provided the parties interested, would agree to the amendments, if not the bridge was to be proceeded with according to the *proces verbal* made in the matter.

Moved by Mayor Hay, seconded by Mayor Dobie, that the Sec.-Treas., be authorized to apportion to the Municipalities interested the proportion due by the ratepayers, and that the Sec. Treas. of Harrington and Arundel be instructed to impose and collect the amount required by the contract without delay.

On motion Mr. A. Calder was appointed overseer to look after the construction of the bridge and was authorized to accept the Bridge from the contractor on behalf of the Council, should the work meet with his approval.

On motion Mr. F. Williams was appointed Road Inspector for a part of the road *proces verbalized* by Mr. Calder running through the township of Montcalm, except the part now under the charge of Mr. N. McNaughton and that Mr. Bevin be appointed Road Inspector, on the portion of the said road, which is in the Township of Harrington.

Moved by Mayor Dobie, seconded Mayor Brown that Mr. C. Delaurier of Grenville, be appointed Inspector of the road between the Townships of Grenville and Harrington, from Campbell's mill to McAllister's corner.

The question of the repeal of the Dunkin Act, was brought up, but on account of their being no money deposited, it was thrown out.

The Council then adjourned—*Not from the Advertiser.*

The Marquis of Lorne is having two beautiful cars built for him in Troy, at a cost of $15,000. They will carry the Marquis and Princess on their trip to the States. Why were these cars not procured from some of our Canadian builders?

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

THE JOLY ADMINISTRATION.

QUEBEC, July 11.

To-day's *Telegraph* says:—"The Parliament of this Province begins its annual session on Thursday of next week. Since the termination of the last Parliament we have witnessed enough in the management of Provincial matters to lead us to believe that the worst Administration ever foisted upon us is the very one which graces the Treasury Benches to-day. Corrupt and extravagant, they have managed to exist to the present time, but we question very much how long the party will last after the whole of the accounts are brought down. Whatever were the crimes against DeBoucherville & Co., their sucessors are ten thousands times worse. It is very well for Mr. Joly to hide the the fact, and no matter how guarded he may be in the House, the deficit under his rule is somthing alarming. He has, through being a figurehead to the ultra-French-Canadian party of Liberals of this Province, become weak and useless to the minority, so much so that the English-speaking language is seldom resorted to in the public offices or at Cabinet meetings. He has insulted the Protestants by driving them off their farms in the Eastern Townships and the Ottawa Valley for petty arrearages; he has by his many political acts insulted the Irish Catholics, and now refuses point blank to give them a seat in the Cabinet of the Province; yet he is not ashamed to say that there is a deficit, and if you do not like his stewardship, why, you can vote him down. The Hon. Mr. Joly is, personally, a good man, but he is badgered and buffeted about too much by his associates in office. He has men around him that will destroy him as a public man, and he will only be able to discover it when it is too late."

It is proposed to invite the 7th and 22nd Regiments of New York to participate in the military review here, in September.

"VEGETINE," SAVED MY LIFE!

BOSTON, Dec. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ:

Dear Sir.—May I ask the favor of you to make my case public?

In 1861, while on picket duty in the army, I was taken with a fit which lasted all night. Was taken into camp, and dosed with whiskey and quinine. After this had fits every day, and was taken to Newborn Hospital, and there treated by the attending physicians. I grew worse and was sent home. Remained in poor health for four years, treating with many physicians, and trying many remedies. Finally Scrofula made its appearance on different parts of my body, and my head was so diseased as to be frightful to look at, and painful beyond endurance. After trying the most eminent physicians without improvement, a change of climate was advised.

Have been to the Hot Springs in Arkansas twice, each time giving their treatment a thorough trial. Finally came back to Boston discouraged, with no hope of help. Life was a burden to one in my situation. My disease, and the effect of so much powerful medicine had so damaged my system, that the action of my stomach was apparently destroyed, and my head was covered with ulcers, which had in places eaten in to the skull-bone.

The best physicians said my blood was so full of poison they could do no more for me. About this time a friend who had been an invalid told me VEGETINE had restored him to perfect health, and through his persuasion I commenced taking vegetine. At this time I was having fits almost every day. I noticed the first good effects of Vegetine in my digestive organs. My food sat better, and my stomach grew stronger. I began to feel encouraged, for I could see my health slowly and gradually improving. With renewed hope I continued taking the Vegetine, until it had completely driven DISEASE out of my body. It cured the fits, gave me good, pure blood, and restored me to perfect health, which I had not enjoyed before for ten years. Hundreds of people in the city of Boston can vouch for the above facts.

VEGETINE has saved my life, and you are at liberty to make such use of this statement as pleases you best; and I beg of you to make it known, that other sufferers may find relief with less trouble and expense than I did.

It will afford me great pleasure to show the marks of my disease, or give any further information relative to my case, to all who desire it.

I am, sir, very gratefully,
JOHN PECK,
No. 50 Sawyer Street, Boston, Mass.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:

178 BALTIC STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y., Nov. 14, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ:

Dear Sir.—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW.
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church,
Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE.

SHE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, ME, Oct. 11, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir,—I have been sick two years with liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless at nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the VEGETINE I rest well, and relish my food. Can recommend the VEGETINE for what it has done for me.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. ALBERT RICKER.

Witness of the above,
MR. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN,
Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists. 42—1m

Railway Hotel

St. Scholastique.

The undersigned has opened the above hotel for the accommodation of guests. It is situate opposite the depot, is entirely new and fitted up with all modern conveniencies, GOOD STABLING.

17y1 ANTOINE JOLY.

EDUCATION.

PRIVATE CLASSES during the day for Children of both Sexes; and an Evening Class for young men. In which are taught the French and English language, comprising Book-keeping, Calligraphy, Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence and Grammar.

For further information reference is kindly permitted to the Rev. Mr. Derome, or to the Professor at his residence Mr. Lane's building, back of Mr. Ralli's. Please don't forget that the Classes are open since the 17th instant. 12w2.

Servants Wanted.

WANTED TWO GOOD SERVANTS, as Cook, and Nurse. Apply to Mrs. BEATTIE, St. Andrews, P. Q. 41tf.

FOR SALE!

IN the village of Lachute, a very desirable residence, pleasantly situated on the bank of the North River; containing ten apartments good cellar and outbuildings, including stable, carriage house, wood-shed &c, also a large garden. Terms made easy.

Apply, personally, to ROBERT BENN, proprietor, on the premises, or by letter.

R. BENN.

Lachute, May 31st, 1879. Vol. II, 40—tf.

New Millinery Just Received.

THE MISSES LOWE take this opportunity of returning thanks to their Customers for the liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and would respectfully inform them and the public, that they have JUST RECEIVED their

SUMMER GOODS,

and invite an early inspection of them.

Their Fancy Goods AND MILLINERY

are of a SUPERIOR QUALITY and of the LATEST PATTERNS. Their

Cassimere Mantles, Sacques, Cloaks, &c.,

They can sell very low for Cash. DRESS and MANTLE TRIMMINGS in the Newest Styles and in great variety. They have also made arrangements for a fresh supply of new goods and the fashions monthly. 6tf.

Voters & Others!

ARE MADE WELCOME AND GLAD AT

F. N. Beattie's

Family Grocery and Farmer's

EXCHANGE,

St. Andrews.

Where a Fresh and Choice supply of

Groceries, Provisions, Teas,

Teas and Teas of unequalled flavor,

SUGARS, SYRUPS, CANNED MEATS,

SOUPS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS,

BOTTLED JELLIES,

And anything else that taste or fancy can suggest to titillate the palate, are offering for sale at reduced prices.

There you can supply the table with every requisite, and avoid the oppressive heat of the kitchen.

There will also be found a good supply of

Stone and Glassware,

To Decorate every Table. Also a fine lot of *FARMING and GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.*

Agent for

WHITELY'S CELEBRATED TORONTO Mower. Also for SHARPS SELF-DUMPING HAY AND STUBBLE RAKE, sold on the terms of "no equal or no sale," and other articles of Husbandry.

Cash paid for Produce sold, accepted in Exchange for Goods.

FAMILY GROCERY & FARMERS EXCHANGE,

St Andrews, P. Q.

19-6tf.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 10, on the Front Range of Gore, Containing 150 acres, sixty acres cleared with good dwelling house, and other buildings. A large quantity of excellent cedar, and 700 maple trees suitable for a sugary.

For Terms and Conditions apply to THOMAS ROGERS.

Lakefield, March 5, 1879 27tf.

NOW is the TIME!

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

WATCHMAN,

Devoted to the diffusion of useful knowledge.

Subscription only $1. a year.



DICK'S

CELEBRATED

MEDICINES

—

DICK'S

BLOOD

PURIFIER

HAS no equal in putting horses and cattle in

FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

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

NEW LIFE AND SPIRITS.

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

A HUNDRED PER CENT.

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

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, occuring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail at

ALFRED BENN & Co,
21y1. Lachute, P. Q.

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

Phillitis; 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 65 cents.

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Life From the Dead. onthly. Vols. I, II, and III, gilt edges, each $1.75

HINETS 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

NOTICE.

Farmers' Blacksmith Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBER has re-opened his Blacksmith Shop on the premises next East the Lachute College Building.

Shoeing a Speciality.

Thos. Palliser.

Lachute, April 14, 1879.

Great Advantage To Buyers.

IF YOU WANT

Cheap Felt Hats,
Cheap Dry Goods.
Cheap Boots and Shoes,
Cheap Stockings,
Cheap Knives & Forks,
Cheap Silver Tea and Desert Spoons,
Cheap Groceries,
Cheap patent medicines,

CHEAP CANNED FRUITS,

SUCH AS

Peaches, Pears, Strawberries, and Plumbs,

Cheap Vegetables.

IN CANS SUCH AS

Green Corn, Green Limd Beans, and Tomatoes,

CHEAP FRUITS.

Green Apples, Oranges and Lemons, cheap, Fresh Figs, &c.

If you want Cheap Hardware, Nails, Forks, Shovels, Hoes &c., or if you want Cheap Coal Oil, Double Boiled Oil, Tanners or machine oil. Call at

F. X. BERTRAND.

WEST END LACHUTE, 3tf.



FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC

Read Every Word.

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.:

Lachute, Dec. 31st. 1878

For five or six years I suffered much from Indigestion, never laid up, but most of the time very unwell; early in June last I had on a LIVER PAD and wore it for about four weeks. Since that time I have enjoyed excellent health. Whether or not it is due to the Pad, such are the facts.

ROBERT RANFORD.

We have tried the HOLMAN PAD with most thorough and beneficial results and found it to be all that is claimed for it. We heartily commend it.

Rev. William Loeheed, Fenelon Falls, Ont.,
Rev. James G. Calder, St. Marys, Ont.,
Rev. W. J. Joliffe, Cannanoque, Ont.,
Rev. James Caswell, Lombardsborough, Ont.
Rev. D. O. Crossley, Trenton, Ont.
Rev. Geo Richardson, Milton, Ont.
Rev. J. A. Ivesson, Strathroy, Ont.
Rev. Robert Walker, Bethany, Ont.
Rev. W. Galbraith, Kingston Ont.
Rev. J. E. Russ, Lemington, Ont.
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Wm. Cane, Esq, Newmarket, Ont.
James C. Ross, Esq Clifton, Ont.
J. M. T. Hannam, Esq, Ottawa, Ont.
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W. H. Mitchell, Esq, 198 St. James St., Montreal.
J. J. Hannan, Esq, 503, Notre Dame st., do.
F. Lapointe, Esq, 81 George St., Montreal.
O. P. Robert, Esq., Lachine.
J. A. Harte, Esq., 400 Notre Dame st., Montreal.
E. Cox, Esq, 361 Notre Dame st., Montreal.
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D. M. Baird, Esq., 210 St. James st. Montreal.

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.

GENERAL OFFICES, 361 Notre Dame, Street, Montreal.

Supplied wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM HAY,

Lachute, P. Q.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has opened a Blacksmith Shop in the stand lately occupied by

WM. HAY,

and is prepared to give good satisfaction in every department of his business.

E. MILNER,

Late of St. Eugene,

Lachute, April 19, 1879. 34tf

THE

Accident Insurance Company of Canada.

This is the First and only

Canadian Company

Devoting itself solely to the business of

Insurance Against Accidents,

And is the only one that has made the required deposit with Government for the special security of its Policy-holders. It therefore solicits with confidence the preferential support of the Canadian public.

WILLIAM HAY, Agent,
Lachute, P. Q.

6y

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Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	75 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion (per line)	8 "
Each subsequent insertion	2 "
One sqr. (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year	$10 00
Two " " " "	15 00
One quarter column, per year	20 00
One half column, per year	30 00
One column, per year	50 00
Professional cards of not more than six lines, per year	04 00

A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements. Transitory advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Vegetine.
Bread.—John Hope.
Land for Sale.—G Sherritt.
Auction Sale.—J. W. Todd
G.T.R. Wales St. Andrews'
Education.
Flour and Feed Store.—J. Fraser.
Tenders.—F. Braun.
Brown's Household Panacea.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Harvey's anti-bilious pills
Brown's worm lozenges.

LOCAL.

More Houses are needed in the West End.

Olivet Division talk of having a Strawberry festival soon.

Excursions on the Q. M. O. & O. R. are all the rage.

Botanists say there are over three thousand distinct species of grass.

We are requested by Councillor Palliser to thank the Editor of the *Advertiser* for his kindness in giving a free advertisement to him for his blacksmith shop.

Where is He?—One of the Evening papers of the City last week, had the Lieut. Governor sustained, dismissed, knighted, resigned and suicided.

Hanlan *is hard to beat*—and so are the village lots offered for sale by Mr. Ireland in the West End of Lachute. The price is low and building stone free.

We understand that the Saloon-keepers are canvassing for the names of voters to be affixed to a petition to the Lieut. Governor for the repeal of the Dunkin Act.

New Subscribers.—Lately our new subscribers have increased at the rate of seven a week. Let this be kept up and at the end of the year it will add 350 to our list.

The Side Walks are still in a very dangerous condition, and unless immediately repaired the corporation may fined some of these days actions entered against them for broken limbs.

An Interesting Letter.—The letter with which the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott has favored us from London, England, and which we publish to-day, will be found very interesting to the farmers of Argenteuil.

The Masonic Pic-nic.—The Brass Band of the 6th Fusiliers and Pipers will accompany King Solomon's Lodge to Lachute on Tuesday next with the excursion, and will pic-nic in Mr. Ireland's Grove.

A Bad Road.—The Seignory Road from Power's Bridge to the Township of Gore, is in a very bad state, no labour whatever has been spent upon it, and the people in the back country complain loudly of its almost impassible condition.

An Improvement at the Mills.—Mr. Fish has pulled down the shed opposite Mr. Ireland's residence, leaving a clear view of the falls and river. He is using the material for erecting a stable for customers' horses in another and more convenient place.

Hard Wit.—A man whom Dr. Johnson once reproved for following a useless and demoralizing business, said in excuse: "You know, Doctor, that I must live." This brave old hater of everything mean and hateful, coolly replied, that "he did not see the least necessity for that."

Building Up.—The man who puts his money into the Government Savings Bank avoids taxes, while the man who builds factories and dwellings, and builds up the place generally, has to pay taxes upon all the improvements he makes; but he has the satisfaction of knowing that he benefits his fellow creatures, by giving them labour and money.

It will be seen by our advertising columns that Mr. John Fraser has opened a Flour and Feed store at Fraser & McOuat's, who will keep constantly on hand a supply of best No. 1 Flour in bags and barrels, Corn and Oatmeal, &c. which he proposes to sell very low for cash.

Attention is directed to the advertisement in to day's paper of Messrs. C. T. Wales & Co., St Andrews, who have a choice assortment of Dry Goods, &c., which they are disposing of *very cheap* for cash or country produce. They are Agents for the "Steel Barb Fencing" and "Wanzer F. Sewing Machine."

Good Black Ink.—Take half an ounce of extract of logwood and ten grains of bi-chromate of potash and dissolve them in a quart of hot rain water. When cold, pour it into a glass bottle and leave it uncorked for a week or two and you will have an excellent blue black ink at a cost of five cents a quart.

Summer Beer.—Take 1½ pounds of common burdock root, ½ pound dandelion roit, ½ pound of sarsaparella root, ¼ pound hops, and ½ pint of corn roasted to a dark brown. Boil together in three gallons of pure water until the strength of the materials are obtained. Then strain when hot into a keg adding enough cold water to make five gallons. Put in yeast enough to raise a batch of four loaves of bread and add molasses enough to make it pleasantly sweet, and you will have a fine healthy beer sparkling like champagne which after two days will be ready for use.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. John Hope, Pastery Cook, Confectioner, &c., in another column. Mr. Hope is a first class baker, and keeps constantly on hand fresh buns, rolls and Scotch sea biscuit every morning. As a pastry cook he stands unrivalled. His self-raising flour ought to be in every well-ordered housewife's kitchen, as well as his Campbell's famous ginger ale—only 60c. per dozen.

Steam Navigation.—The steam Navigation of the North River has been opened at last by the Messrs G. & W. MacDonald, of Ottawa, yesterday. They launched their steam yacht the *Islander* with which they intend to run between this place and St. Jerome. Saturday they make their first trip, Mr. Meikle having engaged the boat for a picnic party, the boat is 28ft in length carrying a 2 h. p. engine. The Messrs MacDonald intend making two trips a week and will carry freight or passengers and do towing or whatever is to be done on the river. We wish them every success in this undertaking.

Associates in Arts.—We observe that the degree of A. A. has been conferred on Miss Jessie McConnell, who has for some time past been attending Lachute College. Miss McConnell has succeeded in coming out third young lady on the list, and also ahead of her Montreal female competitors. We understand that at Convocation Dr. Dawson referred, in complimentary terms, to the efficiency of training in our College, something of which we may well be proud. The above degree was conferred on Miss Emma Meikle a year ago, and the success of these young ladies ought to give a stimulus to others of our young people to obtain similar honors. Who'll be the next? Where are the boys?

Meeting of the Municipal Council.

On Friday last the Council of this Parish commenced the work of revising the valuation Roll. A large number of the names on the Roll as qualified to vote were taken off and some few fresh ones put on. Much discussion ensued and bursts of temper were shown by some members of the Council, but it may now be said that we have in Lachute, to day the fairest Valuation Roll we have had for years. On Tuesday afternoon, it was finally moved by Coun. Palliser, seconded by Coun. Dunbar, that the Valuation Roll, be now declared finally revised and amended. Carried.

The Mayor stated that the plank-walks in the village were in a bad state and that he had been spoken to by several parties on the subject. Some discussion took place, but nothing was done relative to them.

The Sec-Treas. stated that he had received a letter from the Sec.-Treas. of the Gore Council complaining of the state of the East and West Gore Roads, and threatening unless repairs were at once made to sue the Lachute Council.

The Secretary was instructed to write to the Inspectors in the jurisdiction of this Council, and more especially of Bethany and the Gore, and state that if they did not at once see to the repairs of their respective roads, that they would be sued.

A Councillor stated that the Road Inspector for Thomas' Gore had left this country. It was resolved to appoint Mr. John Miller in his place.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

(From Local Correspondents.)

Grenville.

The Rev. E. Bonson, of Lachute, will (D.V.) preach in the Methodist Church, Grenville, on Sunday next, at 6:30 p.m.

The weather here has been extremely cold for the past fortnight, and we were visited with quite a severe frost which has done a good deal of injury (particularly that of Saturday night, 7th June,) to the crops; corn, beans and potatoes suffering most; they are in many cases ruined. Corn is besides suffering from the grub, a great deal of the seed having been destroyed by them before germinating.

Hull.

The County Council of Ottawa have passed a by-law levying a tax of half a mill on the dollar for County purposes. The auditors' report showed a balance in the Secretary-Treasurer's favor of $207. The Warden was authorized to draw $500 from the Seigniory Indemnity Fund to carry on the suit pending between the County Council and the old Q. M. O. & O. Railroad Company.

The Montreal Telegraph Company have erected a telephone wire five miles long between E. B. Eddy's office, and the sorting boom. There is another line also connecting the office and piling ground. The Phelp's duplex telephones are attached to both wires. They are said to work splendidly, and are a great convenience in the matter of communicating instructions and receiving replies.

The work on the approaches to the bride, on the Hull side of the Ottawa river, is being pushed ahead in a most vigorous manner. Already a large quantity of stone and earth has been excavated, and in the course of a short time advertisements for tenders for the iron work will be issued.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

MANITOBA.

On the Red River and Winnipeg Lake are sixteen steamers. They all seem to be doing well. The whole country is given over to enterprise, work and fun.

The Bishop of the Saskatchewan is at London, Ont., on his return from England. He reports having met with much success in his collections on behalf of his mission in the North-West. About $50,000 have been obtained for the bishopric endowment.

Spring freshets have carried away all the bridge on the Little Saskatchewan except the new one at Prarie City, which is not yet completed for traffic. All the emigrants have to float their effects over on rafts, swimming their cattle and horses.

TORONTO.

It has been arranged that the Governor-General shall be the guest of the province while in this city.

Grip this week represents two Scotchmen with their bonnets on, discussing on St. James street the Duke of Argyll's visit. Donald: "I'm chust ashamed 'o America. Here is MacCullum More himsel i' the country an the folks going on wi' their work as usual."

Toronto will be the headquarters of the vice regal party for the Ontario tour. It is arranged that visits to different towns and points of interest will be made from the city, to which they will return. The distinguished travellers will occupy the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor.

A delegation from the Board of Trade and Commercial Association has been chosen to go to Ottawa in reference to the difficulty between the Northern and Credit Valley Railway Companies.

The *Globe* on the 18th, contains the following special cablegram, dated London, June 17th: "Mr. Bright has given notice that he intends to ask the Colonial Secretary on Thursday a question regarding the visit of certain members of the Canadian Government, who are reported to be coming to England for the purpose of asking the Imperial Government for a loan or guarantee for the purpose of constructing the Canada Pacific Railway."

OTTAWA.

The Ballots cast in the Russell election are to be recounted before Judge Lyon on the 26th instant.

A number of works of art, by the students of the College of Ottawa, are on exhibition in the art gallery of the institution.

Mr. Horace Merrill, Sr., has been appointed Inspector of the Carillon Canal.

Rev. Dr. Spott, delegate from the Church of Scotland to the Presbyterian Assembly, has arrived in the city. He is a guest of Mr Forsyth, Post Office Department.

In the case of the man Mullen, who committed suicide, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Death from a dose of arsenic."

Several appointments have recently been made in the Weights and Measures Inspection Department, which will result in a more satisfactory discharge of the duties appertaining to that department.

Saturday's *Official Gazette* contains the appointment of Mr. Geo. B. Fisher, of Hull, Official Assignee for the district of Ottawa.

All the surveyors for Manitoba for the present season have been appointed, and sections assigned to them. A large area of land will be surveyed and made ready for settlement next season. Mr. Marcus Smith left on Thursday on his survey of the western portion of the C. P. R. line.

The final payments accruing on the transfer of the By estate have been made, and something in the neighborhood of $80,000 has been remitted by the purchasers.

Since the 1st of May, Messrs McRae & Co. have forwarded 30,000,000 feet of lumber from this city.

It really would seem that the "Old Probs" for June, are about to turn out correct. The weather-wise of yore asserted that rain first Sunday, rain every Sunday in June. This time—June 1st, 8th, and 15th, have been duly honored.

Montreal excursionists went home delighted with Ottawa.

The *Free Press* has the following:—"It is now said that Sir John Macdonald, on arrival in England, will be sworn in as a member of the Judical Committee of the Privy Council, which is an appointment holding good during the pleasure of the Sovereign, and which carries with it a salary of £5,000 per annum. If this report is well founded, it will entitle Sir John's permanent residence in the old country, and consequently his early retirement from the Premiership of the Dominion."

QUEBEC.

The Quebec Street Railway Co., commenced yesterday to extend their track to St. Valier's toll gate. The track when completed, will be in all over 3 miles long.

The first consignment of steel rails for the Lake St. John Railway arrived per Sardinian on Saturday. The contract for building the first two sections of the road has been awarded to W. H. Stevenson, the well-known contractor.

The potatoe bug is already at its destructive work on the Island of Orleans, and has also made its appearance in the vicinity of the Parliament House, where a plot of potatoes was raised last season.

The *Telegraph* says:—"Perliament in this Province opens on the 19th. It is difficult to say what will be the tenor of the speech from Lieut.-Gov. Letellier, but if he tells all that he knows about Mr. Joly's financial budget, he will be under the necessity of saying that there is a fearful deficit through extravagance and plunder. The country is financially ruined, while the number of applicants for Government situations is so great as to lead independent people to believe that such a state of things cannot last much longer."

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Sir S. L. Tilley arrived at St. Andrew's on Saturday evening. A large delegation of the Liberal Conservative party were at the depot to welcome and congratulate him. As he drove off he was cheered, and a salute was fired. Lady Tilley met him at the depot. Mrs DeWinton and party have also arrived.

Says the Pictou *Staadard*:—A load of this season's grass was a curiosity that presented itself to the public gaze, on Saturday last. It was a good height, and was cut on the last day of spring. Probably not for many years has grass been before cut of good height in spring.

FOREIGN.

We have advises from Calcutta up to 16th June. The Cashmere famine is becoming more and more distressing every day. The famine is said to be caused by the Maharajah of Cashmere. He prevented his subjects saving their crops at the proper time, then he collected all the grain he could lay hands on, and now he and his agents are taking advantage of the rise in the price of food to in-rich themselves. Some of the towns and villages have been completely depopulated. The Viceroy has urged the Maharajah to act in such a way as to render it unnecessary for the English Government to interfere, and he has to some extent complied. He is now at Seringur with Mr Fanshaw, Assistant Secretary of the Punjaub Government, superintending some measures of relief.

The farmers held a large anti-rent meeting a few days since at Milltown, Galway, Ireland, when there were several national banners displayed, which were inscribed, "The land is for the people, down with tyrants." Speakers advocated a system of peasant proprietorship. Davey, an ex-Fenian was present at the meeting. Cheers were given for the Irish Republic, and for the Zulus. The Catholic clergymen opposed the demonstration.

A St Petersburg correspondent says the murders, conflagrations and condemnations of the last few weeks have aggrevated the excitment prevailing in Russia. In all the towns hosts of people are told off for police duty. The great object now is to avert arson which is threatened everywhere. Letters are regularly opened, telegrams are frequently suppressed, foreign books on many subjects are either prohibited or else so effectually defaced by censorship as to render them useless; passports to foreign countries are only exceptionally granted and even more rarely prolonged. Russia at this moment is almost as completely shut off from Europe as in the days of Nicholas.

An old farmer in England hugely puzzled by our metrological reports and trans-atlantic prophecies concerning the weather, is said to have delivered himself of the following astounding sentiment:—"Well, sir, I did not mind the weather so much when it was arranged and ordered by Providence; but now that it has been handed over to them interfering Yankees, why, be hanged if I can stand it."

UNITED STATES NEWS.

It is stated that only a few days before his death Dickens received from America the offer of £30,000 for thirty readings.

The New York *Herald's* cable special says M. de Lesseps had already commenced the formation of a company to construct the Panama Canal. The first subscription 400,000,000 francs, will be opened simultaneously all over the world in September next. M. de Lesseps will take out the first spadeful of earth next New Year's Day.

At Watertown, N. Y., last week, Louis Barron, a machinist went home sick, and fainted in the yard, saying, "I am dying." His wife was frightened to such an extent that she died shortly afterwarks.

Danbury, Con., has a hoop-rolling prodigy, Tommy Moran by name. Last Saturday he rolled fifteen hoops to Bethel, two miles and back. Afterwards he kept fifty hoops in motion at one time.

New York, June 18.—As a result of the wild excitment which ensued among the officers and men of the 69th and their friends in military circles generally owing to the unhappy interpretation of the word "Soreheads," the Dominion authorities have revoked their permission to the 69th Regiment to visit Canada as an armed organization.

BIRTH.

BANFORD.—On the morning of the 19th inst. the wife of Mr. Jackson Banford, of a Son.

MARRIAGE.

HILLS—MUIR.—On the 18th inst. By the Rev. John Mackie, at the residence of the Bride's father, Mr. Geo. Hills, to Miss Jessie Muir, of Lachute.

DEATH.

On the morning of the 19th inst., at Londesborough, Ont., Mary Ann, widow of the late William Craven, Esq., and mother of Mrs Leggo, and Mrs Alfred Benn of Lachute, Que. Deceased was a native of London, England, aged 59 years.

Now her pilgrimage is ended,
Now she's joined the holy throng,
He who all her steps attended
Is the burthen of her song.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

Lachute, June 19th, 1879.

Flour per barrel	$3 25	@ $3 50
Flour per bag	2 35	@ 2 45
Oats per bushel	0 40	@ 4
Corn " "	0 —	@ 70
Peas " "	0 60	@ 65
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	0 00	@ 2 45
Corn Meal " "	1 20	@ 1 30
Mouille " "	1 15	@ 0 00
Grue " "	1 00	@ 0 00
Bran " "	0 90	@ 0 00
Dressed Hogs "	5 00	@ 0 0
Pork per lb	0 08	@ 0 10
Beef " "	0 03	@ 0 09
Mutton " "	0 07	@ 0 09
Lamb " "	0 09	@ 0 00
Hay per ton	7 50	@ 9 00
Potatoes per bag	0 75	@ 0 85
Butter per lb	0 12	@ 0 14
Cheese " "	0 10	@ 0 14



Tenders for Steel Rails.

TENDERS addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canals will be received at the Canadian Emigration Office, 31 Queen, Victoria street, E. C., London, England, until July 15th, next, for Steel Rails and Fastenings, to be delivered at Montreal, as follows:

5,000 tons by October 1st, 1879.
5,000 tons by June 1st, 1880.
5,000 tons by October 1st, 1880.

Specifications, Conditions, Forms of Tender and all other information will be furnished on application at this office, or at the Canadian Emigration Office, 31 Queen Victoria street, E. C., London, England.

By order,
F. BRAUN.
Department of Railways and Canals,
OTTAWA, 13th June, 1879.

New Flour and Feed Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED has opened out the above at

Fraser & McOuat's.

Always in stock
No. 1 BARREL FLOUR,
BAG FLOUR
CORN and OATMEAL,
BRAN, GRUE,
MOULLIE, POTATOES,
OATS, &c.,
Which will be sold very low for Cash.

☞ *Agent for Mowing Machines, Horse Rakes Forks, etc., etc., Extra pieces always on hand, or can be procured at short notice.*

JOHN FRASER.
Lachute, June 10, 1879. 41m2.

Land For Sale.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF PONSONBY, Lots No. 17 and 18 in the 7th Concession. The land is good and well timbered, and within four acres to where a mill is to be erected. For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, GEORGE SHERRITT,
42tf. Township of Gore.

Established 1832.

C. T. WALES, & Co.,
St. Andrews,

Are Selling off Dress Goods, &c., at reduced prices.—Dekayes at 16c. Costume Linens at 12½c. and upwards. Grenadines at 12½c. former price 18c. Marseilles and Piques 10c and upwards. All Wool Summer Cashmeres at 35c.

CLEARING SALE OF REMNANTS.

Highest price paid for WOOL in Exchange for Cloths and Flannels.

Just Received, a large lot of Self Sealing Fruit Jars "The Gem," to be sold cheap.

☞ *Farmers, buy your Paris Green (warranted Pure,) from*
C. T. WALES, & Co.
General Merchants.

C. T. W. & Co. are Agents for the "Steel Barb Fencing," and "The Wanzer F. Sewing Machine." 42tf.

Auction Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to announce that he will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

AT HIS

Sale Rooms, West-End, Lachute,

On Thursday, June 26th, 1879,

At Ten o'clock a. m. sharp, as follows:

NEW BUGGIES,

One-seated and Two-seated, one covered buggy, two second-hand buggies, one buckboard, three sets single harness (new). A quantity of new and second-hand Furniture, and several barrels of herrings. Also a large quantity of DRY GOODS, comprising Dress Goods, Cloths, Prints, Cottons, Linens, Shawls, Bed Covers, Boots and Shoes, &c.

All these Goods are of Excellent Quality and must be sold.

Also Ploughs, Spinning Wheels, Croquet Sets, Cart Wheels, Spades, Shovels, Guns, and many other articles.

TERMS.—Five Dollars and under, cash; over Five Dollars, four, six, ten and twelve months' credit will be given on approved joint notes.

S. B. HUME, Clerk. JOHN W. TODD, Auctioneer (pro).

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Bread! Bread!!

FIRST QUALITY OF WHITE, BROWN and GRAHAM Bread, Twists, Scons, Rolls, Buns, Scotch Tea Biscuits, &c., &c. Fresh every morning.

Fruits, Confections, fresh every week. Cakes, Pastry Fresh every morning.

Self-Raising Flour in 3 and 6 lb. bags, the best in the market. Housewives Try It?

Agent for R. Campbell's famous Summer drinks, Ginger ale, Lemonade, &c., &c. delivered to Families in Lachute, at 65 cents per doz., or $1.25 per case of 2 dozen. Bottles charged until returned.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker & Confectioner,
16-42y1. Lachute.

WOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the farmers and public in general that they have on hand over

250 Pieces of Woollen Goods,
Of over Fifty Different Styles,
All our own make,

and made from pure loug wool at their factory at Hawkesbury.

Those wishing a good reliable article at moderate prices will do well to call on Mr. F. Hamelin, where we are building our new factory at Lachute on the west bank of North River a few minutes drive below Lachute Mills, where they will get their wants supplied with satisfaction.

Don't fail in calling. No trouble to show goods and quote prices.

Will allow for good clean wool in exchange for goods 35c. per lb.

38m4. HAMELIN & AYERS

Lachute Foundry!

CHARLEBOIS & BROTHER.

THE undersigned having purchased the above establishment from the Estate of JOSEPH PILON & CO.

are now prepared to do all kinds of work in their line.

Stoves and Farming Impliments a SPECIALITY

Turning lathes by steam power are attached to the establishment. *MOWING and REAPING MACHINES* and *THRASHING Mills* repaired in the best of style.

Give us a Call

before making any bargains elsewhere, as we can undersell any other establishment of the kind.

CHARLEBOIS & BROTHER.
Lachute, April 30th, 1879. 35—3m.

The Ritchie House,
Grenville, P. Q.

MRS. E. J. RITCHIE begs to announce to the public that she has RE-OPENED the above First-Class Hotel, in the Village of Grenville, for the accommodation of families and the travelling public

In thanking her past patrons for their custom Mrs. Ritchie begs to assure them that the above House will be conducted strictly with a view to the comfort and convenience of guests. A first-class table will be kept, and meals can be had at all hours.

☞ GOOD YARD AND STABLING.

E. J. RITCHIE,
Proprietor.
Grenville, May 19, 1879. 38y1.

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.

DEEDS, WILLS, Mortgages. LEASES, BONDS. POWERS OF ATTORNEY. AFFIDAVITS. Agreements, &c.

MR. F. C. IRELAND, begs to announce that he is prepared to draw up contracts as above and also act as Agent for the sale and purchase of Real Estate, and to effect Insurance of all kinds.

☞ Office:—LACHUTE MILLS.
Office Hours: 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

GREAT BARGINS

TO BE HAD AT THE

Montreal House,
ST. ANDREWS, Q.

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 large stock of Stationery.

Call and see for yourselves.

☞ Highest Market Price paid for good Butter, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

G. & M. SIMPSON.
St. Andrews, Aug. 22, 1878. 39tf

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 O. M. O. & O. R. R., between Montreal and Aylmer.



Horse Hay Rakes!

The most perfect

"SELF-DUMPER"

Now in use, and can be operated by any smart boy—simply by pressing the foot lever with the weight of the foot.

Manufactured by
FROST and WOOD,
SMITH'S FALLS, Ont.

Manufacturers of Light Reapers, Model Mowers, Steel Ploughs, &c., &c.

Theodore Davis, Agent,
39-44 St. Andrews, Que.



THE FIREPROOF CHAMPION

The only agricultural engine manufactured that is perfectly safe for Farmers use.

ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER FROM FIRE.

Don't spoil your Horses, Waste your Grain, and lose Time and Temper any longer with Horse Powers.

Insist that the man who thrashes for you shall use a Fire Proof Champion. Half cord of wood, 10 to 12 barrels of water run it all day.

Address
Watrous Engine Works Co.,
Brantford, Canada.

GILT EDGED BUTTER.

The COOLEY Cans cost little more than the old milk pans.

Make more butter and of a finer quality.

Reduce the labor to a mere trifle.

Can be set in a cold spring of water, or used conveniently with ice, where there is no cold spring.

Now is the time to prepare for Storing Ice.

Order your cans early so as not to be delayed or disappointed in the spring.

Samples of the COOLEY Butter may be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where full particular may be obtained.

Wm. HAY,
Insurance and General Agent,
Lachute, Jan. 14, 1879. 21tf.

For Sale,
AT THE
Watchman Office,
Blank Notes and Joint Notes of hand,
Blank Orders,
Bill-Heads,
Orange Certificates.
Summonses &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH.

M. & C. N. Co.



Steamer 'Manitoba'

Leaves Carillon every Monday and Thursday at 5.30 a. m. Returning, leaves Montreal Wednesday and Saturday at 5.30 a. m.

First Class Passage - - - - - 25 Cts.
Second do do - - - - - 10 Cts.

This Steamer has been fitted with a new and more powerful boiler, and thoroughly renovated throughout.

FREIGHT LOWERED TO CORRESPOND.

Geo. R. LOCKER,
Sec.-Treas. & Manager.
31tf.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO



MARKET LINE.

THE splendid steamer *PRINCESS* will begin the regular market trips to Montreal on

MONDAY, MAY 5TH.

Leaves CARILLON every *Monday* and *Thursday* at 6 a.m. Returning, leaves *Montreal every Wednesday* and *Saturday* at 6 a. m.

FIRST CLASS FARE - - - 25 Cts.
DECK FARE - - - - - - 10 Cts.

Freights lower than any other line.

R. W. SHEPHERD,
35—tf. *President.*

Building Lots
AND
Mill Privileges with Water Power,
FOR SALE
at low prices and on reasonable terms by
F. C. IRELAND.

NO SURRENDER!!



THOS. ROBINSON, & SON,
FLAG & BANNER PAINTERS,
Kingston, - - - - - - - Ont.
For further particulars send for circular.
32—m3.

GRAHAM'S
Pain Eradicator!

THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has established it as peculiarly 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 systems.

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont.

LADIES' COLUMN.

The Orphan's Home Song of Welcome.

The song of Welcome to the Princess Louise from the children of the Orphans' Home having been given incomplete in a former issue, we give it in full, as presented to the Princess. A bouquet of wild flowers was presented by the youngest child in the Home at the same time with the presentation copy, which was decorated with wild flowers painted in water colors, and with which the Princess, who takes a great interest in our Canadian wild flowers, expressed herself much pleased:

With flowers from the wild wood and blossoms of May,
Fair Princess, we welcome thee hither to-day.
No offerings more costly can orphan hands bring,
But with hearts and with voices we joyfully sing.
Welcome here! Welcome!
With hearts and with voices we joyfully sing!

Oh sweet to thine ears may our childish notes ring,
For heartfelt and true is the greeting they bring,—
Though humble the song and the singers may be,
Our hearts and our voices sing welcome to thee!
Welcome here! Welcome!
Our hearts and our voices sing welcome to thee!

May God bless our Queen whom we never may see,
And God bless our noble Lord Lorne and thee!
While flowers of the forest and blossoming trees,
Shall smile on thy coming, fair Princess Louise!
Welcome here! Welcome!
Thrice welcome to Kingston, fair Princess Louise!

—*Kingston News.*

Reflections on the Visit of the Princess Louise.

In looking back upon the visit of the Princess Louise, now just terminated, the pleasantest memories to the ladies of Kingston should be the sweet and gracious dignity of her manner and the elegant—almost simple plainness of her dress, setting to the ladies a noble example worthy of emulation, by not making self their idol or being absorbed from morning till night in adorning their bodies and providing for their own individual gratification. And to the Princess, she who by her nature is so capable of taking part in the joys and pleasures of others, her sweetest memories will be her visits to the Orphanages and Asylums of the city. If I had the pencil of a finished artist, what a lovely, touching and instructive picture could be drawn of the gentle Princess bending over the wasted and dying forms of the stricken ones at the Hotel Dieu on Saturday last, and assuring them by tender expressions of sympathy that she, too, had a Sister's feeling for them and could make their sorrows her own!—It was a time when even the most hardened onlooker could not help cherishing good resolves and sorrow for the wasted past, and looking on the scene before them, think of that evening which must close on all and of that to-morrow which has none beyond. To the observer, it will be impossible to separate her from the look of deep earnestness which she gave to each sufferer as she passed from her, or to forget how, with her depth of womanly thought and feeling, showing in every expression, she was touched by the simplicity of their manner, purified by faith and made gentle through suffering, and how she could appreciate the peaceful sanctuary of the Sisters and reverence their lives—lives given up not for an hour or a day, but for a lifetime. All honor to these brave Sisters who give up all that the world calls good and great to devote their energies to earth's afflicted ones and pour out the wealth of their loving sympathies upon those who by the worldly and the proud are forgotten! Oh, woman! you who lead such empty lives, void of all interest save dress and fashion, take example by our dear Queen's daughter. Do not be insensible to the misfortunes of your fellow creatures, but learn to be capable of taking part both in the pains and pleasures of others. Minister to the wants of the aged, the sick and afflicted. Such works alone can satisfy and fill the heart with happiness. The gratitude of the sufferer will be your consolation, and the fulfilment of God's holy will your blessing.

S. W.

FASHION NOTES.

Tinted Muslin Costumes.—Tinted muslin costumes says *The Lady's Journal*, are both new and fashionable. When figured the pattern is a cloudy or shadowy wandering of figures over the ground, scarcely distinguishable when the muslin is laid over white, or as delicate as the flowers which blossomed over the old painted muslins of our ancestresses. Cambric costumes have more frequently the short skirt than the demi-train skirt; diaphanous tints of printed muslin costumes are generally made up in demi-train and in the extremes of the mode in extraneous garniture. The skirts are bordered by several narrow lace-edged flounces of knife pleatings; and there is a draped tablier and tournure, trimmed to correspond with the skirt. The waist is a polonaise basque or a deep jacket, sometimes cut away to display a vest of lace or muslin insertion, and the creation is perfected by a plentiful garnishing of bows of satin or of velvet ribbon. When the dress is of plain, tinted muslin, brocade ribbon bows of high colors are in favor. The princesse continues to be an approved style for thin muslin costumes—in some models appearing without extraneous skirt drapery, cut to fit very loosely, and finished with a jabot of lace, down the centre of both the front and the back, with loops of ribbon set in the shell or folds of the jabot. The princesse, which, as our readers know, is an outgrowth of the "Gabrielle," is equally fashionable for morning, dinner and full dress, the application of drapery alone, in many models, marking the connection as intended for other use than the robe de chambre. Torchon, Breton and Italian laces are employed for trimming delicate muslins.

Frugality of the French Domestic.—The French servant girl is generally much better off than her American or English sister. She carries three fourths of her earnings to the savings bank, and is never content until she is the possessor of $100 with which to buy a debenture bond of the city of Paris, entitling her to the chance of winning $60,000 or the quarterly drawings. Grenville Murray further observes that they have too much taste to disfigure themselves, as certain English housemaids do, by tricking themselves out in cheap finery. Their universal costume is a white linen cap and a gown of printed cotton or calico, with perhaps a silk kerchief of a gay color to wear on Sundays. Merino is sometimes worn, but not often. While she is not indifferent to the attractions of dress, she is imbued with a native good sense which teaches her the propriety of attiring herself according to her station. She is too thrifty to spend more on her dress than she can afford, and would think herself ludicrous if, affecting to array herself like a lady, she dressed otherwise than in the height of fashion, and wore gloves or boots that were not of the best quality and the most perfect fit.

The Empress Eugenie has been running a lottery at Chiselhurst, and sold £700 worth of tickets. The first prize was a gigantic renaissance silver-gilt vase, valued at £2,000. The money goes to the restoration of St. Mary's Church Chiselhurst.

By Esdras, scriptural faith, by fruit, good works. As the flower or blossom is before the fruit so should belief go before good works, as neither is the fruit without the flower, nor good works without faith.

Little Billy was told: "Never ask for anything at the table. Little boys should wait until they are served." The other day little Billy was forgotten in the distribution, and was not served at all. What could he do? Presently after reflecting seriously for a minute or two, he asked: "Mamma, when little boys starve do they go to heaven?"

Socrates called beauty a short lived tyranny; Plato, privilege of nature; Theophastus, a silent cheat; Theocritus, a delightful prejudice; Carneades, a solitary kingdom; Tomitian said that beauty was better than all the letters of recommendation in the world; Homer that 'twas a glorious gift of nature; and Ovid calls it a favor bestowed by angels.—*Southgate.*

Transplanting in the Garden.

There are many species of flowers and vegetables so tender as not to thrive when the weather is cold, and which perish if exposed by frosts, and yet so desirable are they for their beauty and excellence that they are started under glass so as to have them well along when the weather will permit of transplanting them. A great mistake is made by many in being in too much of a hurry to turn such tender plants into the open ground. A few warm days occur about the middle of May, and many become so impatient that they transplant such plants, and perhaps wonder along in June that they do not grow faster, and really seem to be behind some transplanted by their neighbors two or three weeks later.

It is a great point to have as many favorable conditions as possible at the time of transplanting. The earth should be moist and if a screen of cloud interpose between the sun and earth so much the better. The plants under glass should be thoroughly saturated several hours before lifting, and where circumstances will admit a ball of earth should be taken up with the plants. While out of the ground the plants should be kept well covered; ample holes should be made to receive them; fine soil should be drawn around and over the roots with the hands, and pressed firmly. With all such necessary care and precautions in every stage of the operations, plants may be transplanted with but a very slight check in their growth.—*American Rural Home.*

The Best Hair On.—All sorts of nostrums are advertised for causing the hair to grow luxuriantly and prevent it from falling out. After testing it for more than twenty years I can confidently recommend the following recipe:—Castor oil, 6 ounces; alcohol, 2 oz.; aq. ammonia, 1 oz.; tincture cantharides, 1 oz. Mix, shake well together in a bottle, and scent to suite. It is best to add a little bergamot or citronella or good cologne. If the hair is only harsh and dry, and needs some dressing, apply the mixture on the hair only. But if it is falling out, part the hair carefully and apply all over the scalp to the hair bulbs. All of these that are already diseased will, of course come out, but the dressing will soon check the disease and save what is yet healthy.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

[By request of a Committee from Olivet Division Sons of Temperance, Lachute, this column is opened for communications and articles on the Temperance question; and is under the management and Editorial skill of the Committee, consequently the Editor of the paper do not hold himself responsible for its contents.]

TREATING TO DRINKS.

It seems that a number of influential members of the Brooklyn Club" have started a movement to stop treating to drinks in that social organization. They say the practice leads to drunkenness by tempting men to drink more than they need, if they need a drink at all, and is attended with various other evils.

Of course if half a dozen men are together and one treats the crowd to drinks, the rest treating in succession, so as to show there is nothing mean about them, the whole party are pretty full by the time each has had six glasses and all of them are out of pocket to a considerable amount. Yet perhaps no one of them wished more than one horn at the start. No doubt such treating is silly to the last degree, and no man of sense will take a glass under conditions that impose a return of the favor at the expense of his sobriety. In the old days of frontier life, refusing a treat was often construed, so we are told, as an offence against propriety which only blood could avenge; but such dangerous hospitality is not much preferable to that which forces a man to get drunk against his will, and drag himself down to the grave by slow poison, whose effects are worse than those of a pistol shot.

The true way to do is not to drink unless you really need it, or can stop as soon as you have had enough, whether you pay for it yourself or somebody else treats you to the liquor. Remember also that though hospitality may require you to be free with your wine within bounds, neither hospitality nor any generous impulse demands that you should get drunk to oblige your friends. And it is vulgar and in violation of the instinct of hospitality to shew that you think your friends' food and drink should be returned in kind and at once, just as if there was an implied bargain. If your company is not worth more to him than the price of the drink, you take a low estimate of yourself, or you have intruded yourself into society; else you insult him by inferring that he gives with the idea of getting even by a return drink. Of course, if you both really want another glass, that is another matter; but neither of you is under any obligation to take the second because you took the first, and both will be better off without it.

But bad as the abuse of treating to drinks may be, it has its good side, and drunkenness is not so likely to come out of it as from solitary drinking. That is the recourse of the confirmed drunkard, too, who is ashamed to let people see how heavily he loads himself starting early in the morning and keeping it up until past midnight.

The true way is to drink only with your meals, if you drink at all; but if you take a glass with a friend at another time, do not by any means look on that as imposing an obligation on you to stand treat in return, and so start the ball rolling; for before you have got through with the bout you may have lost the count of the drinks, and not know which owes for the last so drunk are you both.

Stopping treating however, will not stop drinking to excess. The English, who do not practice it as we do, are great drinkers. It may, however, help some man of weak will to keep sober.

We are sorry to learn that so much liquor is consumed in the Brooklyn Club; but in order to stop the practice perhaps the best way would be to disband. When a club gets thoroughly soaked in rum, it is almost impossible to get the smell out of it; and prudent men will be at their homes rather than in its society. It is not decent to swig spirits under any circumstances or in any company; though if you are bound to do it, perhaps it is safer to choose the society of other tipplers, who, by keeping up with you, will fail to see how steadily your foolishness increases with your drinks. It doesn't much matter then who pays for the liquor, for none of the lot will have long either to pay or to receive.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AN INEBRIATE'S DEVICE.

The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* tells the following story of a young man who was taken to the home for inebriates for treatment: "He is a bad case," said the gentleman who handed him over to Mr. Coles, "and yet he has some good in him. He is one of the most generous of men, in drink or out of it, but he is never happy except when in drink; yet when I get him in good society, and occupy his mind with pure things, he seems to forget that there is such a thing as liquor in the world. Get him out of his present condition, and give him to me clothed in his right mind, and I think I can save him. He's tricky, so I advise you for my sake and for his sake to watch him."

"Leave him to me," said Mr. Coles. In three days Mr. Coles had brought the young man through all the dangers of *delirium tremens* and had placed him as it were, on his feet. The danger was past. All that was required was an effort on the young man's part, and the cure was complete.

"How do you feel?" asked Mr. Coles when his patient had recovered his senses.

"Very well indeed, only I would like one last drink, you know, before I part company with it forever."

"You shall have it," was the reply, and five minutes later the young man was regaled with a big drink of the bromide of potassia.

"Much obliged to you, Mr. Coles," said the patient. "I am all right now God bless you for your kindness."

Mr. Coles gathered up the young man's clothes in his arms, including his boots and shoes, and carried them down stairs.

"There, my boy," said Mr. Coles to himself, when you want to get out of this establishment you have got to summon me," and perfectly satisfied that the young man could not get out without his assistance, Mr. Coles applied his thoughts to other subjects.

The patient was determined to procure some spirits. His room was two stories from the street, but there was a pipe that ran from the roof to the ground—a water spout.

"I can descend by that," said he.

He looked around for his clothes—they were gone. He found nothing but a pair of old slippers. The money he had in his pocket when he was brought to the asylum was in the bureau drawer of his room. Mr. Coles had not thought of taking that away. The young man tore the sheets of the bed into strips and wound them around his legs, making a pair of pantaloons; then he took a comforter from his bed cut holes in it for his arms, and thus made a tolerably nice dressing-gown. With the dressing gown made from the comforter, the pantaloons made from strips of his sheets, and the pair of slippers, he thought himself well dressed. Only one thing was wanting—a hat. Going into the bath room he found a large sponge. He cut a slit in this with his razor, and putting his head into the slit he had a fur hat at once. Then raising his window he stepped outside and slid down the water spout, with the money he had in his possession when he came into the institution, in the crown of his sponge hat.

Half an hour later Mr. Coles went up stairs to converse with his patient, but behold! the bird had flown!

"Well," said Mr. Coles, "he must have gone out naked, and of course would be immediately arrested. I will find him at the police station."

But Mr. Coles in passing a bar-room on his way to the station, heard a noise of great hilarity, and thinking that he recognised the voice of his patient, dropped in. There he was, with his dressing gown, sponge hat and his skin-tight pantaloons, the center of an admiring circle, drinking whisky punches, and rattling off jokes at the rate of twenty a minute.

"I give in," said Mr. Coles.

"Take a drink old fellow," said the inebriate, with drunken familiarity.

The offer was declined, and the grotesquely clothed patient was induced to return to the home.

THE FARM.

We would be glad to receive letters from our friends on any subject connected with Agriculture, especially as to the formation of Farmers Clubs and the best means of improving our butter stock. All communications will receive immediate attention, and the names of the writers will not be divulged if they so wish.]

THE GOLD MINE IN THE BARN YARD.

The farmer regards dung as by far the most important fertilizer which can be obtained. In his eyes it occupies a position much higher than of nitrate of soda, superphosphate of lime or any other substance. In this opinion the best scientific cultivators entirely concur, and it is delightful to find a point of great importance on which the learned chemist, the practical farmer, and illiterate laborer are completely at one. No doubt each would approach his conclusion from far different considerations. The chemist sees in farm yard dung, a happy combination of constituents, so blended as to supply the losses accruing from cropping. The farmer and his man see in the same substance an unfailing help to a growing crop. Plenty of good dung, say they, is the stuff to put under anything, whether wheat or pulse. Other manures may be good for special purposes, but good, honest, old fashioned muck, will do for every purpose. It is in itself a store of food, which is gradually made available for growing plants during the entire period of their existence. It is the natural means of renewing fertility, because, in the economy of nature, the forms of plants and animals are, after death, returned to the earth to become incorporated with it, and then to assume new force. Farmyard manure is quite as much esteemed upon the continent as here, although the study of agricultural chemistry is more generally followed and highly esteemed by farmers there than with us.—*London Agricultural Gazette.*

RURAL NOTES.

Always keep your farm tools under cover when not using them.

It is better to top dress an old pasture well set with grass than plough it up and re-seed it.

It is said that a new variety of sheep has appeared in Australia, coming from the Merinos.

The normal yearly food of a 1,300 pound horse, working all the time, is 5,475 pounds of hay and 1,648 pounds of oats.

If you have a pasture with bare places on it, harrow, seed and roll them and and you will have a uniform pasture.

It is a good suggestion of the Rural World that calves ough to be taught to lead with a rope. Three or four lessons will learn them. Be gentle but firm with them.

A cow giving milk requires about 80 pounds of bone material in a year. Thus a herd of 25 cows will carry off from pastures and barns a ton bone material each year.

Prof. L. B. Arnold says that if a cow yield 5,000 pounds of milk annually, it will carry with it from the soil a little over thirty-two pounds of nitrogen. The urine of such a cow for only half the year would contain three times that amount of nitrogen, half as much phosphoric acid, and more than five times as much potash as the whole year's milk.

THE KITCHEN WOOD-BOX.

Once upon a time I delivered a familiar lecture to the people in my own kitchen whom it might concern, the upshot of which was as follows (with some alteration of names): "I want you Polly to empty this wood-box to-day and sweep it out clean, sweeping and scrubbing where it has stood, when you clean the floor. I have heard of such wood boxes before, but I never saw one in such a condition until now, and it must not happen again. Mary told me the other day about Mrs. Brown's kitchen wood-box, She said, 'O mamma! you ought to see their wood box. They don't keep wood in it; they keep dirty old rags in it. You hardly ever see any wood there, but it is all dirt and paper and rags for about a foot deep. You can think how it smells!' —I should think so. I have been in the kitchen so little for two months past that I have noticed our box, and now I see there is an accumulation of several inches of rubbish. I suppose it was nearly all bark and splinters, but when I began shovelling it out into the fire, I found old paper and even one or two old rags, and was convinced that dirt had sometimes been thrown in that should have gone out of doors. Now let me tell you all plainly that the wood-box is the place for wood only. Torn papers to be used for kindling must be put somewhere else. Get a strong paper flour sack and hang it handy, and keep the torn papers in that. You may as well burn the coarsest brown paper wrappings at once, as they are not good for kindling fires, and are not needed here for any other purpose. Dirty rags, if not worth washing (for the rag bag if for nothing better), should be burned as soon as possible. All useless matter. And now remember, children, you must never shake the crumbs from your bibs or napkins over this box, nor toss an apple core or peeling into it. Now, Polly, I want you to empty the box once a week, on your scrubbing day, and then we can always see the bottom and know just what is in it. The pure air of the room and the good health of the family depend upon this among other things."

Thus ended the first lesson, and the second lesson should be to the carpenter, who should be told to make the box with a high back, so that the wall need not be bruised and broken by careless throwing in of wood; also to make the box rather long and high and narrow, as a general rule, so that it may hold considerable wood without occupying much floor space.

Twenty Thousand Children.

The Sunday school children of the Eastern District of Brooklyn paraded yesterday in Bedford avenue, making a bright spectacle as they marched along singing hymns and waving glittering gonfalons. Bunting swathed the church columns and broad flags hung from windows and snapped in the brisk breeze from flag poles. Preceding the parade there were exercises, comprising singing and addresses in the churches. There were about 16,000 children in the line of march, which extended from the fountain at Bedford and Division avenues to Hayward street. Mayor Howell and other public officials reviewed the Sunday school army from a stand near the fountain. The children were mostly dressed in white, wearing pink and blue sashes, and looked their prettiest. Mottoes of every description used by Sunday school, and worked in every color on silk and satin, were carried over their heads.

The Sunday schools of Greenpoint celebrated their seventeenth anniversary yesterday, and about 4,000 children marched from Greenpoint avenue through Manhattan avenue, India street, Franklin street, Noble street, Eckford street, and Colyer street, back to Manhattan avenue. The different schools, at the close of the parades, were fed with ice cream and cake.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The sons of the Prince of Wales are to go on a cruise in a man-of-war commanded by Lord Ramsay.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

La famine fait de nombreuses victimes dans la province de Cashmere, Inde. Les autorités y envoient du secours.

Une flévre terrible exerce de grands ravages à Port au prince; on dit que c'est la fièvre jaune.

La Cie Manufacturière de sucre de betterave du Nouveau-Brunswick doit commencer ses operations cet automne.

Une compagnie manufacturière de coton, vient de se former à Coaticook avec un capital de $120,000.

Il est probable que Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Leonard S. Tilley et Sir Charles Tupper s'embarqueront pour l'Angleterre le 31 juin.

Un manufacturier entreprenant de médecines patentées venant des Etat-Unis, se propose d'ouvrir un établissement de ce genre à Montréal.

Québec, 11.—A deux heures cette après midi a eu lieu la pose de la pierre angulaire de la porte Kent. La Princess Louise présidait à la cérémonie. La truelle d'argent lui a été remise par l'ingenieur de la cité. Le Marquis de Lorne prononça quelques paroles qui furent couvertes d'applaudissements.

Samedi, la Société historique de Québec a présenté une adresse à Son Excellence le gouverneur général.

Québec, 12—On disait en ville aujourd'hui que le Lieutenant Gouverneur avait reçu un congé de 3 mois et que l'Hon. M. Robitaille allait être assermenté comme administrateur.

Il a plu à Son Excellence, sur la recommendation de l'honnorable ministre d'Agriculture, d'ordonner que l'importation ou l'introduction de bestiaux des Etat Unis d'Amérique dans les province d'Ontario, Québec Nouvelle-Ecosse et Ile de Prince-Edouard, soit prohibée jusqu'au six septembre prochain.

On prétend que le gouvernement espagnol doit bientôt soumettre une mesure aux cortès pour abolir l'esclavage.

Le gouvernement provincial a lancé une proclamation offrant une récompense de $500 pour la découverte et la conviction des meurtriers de Quenneville, tué à Montréal dans la nuit du 30 au 31 de mai.

Greve.—Les ouvriers employés aux travaux du nouveau pont de chemin de fer à la Chaudière entre Hull et Ottawa menacent de se mettre en grève si on ne leur donne pas $1,10 par jour.

L'hon. M. Langevin a dû s'embarquer, jeudi, pour le Canada.

Mercredi, le gouvernement anglais devait annoncer sa politique au Parlement impérial, sur l'affaire Letellier.

Rimouski, 13—Hier matin, un convoi venant du Bic se dirigeait ici lorsque l'ingénieure aperçut un homme qui marchait sur le chemin de fer. L'ingénieur donna le signal mais l'étranger ne l'entendit pas, et avant que les chars eussent pu être arrêtés, il fut frappé par la locomotive. On le ramassa et on le reconnut pour un nommé Fortier Fournier. L'individu etait sourd et âgé de dé 60 ans. Il fut amené à Rimouski et des soins médicaux lui furent donnés, mais au bout d'une heure, il était mort. A l'enquête du coroner, l'ingénieur a été exonéré de tout blâme.

On sait que la grande cérémonie du 25 mai, la dédicace de la nouvelle cathedrale catholique de New York a donné lieu à une réunion générale des évêques Etat-Unis. Le *Sun* rapporte qu'on a mis cette réunion à profit pour jeter les bases d'un projet de colonisation de l'Ouest par les Irlandais catholiques.

Un comité s'est formé à l'effet de réunir $100,000 avec lesquelles on achetera 30,000 acres de terres dans le Minnesota pour y établir un certain nombre de familles irlandaises tirées de New-York. Chaque famille aura une maison et un lot de terre partiellement mis en culture, le tout au prix coûtant, de sorte qu'il suffira de deux cents dollars environ pour les frais de premier établissement. C'est un système analogue à celui qu'on pratique ici depuis longtemps.

Un commerçant d'East Saginaw (Michigan) a fait, par le téléphone, communiquer sa boutique avec toutes les maisons du voisinage. De cette façon on n'a plus à se déranger pour une livre de melasse ou un quart de gruyere. On murmure ces mots poétiques dans le porte-voix de son appareil et l'épicier reçoit vos ordres avec tout le respect qu'ils méritent. Ce téléphone est vraiment étonnant. Il ne sera désagréable qu'entre créancier et débiteur, si le premier n'a pas de patience et le second n'a pas d'argent.

Une jeune fille de l'Orégon ayant avalé son jonc de mariage est morte ces jours derniers après huit jours de souffrance.

Snug Income.—Lord Derby is now one of the half-dozen wealthiest men in England, in having an enormous amount of spending money. His income is little short of a million. He is childless, and his wife has a jointure of $20,000 a year from her late husband, Lord Salisbury.

The *Herald* tells this: "At a meeting of conference at which Bishop Ames was presiding, a worthy and windy brother rose to beg leave of absence, as he had just received a telegram announcing the death of a dear friend, and he supplemented the appeal by stating that he 'desired to fly on the wings of affection to be at the funeral.' 'But don't you think brother,' replied the bishop, 'you had better take the horse cars?'

What are Canadian railways doing in the way of planting timber along their lines for future forests? This is the question asked by the Farmer's *Advocate*. United States roads are enhancing the value of their property by tree-planting along their line of track. One Kansas Railway having planted 460,000 trees in 186 acres. Apart from the future benefit of the country, this protects the track from drifting snow.

A Dose of Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges, creates great consternation among the worms which twine and twist in the stomachs of many children, and even adults. There is nothing in these comfits which can injure anything but the worms and nobody cares for them.

The Pain-Killer.—We have known the high character of this medicine, and that it is used with great success and satisfaction in our very best families. It is the favorite medicine of our missionaries in heathen lands, where they use it more than all else together for the diseases that abound in those warm climates. It should be kept in every house, and be in readiness for sudden attacks of sickness.—*Christian Prest.*

Allow me to say a Word for Myself. I have been using Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup in my family since first introduced in this city. I think it an excellent article, and would not be without it on any consideration.—[Extract from J. D. Adams' letter to Chicago Times.]

It Softens the gums, reduces inflammation and regulates the bowels, cures wind colic, and corrects acidity. Best rest to the child and comforts the mother.

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. E. Robson, minister, Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at Olivet Hall, at 3:30 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. A. Derome, 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.—Robert G. Meikle, Esq.

County Warden. Thomas Barron., Esq Lachute.

County Registrar.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

Members of the Parish Council.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick Dunbar, William McOuat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G. Meikle.

Justices of the Peace.—Thomas Barron Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Boa, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Grenv.,) 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 Bourgeous, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 17th, May 24th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th, *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute.

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.

BEECH RIDGE—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three and a half miles form Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

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

DUNANY—Is in the township of Wentworth eight miles from Lachute. Mail semi-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 semi-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 semi-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.

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

In January, April, July, October.

On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 p. m.

On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 8 p. m.

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

On the third Monday, 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 at the same, even if he fails to do so. All who have business with Commissioners now when and where to find them in session.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE

IS FURNISHED WITH THE

Newest Styles of Type,

AND IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE EVERY

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The Marvel of the age!



THE CALAIS 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.

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MEMORAMDUM BOOKS,

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The most efficient remedy yet discovered for producing SWEET AND REFRESHING SLEEP.

Contains no Opiate.
Calms the Nerves.
Never gives Morning Headaches.
Invaluable for worry and overwork

Prepared by M. MERCER & Co., 454 St. Paul Street, and sold by all Druggists. Price FIFTY CENTS. 2y1

DENTISTRY!

Dr. R. A. ALLOWAY, Surgeon Dentist, of Montreal, will visit the undermentioned places for the present, monthly, as follows:

Lachute.—At Mrs. Quinn's Boarding house, the First Monday and Tuesday, of each Month.

Grenville.—W. Thompson, Russell house, Wednesday and Thursday.

Buckingham.—Geo. Maughton's, Friday and Saturday Evenings, until further notice. CHARGES MODERATE. 3116

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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

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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, not necessarily for publication.

Professional Cards.

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

DENTISTRY.

B. C. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,
SURGEON-DENTIST.
Is at Lachute, 16th, 17th and 18th, of each month
Private Room, next to Fraser and McOuat's Store.

WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR,
Office in the Court House, Lachute. 17tf.

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
51, 55 and 108 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 & FOLAN,
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. FOLAN

EUCLIDE ROY,
ADVOCATE.
No. 63, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)
MONTREAL. 22. tf.

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

PALLISER & KNAPP,
ADVOCATES, Etc.,
9 HAMILTON CHAMBERS, 17 St. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL.
J. PALLISER, B.C.L. F. A. KNAPP, B.C.L

CARTER, CHURCH & CHAPLEAU,
ADVOCATES,
St. John Street, Montreal.
EDWARD CARTER, Q. C,
G. R. CHURCH, Q. C.
J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q. C.
Jan. 2nd, 1879. 18-1y

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

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

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

Business Notices.

HENRY BEATTIE,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale Grocer, 132 McGill Street, Montreal. 8y1

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS
38 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine anilla and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 20y1.

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.

New Butcher Shop.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has acquired the premises, interest and good-will of the butcher business lately carried on in Lachute, by

JOHN ALLAN,

And is soliciting a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed upon his predecessor in the business, to which he will endeavor to merit every confidence.

Having had ample experience in the Butcher business, the undersigned will at all times be prepared to meet the wants of his patrons.

Meat will be delivered in Lachute on Tuesday and Friday as usual, but those residing in the country can be supplied by applying on the premises, near Tavernier's Mills.

A. G. McARTHUR.
Lachute, June 8, 1879. 49y1.

C. R. MONCK,
MARBLE WORKS
LACHUTE,
(Mrs. ORR'S Building, East End.)
Best Material and Work. Lowest Prices.
Edward Hume,
1y1 Agent.

ALBION HOTEL,
McGILL AND ST. PAUL STREETS,
MONTREAL, CANADA.
Stearns & Murray, Proprietors.

DOMINION
Fire and Marine Insurance Company,
HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.
Capital $1,000,000. Gov. Deposit $50,000
Head Office for the Province of Quebec,
119 St. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Montreal.
Risks taken at Current Rates.
JOHN S. NOTT, CHAS. D. HANSON,
W. HAY, Agent, Lachute. Joint Gen Agents. 42y1.

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

J. PALMER, & SON,
DEALERS IN
All kinds of Hair-work, Perfumes, &c., Wholesale and Retail.
COMBINGS MADE UP AT 75c. PER OUNCE.
Wigs, Bands, Switches, &c., made in the latest styles, and at lowest prices. Orders by mail attended to punctually at
57 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. 28y1.

THE CITY HOTEL,
78, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.
CHAS. LARIN,
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened at his old stand, as above, where he will continue, as formerly, to keep a first-class house.
Good Board for $1.00 per day, or 25c. per meal. Horses, 50c. 31y1.

H. J. McMARTIN V. S.
GRADUATE of the Montreal Veterinary College in connection with McGill University, will be at P. RODRIGUES' HOTEL in Lachute on Tuesdays of each week, and the remainder at SAUVE'S HOTEL, St. Andrews. Special attention given to the examination of horses for soundness and the treatment of all the diseases of horses, cattle, sheep, etc.
P. S.—Ridglings or Cryptorchides, Horses, Colts, etc., castrated on the most scientific principles. 39—1y

Victoria Foundry.

THE SUBSCRIBERS having purchased the Foundry and Business of
Messrs. G. DORMER & SON,
Beg to announce that they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work done by their predecessors. Also, that they will shortly put in
ADDITIONAL MACHINERY,
When they will be able to supply
Castings and Machinery
Of every description of as good quality and at as low prices as any other shop in the Dominion.
McOuat & McRae.
Lachute, April 17, 1879. 38tf.

CALUMET!!!

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS OPENED A General Store at the Calumet, a little west of W. Walker's, Flour and Oatmeal Mills, and of the Railway Station. He buys and sells for cash, Farm Produce, and Cordwood, offering his goods, in each instance, at Montreal prices. Farm Produce bought and sold on commission. The Lumber Business of J. K. Ward, on the Rouge River, is attended to here; the Local Office of the Rouge Boom Co. is held here also; and an Agency of the Hochelaga Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
R. LANIGAN.
Calumet, Feb. 1879. 26m3.

PAINTING, PAPERING, &c.
MR. HUGH McRAY, begs to announce to the people of Lachute and vicinity that he will do all kinds of house PAINTING, Papering, &c., &c., at short notice, and in good style. Orders left at his residence opposite the New Factory, West-end Lachute, will receive prompt attention. 38y1

ALLEN'S HOTEL,
West-End Lachute.
THIS Establishment has undergone a thorough renovation during the past few months, and may now be reckoned among our First Class Hotels. A Dining Room airy and Tastefully Finished, capable of comfortably seating one hundred guests, has been added to the premises as well as some thirty bed-rooms, (all new). The parlours are furnished in first-class style. The table with the best the market can produce. Servants attentive and obliging—everything in fact to make the traveller comfortable and feel himself at home.
There are stables attached to the premises and good horses and carriages always in readiness for the accommodation of guests.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
F. W. ALLEN.
Lachute, May 16th, 1879. 37tf.

ALEX. McKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.
24y1.

Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned begs to announce that he has taken out a License as Auctioneer for the District of Terrebonne, and is at present the only licensed auctioneer in this district, and that he has opened
SALE ROOMS
Next Door to Saxton's Store, at West-End Lachute, where he will be prepared to take orders for the Sale of Merchandize, Farm Stock, Implements, Furniture &c., &c.
JOHN W. TODD.
31tf

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1879. NO. 43

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER V.

WASHINTON'S SERMON.

The explanatory digression of the two previous chapters left Saville returning from one of these flights from the tormenting difficulties of his position. In due time he approached his native city, passing for miles along rugged and heavily-wooded shores, that now are occupied by spacious warehouses, and wharves crowded with the commerce of the world.

By the time he reached a point opposite where Canal Street now ends at the North River, his attention was drawn to a large flotilla just leaving the Jersey shore. Remembering that it was Sunday afternoon, he was still more surprised to find that, on grounds adjoining his own estate, near the foot of Murray street of our day, an immense concourse of people were assembled. His boat soon reached his private quay, where he found his servant, who had come down to the shore, with thousands of others, to witness some great event.

His master's face was sufficient interrogation to garrulous Larry, and he at once launched forth:

"Glad ter see yer honor, Yer jist in time. Faix, sure, there's great doin's on foot. The rebels, as yer leddy calls em, are gettin' bold as lions, an' will eat us up if we don't jine the bastes. I'm half a mind to turn rebel meself."

"Stop your nonsense, Larry. Who are those coming yonder across the river, and what does this concourse mean?"

"It manes more than I can tell ye in a breath, yer honor. But that's Gin'ral Washington himself that's a-comin' there, and the rebels have beaten the red coats in Bosting."

These tidings were sufficient to arouse Saville's ardent spirit to the highest pitch of excitement. Mingling with the throng at the spot near which the disembarkation must occur, he met an acquaintance from whom he obtained a more satisfactory, if not succinct, explanation of what he saw.

The battle of Bunker Hill had been fought, and behind a slight breastwork constructed by a few hours' labour his countrymen had met, and thrice repulsed the veterans of Europe. In the torrent of blood which flowed that day the Revolution had become a fact to which men could close their eyes no longer. The time had arrived when all must take sides, and Saville recognized the truth that he must now choose with which party he would cast his lot. He was in an agony of conflicting feelings, and hoped that something in the stirring events of the hour might settle the question which he felt scarcely able to decide himself.

He gained a standing place upon a projecting rock on the beach, from whence he had a good view both of the crowded shore and the approaching flotilla, and his enthusiastic nature kindled momentarily as he gazed on the scene.

It was a lovely summer afternoon. The sun shone bright, but not too warm, and gave a touch of beauty and lightsomeness even to things prosaic and common place in themselves. But there was little that was ordinary on this occasion. There, facing him on a sloping bank, was such a throng of his fellow-townsmen as he had never before seen together, their faces aflame with excitement. Near him were drawn up in martial array a thousand men with glittering accoutrements, and bayonets whose points the declining sun tipped with fire.

When the boats approached the land, even the heavy booming of the cannon was drowned by that most awe-inspiring sound of earth, the shout of a multitude, wherein the thought, the intense feeling, and resolute purpose of the soul finds loud, vehement utterance. It is a sound that stirs the most sluggish nature. How, then, would the spirit of one be moved, who, like Theron Saville, believed that the voice of the people was the voice of God! He did not shout with the others. His excitement was too deep for noisy vent, but his face grew stern, and his lips compressed with his formings purpose. He was growing desperate, and was passing into a mood in which he was ready to trample every tie and extorted pledge under foot, that he might join what he believed would prove a crusade against all tyrants, temporal and spiritual.

But his chief desire now was to look into the face of Washington, of whom he had heard so often, and who had even now gained much of that remarkable influence which he was destined to possess over the young men of the country. But when a tall and stately man in the prow of the foremost batteau uncovered, as he drew near the shore, in acknowledgment of the resounding acclamations, he was at first disappointed. He was not looking on the bold, defiant features of an innovator. There was scarcely a trace even on that calm, noble face of the enthusiasm that was burning like a flame in his own heart.

As Washington again lifted his eyes to the waiting thousands, the young man scanned his face as if he would there read his own fate. Here was a man who had larger wealth and higher social position than himself, and yet he had joined his fortunes to the cause which Saville's relatives characterized as both desperate and disreputable. Here was the man toward whom the national heart instinctively turned, and hailed as leader and chief. As Washington looked to God for guidance and help, Saville looked solely to man, and as we have said before, with all the eagerness which the hope of his own deliverance and the realization of his dreams could inspire, he scrutinized the face before him to gather if this were the coming man of the *nouvelle ordre*.

Though Saville could not understand the source of Washington's strength, still the calm, noble face quieted him. Half unconsciously he was taught the difference between mere enthusiasm and personal ambition, and resolute purpose combined with unselfish devotion. He was generous and noble enough to appreciate the heroic qualities embodied before him, and to be won to something of the same spirit for the time being. Washington's appearance and character reconciled Saville's heart and conscience, which had long been at variance, and made him feel with the certainty of intuition that the cause which had won such a man was so sacred, that he could be true to it, and at the same time true to every duty he owed his wife and mother.

There are times when the mind, thoroughly aroused, works with marvellous rapidity; and the few moments that intervened between the near approach and disembarking, gave that face, toward which he had ever heeded. The most effective sermons, after all, are those which are embodied. The Word of God was a living person—a Divine Man.

He who had been harassed so long by conflicting claims hesitated no longer. With his eyes fixed on the man that, in his humanitarian creed, he was ready to worship, he said in the low, deep tone of resolve,—"His cause is mine from this hour forth. Liberty, equality, or death!"

Washington had landed, and Saville was possessed with a desire to hear him speak, and so pressed toward him with many others. General Schuyler, who stood at his chief's side, had noticed the eager and interested air of the young man. He new Saville slightly, and the thought occurred to him that it might be a good opportunity to secure the adherence of one who had thus far stood aloof, but whose wealth and talents would be a welcome addition to the cause. He spoke in a low tone to Washington, and then, stepping up to Saville, said—

"Let me present you to his Excellency, with others of your fellow-citizens."

Before Saville could realize it, the man he adored had taken him by the hand, saying—

"Mr. Saville, I hope you are with us in this good cause."

With deep emotion Saville replied—

"I am with you in any service—the humblest—which your Excellency may require."

"Rest assured," said Washington kindly, "that it will be honorable service, for which your country will reward you."

The young man stepped back, more proud and pleased than if he had been decorated by all the sovereigns of Europe.

The procession was now commencing to form. Saville pushed his way out of the throng to where Larry was gaping at the strange sights, and called—

"Bring me my horse, saddled, within five minutes."

"Och, by the holy poker," gasped Larry, as he ran to obey the order, "the maister is a goin' to turn rebel: then I'll be rebel too; for there's nary a man of 'em all that can fight ould England wid a better stomach than meself. Didn't she take the last praty out of me bin at home?"

A little later, Saville, mounted on his favorite horse, took a flying leap over his garden-wall, and joined the cavalcade of leading citizens who were to escort the Commander-in-chief down Broadway; while Larry followed with the populace on foot, chaffing right and left to the amusement of many listeners.

At length the pageantry was over, and in the purple twilight Saville sought his home. Everything in nature that Sabbath evening breathed of peace and tenderness, but he justly feared that a scene of bitter and unrelenting hostility was awaiting him. The coming battles in which he would take part would never require the nerve and self-control that he must maintain this quiet June evening, and in his own home.

In his exalted and generous mood he determined to make one more appeal before the final separation with his wife took place; but, meeting her on the piazza, he saw by a glance that it would be a vain and humiliating waste of words. Her features were inflamed with passion, and upon her full lower face rested the very impress of wilful subbornness. She had evidently heard of his action during the afternoon, and surmised the result. Having never been thwarted in her life, she now hated the man whose course and motives were so utterly repugnant to her.

She stood in the doorway, dressed for walking, and, not waiting for him to speak, said harshly—

"Well, sir, in a word, what is your decision?"

"I have decided that I am a free man and a patriot."

"A rebel and a perjurer, you mean."

"That is your unjust version, madam," he replied quietly, for Washington's calm, strong face was before him.

Her features grew fairly livid, but she was about to pass out without a word.

"Julia!" he exclaimed, intercepting her, "listen for one moment before you take this rash, irrevocable step. If I am true to the sacred cause of liberty, I can be true to you. I——"

"Stand aside!" she cried, imperiously stamping her foot. "I will not hear one word of your idiotic drivel. The idea of your being true to anything, who break pledges made at God's altar, and cast off your wife to join a herd of ragged, blaspheming rebels. I shall never darken your doors again."

"Well-chosen phrase, madam. You have indeed darkened my door, and darkened my life. But farewell; I will not reproach you; I will be loyal to the name of wife; the reality I never had."

She deigned no reply, but passed down the path that led to the adjoining residence of her parents, with such hot wrath in her heart, that it was strange the roses did not wither as she passed. Saville breathed more freely after she was gone, it seemed as if a deadly incubus had been lifted from him.

But he soon found that the meeting with his mother would be a far severer ordeal. When he entered her room, and saw her, who was usually so stately and composed, utterly broken down, rocking back and forth as if in mortal agony, with her grey hair hanging in disorder over her face, he felt as if a sword had pierced him.

"Ruined! ruined! all is lost!" groaned the wretched woman.

"Why are we ruined," he exclaimed impetuously, "more than thousands of families who have joined the patriotic cause?"

"We shall soon be homeless and penniless."

"No, mother, not at all. I shall have it distinctly known that you still adhere to the Crown. I will put all the property in your name, and content myself with a soldier's fare."

"And I shall then be chieldless and alone in the world," she continued, in the same despairing tone.

"Oh cease, mother; you may break my heart, but you cannot change my purpose. My word is pledged to Washington and Liberty."

"It has been pledged before," was the reproachful reply.

"No," said the young man sternly; "do not charge me with dishonor. I can endure that from the woman to whom the miserable haphazard chance of this world and priestcraft temporarily joined me, but not from you. I never deliberately and consciously made a pledge against my present course; and to-day I have seen a man who has taught me how I can be true to you, and at the same time true to Liberty. You say, 'my child;' do you not realize that I am a man, who must be guided by his own independent will, or be despised by all? I have chosen my lot."

With these decisive words, Saville retired to his room, that he might regain his calmness, and form some plans for the future.

Among his first acts during the next few weeks was the transfer of a large sum of money to Paris, subject to his own or his mother's order. Having thus cast an anchor to the windward, he felt that he had done much to provide against the vicissitudes of that stormy period, and thus could give his thoughts more fully to the stirring work of the hour. He explained his situation, as far as a scrupulous delicacy would permit, to Captain Sears, more generally known by the sobriquet of "King" Sears, and told this recognized leader of the populace in all daring and revolutionary acts, that after a few weeks required to settle his affairs and provide for his mother he would be ready to enter the regular service, and that in the mean time, if any enterprise were on foot, he could be depended upon at any moment. His young Whig acquaintances had no further cause to complain of his absence from their councils, or of a disposition to shrink from "honest blows" if any were to be received. He found a congenial spirit in a fiery young student of King's College, and whom his companions nicknamed "the little giant," but who is now known to the world as Alexander Hamilton; and the two young rebels, in Tory estimation, plotted treason to satisfy the shade of Guy Fawkes, and were quite as ready to blow up Parliament and all other anciently constituted authorities.

Mrs. Saville's manner was for a time that of a cold and stony despair, and, considering her views and feelings, it was more real than assumed. But beneath the thick crust of her worldliness and conservatism, there was a warm, motherly heart, which soon began to yearn toward her only son, who, she now feared, might any day be lost to her forever. Her coldness soon gave place to a clinging tenderness, which she had never before manifested, and which made it a hundredfold harder for her son to carry out the steadfast purpose which the expression of Washington's face had inspired. Moreover, such are the contradictions of woman's heart, she secretly admired her handsome son in his buff and blue uniform, and respected him far more than if he had been content to remain merely the steward of the large joint estates which her thrifty scheming had united.

But pride and indifference prevented Saville from making advances toward his wife, and there was nothing in her nature that would prompt to any relenting. On the contrary, as her husband's outspoken republicanism and scepticism were bruited through the city, her hatred grew more intense and vindictive. Not only was his opposition to Church and State most offensive, but the fact that he could break her chains and ignore her existence was humiliating, and taught the spoiled beauty, for the first time, that her despotic will could be disregarded. Nothing so exasperates some natures as to be first thwarted, and then severely let alone.

He scrupulously retransferred her dowry, and every vestige of property to which she had the slightest claim; and she, in impotent spite, refused to be known any longer by his name; but the irrevocable marriage vows had been spoken, and this past act of folly, like a hidden rock, had seemingly wrecked the happiness of both. They might hate each other, but they were forbidden to love anyone else.

CHAPTER VI.

A SCENE AT "BLACK SAM'S."

On the evening of the 23rd of August, 1775, a large mansion, standing at the corner of Broadway and Dock (now Pearl) street, appeared to be the centre of unusual excitement, even at that time of general ferment. The place was well known as the down-town tavern of Samuel Fraunces, who, from the swarthiness of his complexion, went by the sobriquet of "Black Sam." This tap-room and restaurant was a general resort, not only because Fraunces was the Delmonico of that day, and could serve a dinner and cater in wines better than any other man in the city, but also because Sam's patriotism effervesced as readily as his champagne or strong beer, and, it may be added, for the reason that they were often served by his pretty, black-eyed daughter, Phœbe Fraunces. To her, perhaps, in the following year, Washington owed his life, since she was able, through the confidence given her by a lover who was one of Washington's body-guard, to penetrate a Tory plot to destroy the dread Commander-in-chief by poison. True-hearted Phœbe was not to be won by a lover who proposed to administer such potions, so, having smilingly beguiled from him his secret, she furnished him with another noose than that of Hymen's make, and donning her brightest petticoat, went cheerfully to his hanging.

But upon this memorable occasion she was embolliment of exuberant health and spirits, and seemed as sparkling as the wines she brought to the guests that thronged this favorite haunt of the city. It was warm, and her round, stout arms were bare, and her swelling throat and bosom snowy white, while her eyes were black as coals. But while she was coquettish and piquant, there was nothing pert or bold in her manner, and he was either drunk or brutish who gave her a want on word the second time. In her ready tongue she carried a keener weapon than the swords that dangled and clattered at the sides of the incipient warriors on whom she waited; and when provoked she gave thursts which brought the hot blood at least to their faces. But while she inspired a wholesome respect, she was generally bubbling over with good humour and arch repartee, and so was a general favorite. Her mercurial nature readily caught the spirit of the hour, and to-night her dark eyes were ablaze with excitement, and her white teeth, which frequent smiles displayed, and her white neck and arms, gave to her quick movements a glancing, scintillating effect. As she flitted here and there among the noisy patriots, many an eager sentence was suspended and but lamely finished, as the speaker's eyes followed her admiringly.

Little wonder that she was the blooming Hebe of this bacchanalian Elysium; for the majority habitually craved the boon of drinking to her health. She would graciously comply, and then chuckle with her father over the coins resulting, when at a later hour (at that primitive time) of ten at night, they counted the gains of the day. It is to such places that men resort who appear to value more public and purchased smiles from those who sell to all alike, than similar glances from wives and children, which they rarely seek to win, and more rarely deserve. Phœbe was not above reaping this harvest from fools; but she did it so fascinatingly that they felt well repaid.

Black Sam, broad and swarthy, stood behind his bar, controlling and directing his large establishment from this central point like a captain on the deck of his ship. His eyes were a trifle duller than Phœbe's, and indicated that he indulged occasionally in more than the sips of a connoisseur. But to-night they glanced rapidly and shrewly around, seeing that his daughter and her assistants neglected no one; and he found time, in the meanwhile, to add a word in his heavy bass to the various pronounced political discussions and utterances going on around him. It was very evident that Sam and his patrons had little reverence for the "divinity which doth hedge a king," and these quasi subjects of Geo. III. spoke of him with a refreshing candour which it would have been well for him to have heard, for it might have saved a world of trouble. It has ever been the chief misfortune of potentates that they are surrounded by a dead wall of courtiers that excludes every rude but warning sound.

Phœbe's excitable temperament correctly interpreted the occasion. There was something abroad in the air which charged the summer night with subtle and electrifying power. Though many were evidently in ignorance, it was noted that Fraunces exchanged significant glances with several present, and seemed dilating with some portentious secret. His suppressed excitement grew more apparent, as his rooms filled rapidly, and the crowd increased about the doors. It was also observed that all the new-comers were armed, and that among the rapidly appearing faces were those which, like beacon-fires, always betokened some doughty undertaking. The general stir and hoarse murmur of voices was greatly augmented when Saville entered with young Hamilton, followed by fifteen students from King's College, all fully armed. The latter were soon chaffing with Phœbe as they took from the tray she brought them glasses brimming over with rich Madeira, for which the tavern was most famous.

"With father's compliments," said Phœbe, curtseying.

Then, boy-like, they proposed three cheers for the prince of caterers, and the fair Hebe who had borne them the nectar which he alone could furnish; and they were given with deafening heartiness, and glasses raised aloft.

They were scarcely drained when a young man, leaning upon the bar, and who was more noted for his drinking powers than his discretion, cried—

"I propose another toast—Saville, who is doubly to be congratulated, since he has escaped a double bondage, that of King George, and also of his Tory wife, having slipped the cable of her apron-string, by which——"

Before he could finish the sentence Saville's fist was planted upon his mouth with such force, as to send him reeling to the floor, with his glass clattering after him. Standing over the prostrate and half tipsy man and trembling with rage, Saville said threateningly—

"The man who dares to cast a slur upon my wife shall do so at his peril."

There was the usual uproar and confused sound of conflicting voices, when a cry arose which drowned all else—"Sears, Sears, King Sears!" and that great firebrand of the American Revolution, whose headlong zeal and courage kindled so many fires of contention with the royal authorities, stood among them.

"Come, come, comrades," he cried, "no need of interchanging blows here among yourselves. Come with me, and I will give you a crack at our common enemy. Colonel Lamb, with his artillerymen, and Captain Lasher, with his company, are marching down Broadway to take the guns at the fort, without saying so much as 'by your leave.' Who will follow me to their aid?"

There was a loud acquiescing shout, while Black Sam sprang over his bar, crying—

"Lead on, King Sears, and the man who refuses to follow may choke with thirst before my hand serves him again."

In Fraunce's estimation this was the direst threat he could make; and, in fact, to many present, the fulfilment would be like cutting off the springs of life.

Hamilton took Saville's arm, saying, "Come, comrade, fall in. What do the maudlin words of that drunken fellow signify? Come, you know we've grand work on hand to-night."

In a few brief moments the crowded, noisy rooms were deserted. The street became full of hoarse shoutings, and the confused sound of many feet, as Sears, Hamilton, and other extemporized officers marshalled the citizen soldiery in something like orderly array. Then from the head of the column rang out those stirring words which, though causing many hearts to bound with hope and thrill with grand excitement, have yet been the death-knell of myriads.

"Forward! March!"

With strong and steady tramp the dusky figures receded toward Broadway, while Phœbe, with eyes ablaze, stood in the door waving a farewell with her handkerchief, its flutter meaning anything rather than a truce with King George's agents of oppression.

Black Sam's buxom wife took his place behind the bar, while Phœbe repaired to an upper window, that she might see if the English man-of-war in the harbour had anything to add to the drama of the evening. The hitherto thronged hostelry became silent, being deserted by all save a few old men whose age precluded them from taking part in the events of the night. It was an occasion when not even the famous Madeira of Sam's tavern could tempt any loyalists thither; and such of the Whigs as were too prudent to join the raid skulked away, much preferring to face a dozen English batteries than to hear the comments of Phœbe Fraunces upon their discretion.

As for the young woman herself, she rejoiced bitterly at the usages of society which prevented her from taking hand in the promised *mêlée*, and was half inclined to don her father's habiliments, and be a man in spite of fate.

(To be continued.)

WHO BROKE THE WINDOWS?—The Rev. C. H. Spurgeon is a great believer in the benefits to be derived from an unlimited supply of fresh air. In a volume lately published he remarks: "I believe our churches want more open-air preaching. The next best thing to the grace of God is oxygen. Preachers cannot preach and people cannot hear half so well in close crowded places. I recomend you to try and find out who it was that once did a lot of damage to the windows of Park Street Chapel. The attention of the deacons had been frequently called to the fact that the windows would not open, and at last there was a great noise, for it was found that somebody had gone around—it was evidently done by design—and broken the windows. I wanted the deacons to offer £5 reward for the offender, and if they had done so I intended to have got it myself, but they never offered it."

The Duke of Wellington said, "Great nations cannot wage little wars," and England will appreciate the justice of this remark when the Zululand bill is presented for payment.

Mr. W. Weld, editor of the London *Farmers Advocate*, who is at present in Manitoba, telegraphs from Emerson that the destitution there is fearful, and that many who arrived there from Ontario are walking back.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.

4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1879.

THE MANIPULATORS.

Mr. JOLY has a majority, or so it is said. Many people in this Province hope he has, for upon his success depends their success. If he is able to maintain his "temporary Government" it is by means of trickery and manipulation, and not by real merit of statesmanship. He got power in the first place by the action of the Lieut. Governor, and not by any personal skill, as an administrator and he has been so far kept in power by money influence, and the patronage of cunning place hunters, from Mr. TASCHEREAU down or up to the $60 a month man. Was there ever a more evident determination to win a constituency than was manifested in St. Hyacinthe? The writ being withheld eight months so as to get securely placed upon the voters' list some 250 names who would support the party. This is simply disgraceful, yet it answered their purpose and proved successful. Personal friends and relatives are placed in official positions at the public expense in that County, who were able to manipulate every available influence in favour of their benefactors, and so won the day. In this County of Argenteuil we know the strenuous efforts which were and are still put forth to hold the temporary reins of power. There was the Rouge Bridge scheme put forward to influence voters in the West, and the Religious cry used in the East by Protestant ministers, one of whom spoke at public meetings and stood at the Polls using all the influence of pastoral power which he possessed. Then we have a shameful exhibition of cooking up the voters' lists from the center to the circumference of the County. The leading manipulator being the M. P. P. himself, sitting in the Council Chamber and directing what property shall be assessed at $2,000 and what shall be put down at $100 to suit the voters' list for the next campaign. This was done at the sacrifice of the revenue; for the Conservative and French-Canadian property which he was the means of lowering in value in the village of Lachute, lessens the taxes upon them and consequently increases the burdens upon the farm property of the Municipality; but what of that, so long as it cuts off the Conservative votes. The question of the legality of a member of the Provincial Parliament sitting in judgment and arranging in the Council room, matters which will give him prestige and power, is a singular demonstration of equity and fair play, if it is legal, which we question very much. But it demonstrates the system of manipulation which has been and is still carried on and chuckled over by the party who assert they are not like other men, but vastly superior in purity, in ability, in economy and in statesmanship. Oh! ye manipulators who strain at a Railway and swallow a Province. Who lease the Railway to their friends while others offer $20,000 a year more for it, and agree to pay quarterly in advance. Who play in to the hands of the Americans, and wish in their hearts for annexation, as some of them have openly avowed. Such conduct is not that of Statesmen, not of ability, not of true patriotism, but of cunning, and the lesson it teaches the young and rising generation of this Province is most demoralising. It is in keeping with the miser's advice to his son, "Get money, my son, get money, get it honestly if you can, but get money." This is immorality of the highest type, and this is the very spirit of these manipulators who today hold the reigns of power in this Province. But their doom is coming, and their house built upon the sand will soon fall. It must fall for such jobbery and disgraceful conduct cannot stand when closely investigated and tried by an intelligent and honest public.

IT IS MY OWN!

The satisfaction it gives to utter the above words can only be realized by the person who has freed himself from the trammels of an incumberance or hypothec, which has dampened his joys and grieved his spirit, as it does every honest man's when under the influence of debt. The farmer's face is radient with joy as he returns home after making the last payment on his farm and says to his equally joyful wife, "the place is now OUR OWN." He enjoys intensely the feeling of ownership and looks upon himself as a member of respectable society. He eats better, sleeps sounder, and lives happier because of the fact that he is owner. This feeling is the very highest proof of honesty of purpose. The man who enjoys life while living upon the hard earned money of others without paying either principal or interest, is like the Socialist who cares nothing for self-help but lives on the help of others just as contentedly as if all was his own. The high spirited man finds a magic about property which is his own, and is never satisfied till he possesses it without incumberance or debt. This subject will doubtless apply itself to those who need it, as it is a philosophy which cannot be denied. Those who try to reject it and play the bluff game are teaching a lesson to the youth of the land as demoralizing as the teacher of Socialism, Nihilism and other such evils.

THE MASONIC PIC-NIC

On Tuesday last King Solomon's Lodge of Free Masons, of Montreal, held a picnic in Messrs. Fish and Ireland's grove, a beautiful place on the bank of the North River, at Lachute. The 6th Fusiliers' Band was in attendance, as also was Mr. McNiell, the Lodge Piper, who was dressed in the Highland costume. On their way from the Railway Station to the grove the Band discoursed beautiful music. On arrival at the grounds the party bestowed themselves in the most shady spots in groups of 4 and 6, and those of them who had brought provisions set to work to satisfy the cravings of nature. Those who came unprepared were regaled at ALLEN'S Hotel with an excellent repast such as few of the country hotels furnish. After dinner, those who had dined off the grounds, repaired to the grove again. In the afternoon the time was passed in foot-races etc. which were indulged in by the young and by a few advanced in years of both sexes. In the foot-races some of our Lachute boys and young men showed that they were able to hold their own with imported stock, and we need have no fear but that at the coming pic-nic of the Young Britons Lachute will hold her own. A football match was played between two teams picked from Lachuters and the visitors. The ball bursting put an end to the sport, but not before it had been won by Mr. Smith of Lachute. A telegram was received from the St John's Lodge, No 159 of L'Orignal, expressing regret at the inability of its members to have taken part in the pic-nic. The following visiting brethern were present, Bro. T. Noyes, of Hawkesbury Lodge, Bro. John Macdonald of Eddy Lodge, Hull, and Bro. W. Almond, of the Builder's Lodge, of Ottawa. Before leaving, the Band and Piper serenaded Messrs Fish and Ireland and Mayor Barron. The visitors left for Montreal by the 7.30 train.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Montreal has this year up to date shipped 89,945 bushels more of grain than during the corresponding period of last year.

—F. B. MCNAUMEE & Co. signed the contract for the Carillon dam on Monday, and will commence operations at once.

—A Syndicate has been formed for the leasing of the Provincial Government railway, between Quebec and Ottawa, including the branch lines. The Syndicate is understood to be composed of the Hon. T. MCGREEVY, M. P., Senators ROSAIRE, THIBAUDEAU and Messrs. TIFFIN, E. HART and C. O. PERRAULT. The annual rental is stated to be over $200,000, and the lease is for ten years. It is thought Mr. WALTER SHANLY will be the Manager and that when the bridge across the Ottawa is completed, the terms will be $225,000 per annum.

—Since W. H. VANDERBILT's return from Europe, it is understood that while there he entered into another contract for a second supply of English steels, 1 ,000 tons. It is understood that a portion of the steel rails is to be used over the New York Central and the remainder on the Canada Southern.

—SIR CHARLES TUPPER addressed a meeting of the Ottawa Liberal-Conservative Association on Monday night, and was warmly received. A vote of thanks was carried unanimously, and with great enthusiasm. Speeches were also made by Hon. JAMES SKEAD and others.

—The supplementary reports to the annual report of the Department of Marine and Fisheries have been issued. The first deals with the fish breeding establishments, and the second with steamboat inspection. The number of steamers in 1869 was 409, and the number in 1878, 771. The first report shows the produce of the fisheries for 1878 is valued at $13,215,678, an increase over the previous year of $1,225,721.

A TRIP TO OTTAWA.

Contributed to THE WATCHMAN.

The evening was a rainy one; and having nothing of very great interest or importance to engage my attention, had resolved upon seeking "tired nature's sweet restorer," at a comparatively early hour. Just at this juncture, the door bell rang, and a visitor was announced, who, (it was soon proved,) purposed taking a trip to the city of Ottawa, on the following day, in order to have the pleasure of travelling in the new and magnificent palace-car.

In the early part of the succeeding day, the weather did not seem very promising, but before the hour of starting all appearance of rain had vanished, to our extreme delight. Upon entering the cars at Lachute station, we were deterred from immediately admiring things inanimate, by beholding the beaming countenances of two Montreal friends, who were bound for the same destination as ourselves. But after the temporary excitement of the meeting had worn off, and we were again restored to calmness, the elegance of the surroundings was then for a time all-absorbing. Everything was fitted up in a style which the most fastidious could not find fault with. The chairs moving round on pivots, well adapted for parties wishing to enjoy a friendly tete-a-tete and also for individuals who perhaps (while discussing politics or some other exciting subject) might have become averse to each other's society, and would have merely to turn the chair, by which the separation would be complete.

Fearing I would fail to do them justice, were I to attempt to describe these cars, I will merely say the comfort of travelling in them is better felt than told. The addition of these handsome cars to the daily trains, will probably induce many going from Montreal to Ottawa and vice-versa to choose this route, in preference to the longer and more tedious one of the G. T. R.

On this occasion, the passengers (ourselves excepted) were remarkably quiet during the first part of the journey, spending the time in reading and meditation. But we could not fail to notice the change, which had come over them, after starting from a certain station; probably they had partaken of something which had an enlivening effect upon them, as they were then very sociable and loquacious.

Arriving in Hull about two o'clock, and taking leave of our Montreal friends (who had contributed so much to the enjoyment of our trip), we soon reached the house of some friends in Ottawa, and were received with the utmost kindness and cordiality.

In resting and conversing two or three hours passed away, and feeling refreshed after the evening meal, we started out on our exploring expedition, soon reaching the Parliament Buildings, which far surpassed my expectations. The main part of each building is of Ohio sandstone, which must contain considerable iron, as it has become discolored in many places, giving the buildings rather an antiquated appearance.

The grounds surrounding them are kept in beautiful order. Just while enjoying a stroll round, a heavy shower came on, compelling us to seek shelter.

Prior to this, however, we had been looking down upon the "lover's walk," which the sentimental people of Ottawa find so essential to their enjoyment. Although enjoing each other's company to the utmost, yet it was not in the capacity for "lover's walk" pedestrianism. Unlike the fox who looking *up* said "the grapes were sour," we looked *down* upon the "lover's-walk" from a higher strata of ground, and said we would not condescend to tread there. But to be candid, to have taken that path under the existing circumstances, would have been so tantalizing to some of our party that we wisely spared their feelings and went our way.

Our curiosity to see the interior of the Parliament Buildings was abundantly satisfied; the library particularly pleased us, a life sized statue of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, was in the centre, and around and about her on all sides, books of every description are to be found, to suit the taste of all classes of readers. The uppermost thought in my mind while looking round, was that if I had access to those books, I would still have one thing to mourn over, and that was the fact of life being too short, in which to read them. At the same time being well aware that the style of books in which I should find profit and enjoyment were decidedly in the minority.

An excellent oil-painting of Lord Dufferin, hanging in one of the halls, attracted our attention also. The "model room," a minature "Centenial," was well worth seeing. Almost everything, on a small scale, was there to be seen. The trouble is one would need more time than is generally at the disposal of transient visitors, to properly and satisfactorily investigate these things, however we made the most of the time we could spare and then took our departure.

The next place of interest we visited, was the Dominion Methodist Church; though a fine large building it does not appear to advantage in consequence of being close to the street and other buildings which shut ont the view. But the interior is very fine, the wood-work of white with cushions and carpets of crimson forming a pretty and lively contrast.

Hearing considerable about the educational advantages of Ottawa, we took a hasty look through the Normal School. In one department of which forty or fifty young women were engaged experimenting in chemicals, carefully apron "donned," and seeming to enjoy their occupation exceedingly, if we could judge from their many voices and happy faces. This branch thoroughly mastered, combined with a knowledge of physiology would enable them to defy all the doctors in the land.

As "time and tide for none abide" we were obliged to forego any further sight-seeing, the time for us to leave having almost arrived. Crossing the suspension bridge we had a fine view of the Chaudiere Falls, which is really a grand sight, we would fain have lingered a while there if our time had not been limited. Again taking possession of those comfortable and accommodating chairs, we were soon moving homeward.

Our trip back was very pleasant, but our sympathies were called forth for a lady, who making an unsuccessful attempt to open the window opposite which she was sitting, and assistance being rendered by three or four gentlemen, with the same result, was obliged to bear it as well as she could. We also noticed the coolness of one young lady in taking the chair vacated by a young man who with others left the car to be regailed with a cup of coffee. We have no doubt her intention was to have resigned it in his favor on his return, however he was too gallant to accept of her offer to give it up, permitting her to enjoy the evening breeze for the rest of her journey.

In due time we arrived at our destination, and then, were made aware of the fact, that a band had been on the other end of the train discoursing sweet music all the time, unheard by such lovers of music as ourselves.

Lachute seemed to look unusually pretty to us that evening after the beautiful refreshing showers of the preceding day. The leaping rushing river, spanned by two massive structures, such imposing links, in the great iron chain, connecting our Commercial and Political Capitals.

We would here express our pleasure at seeing the steam yacht plying on our pretty, winding river, the first time in its history, probably, that steam has been utilized to propel on this portion of the waters. We would also congratulate the lately organized boating club of the West End, on the pretty little boats, which are quite an ornament on the river, these delightful summer evenings. Not only do they afford pleasure to those using them, but also to all who happen to see them from time to time.

In speaking of the natural beauties with which Lachute is favored, we could not forget the tree-clad hills of iron-rock looming in the distance, part of the great Laurentian range, which add so much to the appearance of the scenery, while even from the foaming cataract to the left peals forth the lofty music of falling waters.

A READER OF THE "WATCHMAN."
Lachute, June 24th, 1879.

Living in an Omnibus.

"Chips, ma'am? Only five cents a basket," said a little voice, as I stood at my gate one morning, deciding which way I should walk.

Looking around I saw a small, yellow-haired, blue-eyed boy, smiling at me with such a cheerful, confiding face, that I took the chips at once and ordered some more.

"Where do you live?" I asked, as we waited for Katy, the girl to empty the basket.

"In the old 'bus ma'am."

"The what?" I exclaimed.

"The old omnibus down on the Flats ma'am. It's cheap, and jolly, now we are used to it," said the boy.

"How came you to live there?" I asked, laughing at the odd idea.

"We are Germans; and when father died we were very poor. We came to the city in the spring, but could not get any place, there were so many of us, and we had so little money. We stopped one night in the old omnibus that was left one night to tumble to pieces down on the flats behind the great stables. The man who owned it laughed when my mother asked if we might stay there (it is a covered over 'bus, and was used for drawing passengers from the cars to the hotel), and he said we might for a while: so we have been there ever since, and like it lots."

While the boy spoke I took a fancy that I would like to see the queer home of his. The Flats were not far off and I decided to go that way and perhaps help the poor woman, if she seemed honest. As Katy handed back the basket, I said to the lad:

"Will you show me this funny house of yours, and tell me your name?"

"Oh, yes, ma'am; I am just going home, and my name is Fritz."

I saw him look wistfully at a tray of nice little cakes which Katy had put to cool in the window seat, and I gave him one; saying as he put it in his pocket very carefully:

"Six besides the mother."

I just emptied the tray into the basket, and we went away together. We soon came to the Flats behind the stables, and there I saw a queer sight. A great shabby omnibus of the old fashioned sort, with a long body, high steps and flat roof, with the long grass growing about its wheels, and smoke coming out of a stovepipe poked through the roof. A pig dozed underneath it; ducks waddled and swam in a pool near by; children of all sizes swarmed up and down the steps, and a woman was washing in the shadow of the great omnibus.

"That is mother," said Fritz, and then left me to introduce myself, while he passed the cake basket to the little folks.

A stout, cheery, tidy body was Mrs. Hummel, and very ready to tell her story and show her house.

"Hans, the oldest, works in the stables, ma'am, and Gretchen and Fritz sells many chips; little Karl and Lottie begs the cold victuals, and baby Franz minds the ducks while I wash; and so we get on well, thanks be to God;" said the good woman, watching her flock with a contented smile.

She took me into the omnibus, where everything was as neat and closely stowed as on board a ship. The stove stood at the end, and on it was cooking a savory smelling soup, made from the scraps the children had begged. They slept and sat on the long seats, and ate on a wide board laid across. Clothes were hung to the roof in bundles, or stowed under the seats. The dishes were on a shelf or tied over the stove; and the small stock of food they had was kept in a closet made in the driver's seat, which was boarded over outside and a door cut from the inside. Some of the boys slept on the roof in fine weather; they were hardy lads; and a big dog guarded the pig and ducks as well as the children.—*Louisa M. Alcott.*

The Late Prince Imperial of France.

LONDON, June 23.—Upon the return of the Princess of Wales to Windsor from Chiselhurst, after her visit of condolence to the Empress, the Queen was so impressed by the account the Princess gave of the unhappy and almost desperate condition of the Empress, that, notwithstanding her own health is feeble, she resolved to pay her a visit in person, and this afternoon Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and several ladies in waiting, departed for Chiselhurst. At Chiselhurst where, since the news of the death of the Prince, a great number of visitors have arrived, Her Majesty was received with silence, but with every manifestation of respect by the great congress of English and French gentlemen and ladies. The Queen was at once driven to the residence of the Empress Eugenie, who had by this time recovered to some extent her usual composure, and met Her Majesty at the principal entrance. They embraced with affectionate tenderness. The Queen remained in private conference with the Empress for some time.

LONDON, June 23.—In the House of Lords this afternoon, the Duke of Cambridge rose to express the deep sorrow with which he as Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's army and a member of the Royal household, received the news of the death of the Prince Imperial of France. The Duke said he had enjoyed the intimate acquaintance of the Prince, and had conceived for him a very lively admiration. He had seen in him the seeds of an excellent disposition, of far more than the usual military talent, and the promise of a great and glorious career as a soldier, Prince and statesman. The prince, as a cadet at Woolwich and as a subordinate in the British army, manifested the qualification of obedience, which was indispensable. His Royal Highness went on to say that he was sure the sympathies of the House and country at large, and of the entire Royal family, were with the Empress at Chiselhurst in her sad and irretrievable bereavement. Lord Beaconfield re-echoed the remarks of the Duke of Cambridge, and in very feeling and sympthetic terms deplored the disaster which had fallen upon Napoleon's family. These regrets, said the Earl, could be frankly and openly expressed, without at all imputing ill-will or distrust of the present Republican institutions of France. For the existing Constitution of France, as was well known, Her Majesty's Government cherished sentiments of sincere friendship, and wished earnestly for its perpetuity, but the whole history and life of France was so bound up with the Napoleonic name and family that this loss of its head, a youth so full of promise, so admirably qualified by nature and by education for the discharge of the highest duties, and so unquestionably devoted to the best interests of France, whether as Republic, Monarchy or Empire, would be felt in every French household, and be deplored as a personal as well as a national misfortune. Earl Beaconsfield ended his remarks by paying a tribute to the Empress, and mentioned the great sympathy which Her Majesty the Queen, the Princess of Wales and other members of the royal family had shown in her affliction.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

A bitter warfare has broken out between the liquor sellers and churches. The Christian portion of the community recently began a crusade against the violators of the Sunday law, and the Excise Board had issued an order for its strict enforcement. The Germans 200 strong, marched to the City Hall, at Syracuse, and demanded an audience of the Mayor and Police Board, and made threats of political rebellion. Their demands were acceded to and the new order was revoked. On the 22nd the Sunday law was openly violated everywhere. Great indignation was felt toward the Police Board. Their action was condemned in many pulpits.

The fund for the relief of Archbishop Purcell has been increased largely during the past week. It is hoped $10,000 will be collected in New York. The Archbishop and Secretary will remain here probably two weeks longer.

There is considerable excitment among the manufacturers of silk goods in New York, over the extraordinary advance in the price of raw silk, owing to the short crops.

A joint resolution has been introduced into the United States Senate, protesting against the canal across the Istmus of Darien.

"VEGETINE," SAVED MY LIFE!

BOSTON, Dec. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ:

Dear Sir,—May I ask the favor of you to make my case public?

In 1867, while on picket duty in the army, I was taken with a fit, which lasted all night. I was taken into camp, and dosed with whiskey and quinine. After this had fits every day, and was taken to Newbern Hospital, and there treated by the attending physicians. I grew worse and was sent home. Remained in poor health for four years, treating with many physicians, and trying many remedies. Finally Scrofula made its appearance on different parts of my body, and my head was so diseased as to be frightful to look at, and painful beyond endurance. After trying the most eminent physicians without improvement, a change of climate was advised.

Have been to the Hot Springs in Arkansas twice, each time giving their treatment a thorough trial. Finally came back to Boston discouraged, with no hope of help. Life was a burden to one in my situation. My disease and the effect of so much powerful medicine had so damaged my system, that the action of my stomach was apparently destroyed and my head was covered with ulcers, which had in places eaten into the skull bone.

The best physicians said my blood was so full of poison they could do no more for me. About this time a friend who had been an invalid told me VEGETINE had restored him to perfect health, and through his persuasion I commenced taking Vegetine. At this time I was having fits almost every day. I noticed the first good effects of Vegetine in my digestive organs. My food sat better, and my stomach grew stronger. I began to feel encouraged, for I could see my health slowly and gradually improving. With renewed hope I continued taking the Vegetine, until it had completely driven DISEASE out of my body. It cured the fits, gave me good, pure blood, and restored me to perfect health, which I had not enjoyed before for ten years. Hundreds of people in the city of Boston can vouch for the above facts.

VEGETINE has saved my life, and you are at liberty to make such use of this statement as pleases you best; and I beg of you to make it known, that other sufferers may find relief with less trouble and expense than I did.

It will afford me great pleasure to show the marks of my disease, or give any further information relative to my case, to all who desire it.

I am, sir, very gratefully,
JOHN PECK,
No. 55 Sawyer Street, Boston, Mass.

REV. J. P. LUDLOW WRITES:
178 BALTIC STREET, BROOKLYN, N.Y.,
Nov. 14, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ:

Dear Sir,—From personal benefit received by its use, as well as from personal knowledge of those whose cures thereby have seemed almost miraculous, I can most heartily and sincerely recommend the VEGETINE for the complaints which it is claimed to cure.

JAMES P. LUDLOW,
Late Pastor Calvary Baptist Church,
Sacramento, Cal.

VEGETINE.
SHE RESTS WELL.

SOUTH POLAND, ME, Oct. 11, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir,—I have been sick two years with liver complaint, and during that time have taken a great many different medicines, but none of them did me any good. I was restless at nights, and had no appetite. Since taking the VEGETINE I rest well, and relish my food. Can recommend the VEGETINE for what it has done for me.

Yours respectfully,
Mrs. ALBERT RICKER.

Witness of the above,
Mrs. GEORGE M. VAUGHAN,
Medford, Mass.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

52—1m

Servants Wanted.

WANTED TWO GOOD SERVANTS, as Cook, and Nurse. Apply to Mrs. BEATTIE, St. Andrews, P. Q. 41tf.

FOR SALE!

IN the village of Lachute, a very desirable residence, pleasantly situated on the bank of the North River; contains ten apartments good cellar and outbuildings, including stable, carriage house, wood-shed &c, also a large garden. Terms made easy.

Apply, personally, to ROBERT BENN, proprietor, on the premises, or by letter,
R. BENN.

Lachute, May 31st, 1879. Vol. II, 40—tf.

New Millinery
Just Received.

THE MISSES LOWE take this opportunity of returning thanks to their Customers for the liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and would respectfully inform them and the public, that they have JUST RECEIVED their

SUMMER GOODS,

and invite an early inspection of them.

Their Fancy Goods
AND MILLINERY

are of a SUPERIOR QUALITY and of the LATEST PATTERNS. Their

Cassimere Mantles, Sacques, Cloaks, &c.,

They can sell very low for Cash. DRESS and MANTLE TRIMMINGS in the Newest Styles and in great variety. They have also made arrangements for a fresh supply of new goods and the fashions monthly. 39tf.

Voters & Others!

ARE MADE WELCOME AND GLAD AT

F. N. Beattie's

Family Grocery and Farmer's
EXCHANGE,
St. Andrews.

Where a Fresh and Choice supply of

Groceries, Provisions, Teas,

Teas! and Teas of unequalled flavor,
SUGARS, SYRUPS, CANNED MEATS,
SOUPS, VEGETABLES, FRUITS,
BOTTLED JELLIES,

And anything else that taste or fancy can suggest to titillate the palate, are offering for sale at reduced prices.

There you can supply the table with every requisite, and avoid the oppressive heat of the kitchen.

There will also be found a good supply of

Stone and Glassware,

To Decorate every Table. Also a fine lot of *FARMING and GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.*

Agent for

WHITELY'S CELEBRATED TORONTO Mower, Also for SHARP'S SELF-DUMPING HAY AND STUBBLE RAKE sold on the terms of "no equal or no sale," and other articles of Husbandry.

☞ *Cash paid for Produce and accepted in Exchange for Goods.*

FAMILY GROCERY & FARMERS EXCHANGE,
St Andrews, P. Q.
B-69tf.

Farm for Sale.

LOT No. 10, on the Front Range of Gore. Containing 150 acres, sixty acres cleared with good dwelling house, and other buildings. A large quantity of excellent cedar, and 700 maple trees suitable for a sugary.

For Terms and Conditions apply to
THOMAS ROGERS.

Lakefield, March 5, 1879 27tf.

NOW is the TIME!

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

WATCHMAN,

Devoted to the difusion of useful knowledge.

Subscription only $1. a year.



DICK'S

CELEBRATED

MEDICINES

DICK'S
BLOOD
PURIFIE

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 50 cents.

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 blister 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, occuring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail at

ALFRED BENN & Co,
21y1. Lachute, P. Q.

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

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Or the five bound in One Volume, gilt edges $1.10

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HINTS LEAFLETS. Nos. 1 and 2, per 100, 35 cents.

Any of the above sent free by mail at above prices.

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Choice stock of Stationery always on hand

NOTICE.
Farmers' Blacksmith Shop.

THE SUBSCRIBER has re-opened his Blacksmith Shop on the premises next East the Lachute College Building.

Shoeing a Speciality.

Thos. Palliser.

Lachute, April 11, 1879.

Great Advantage To Buyers.

IF YOU WANT

Cheap Felt Hats,
Cheap Dry Goods.
Cheap Boots and Shoes,
Cheap Stockings,
Cheap Knives & Forks,
Cheap Silver Tea and Desert Spoons,
Cheap Groceries,
Cheap patent medicines,

CHEAP CANNED FRUITS,
SUCH AS

Peaches, Pears, Strawberries, and Plumbs,

Cheap Vegetables.

IN CANS SUCH AS

Green Corn, Green Lima Beans, and Tomatoes,

CHEAP FRUITS.

Green Apples, Oranges and Lemons, cheap, Fresh Figs, &c,

If you want Cheap Hardware, Nails, Forks, Shovels, Hoes &c., or if you want Cheap Coal Oil, Double Boiled Oil, Tanners or machine oil, Call at

F. X. BERTRAND.
WEST END LACHUTE.
32tf.



FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC

Read Every Word.

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:

Lachute, Dec. 31st, 1878

For five or six years I suffered much from indigestion, never laid up, but most of the time very unwell; early in June last I had an LIVER PAD and wore it for about four weeks. Since that time I have enjoyed excellent health. Whether or not it is due to the Pad, such are the facts.

ROBERT BANFORD.

We have tried the HOLMAN PAD with most thorough and beneficial results and found it to be all that is claimed for it. We heartily commend it.

Rev. William Lochead, Fenelon Falls, Ont.,
Rev. James G. Calder, St. Marys, Ont.,
Rev. W. J. Joliffe, Gananoque, Ont.,
Rev. James Caswell, Lyndesborough, Ont.
Rev. D. O. Crossley, Trenton, Ont.
Rev. Geo Richardson, Milton, Ont.
Rev. J. A Ivesson, Strathroy, Ont.
Rev. Robert Walker, Bethany, Ont.
Rev. W. Galbraith, Kingston Ont.
Rev. J. E Russ, Lemington, Ont.
Rev. Geo Brown, Streetsville, Ont.
Rev. W. Perrette, Brighton, Ont.
Rev. Robt. Campbell, St. Charles Ferrmee Montreal
Rev. J. F. Stevenson, Emanl Ch. Montreal.
Judge Chagnon, St. Johns, Que.
Judge Lozier, Belleville, Ont.
Richard Potter, Esq., Belleville Ont.
R. A. Beeket, Esq, 95 Young St., Montreal.
Madame Hudon, St. Hubert St., Montreal.
G. F. Maitland, Esq. Stratford, Ont.
Geo Ley, Esq, Cobourg Ont
Mrs Evans, Soil and street, Toronto, Ont.
C. F. Rose, Esq, 108 Jarvis Street, Toronto.
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Arthur Richardson, Esq, Luton P. O. Ont.
John Nattrass, Esq, Vaughan, Ont.
Dr. W. T. Erith, London, Ont.
Miss H. M. Spence, Paris, Ont.
John Ingles, Esq, Bleury Street, Montreal.
T. H. Christmas, Esq, Etna Ins., Montreal.
N. Macphee, Esq, Dalkeith, Ont.
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James C. Bent, Esq, Burlington, Ont.
H. Mann, Esq, Bowmanville, Ont.
Wm. Carie, Esq, Newmarket, Ont.
James C. Ross, Esq Clifton, Ont.
J. M. T Hannam, Esq, Ottawa, Ont.
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W. H. Mitchell, Esq, 198 St James St., Montl.
J. J. Hannan, Esq, 203, Notre Dame st., do.
F. Lespinie, Esq, 84 George St., Montreal.
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J. A. Harte, Esq., 400 Notre Dame st., Mont'l.
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D. M. Baird, Esq., 210 St. James st. Montreal.

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.

GENERAL OFFICES, 301 Notre Dame, Street, Montreal.

Supplied wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM HAY,
Lachute, P. Q.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has opened a Blacksmith Shop in the stand lately occupied by

WM. HAY,

and is prepared to give good satisfaction in every department of his business.

E. MILNER,
Late of St. Eugene.

Lachute, April 18, 1879. 34tf

THE

Accident Insurance Company of Canada.

This is the First and only

Canadian Company

Devoting itself solely to the business of

Insurance Against Accidents,

And is the only one that has made the required deposit with Government for the special security of its Policy-holders. It therefore solicits with confidence the preferential support of the Canadian public.

WILLIAM HAY, Agent.
127 Lachute, P. Q.

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Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	65 "
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One sqr. (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year	$10 00
Two " " " "	15 00
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One half column, per year	30 00
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A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements. Transitory advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements without written instructions will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Tenders Wanted—Pacific Railway.
Butter Tubs—Charles Drake.
Brown's Household Panacea.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Harveys anti-bilious pills
Brown's worm lozenges.

LOCAL.

An excursion has been arranged for up the North River, to St. Jerome, for tomorrow (Saturday).

FRASER'S new flour store has an elaborate sign, which attracts much attention and looks well.

SALMON.—It is reported that salmon have been seen in the North river but persons are not allowed to catch them.

CHILD STRUCK.—A three year old boy was struck by the passing train at Papineauville, on Thursday evening last, and badly hurt.

GILT LETTERS.—We hear that the speech made, or rather delivered by our local member at Quebec, is to be printed in gold and circulated.

RAINBOW LAKE.—Another fishing party visited this favorite lake on Wednesday. We have not yet heard of their return or success.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE NORTH RIVER.—The little steamer "Islander" appears to have plenty to do, and made her first trip to St. Jerome yesterday.

PLEASANTRIES.—Picnics, band playing, river excursions, fishing, christenings, weddings, parties, boating, &c., are among the pleasures of the past week at Lachute.

SEVEN ACRES OF CORN.—In driving through Chatham the other day we noticed a large field of corn, said to contain seven acres, which looks well and promises a good yield.

STEAM WHISTLE.—The first steam-whistle heard at Lachute, was sounded about three years ago, and now they are heard from the Railway, the Factories, the Foundries, and the river.

SUNSTROKE.—At the Masonic pic-nic the other day a young man named Grey from Montreal, had a slight attack of sunstroke caused by over-exertion in running one of the races.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT.—A Water-wheel is being put in at Mr. Hamlin's dam for the purpose of driving power for the machine to be used to supply electric light at the Camp meeting commencing on the 3rd July.

IN BAD CONDITION.—The Carillon and Grenville Railway track looks to be in very bad order in some places, the rails are lying on the ground and the ties are badly decayed on some parts of the track.

A DANGEROUS PLACE.—There should be a railing along the bank of the river at the Railway Bridge, near the Court House, as some narrow escapes from horses backing down the bank into the river, have been experienced frequently.

HOT WEATHER.—This week the weather has been extremely warm, particularly so on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the thermometer indicating 98 in the shade. Early yesterday morning it commenced raining and continued up to noon which materially helped to cool the atmosphere; but to-day it is as hot as ever.

THE GROWING CROPS.—All the Western papers give glowing accounts of the crops, which they unanimously pronounce will be a most abundant one, notwithstanding the frost and continuously cold weather in the early part of the season. In this County, and indeed the whole of the Ottawa Valley, similar cheering accounts reach us. To God be the praise.

STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM.—A Strawberry and Ice-cream Festival and Concert will be held in Olivet Hall, Lachute, on Monday next the 30th inst., under the auspices of the Olivet Division, Sons of Temperance. Some of the leading talent of Lachute is engaged to take part in the programme, The catables are to be supplied by Mr. Hope. Doors open at half-past seven, programme to commence at eight. Admission 25 cents.

WARNING TO TRAVELLERS.—On Tuesday evening last, as the train bearing the Masonic pic-nickers was moving out of the depot a Mr. Boyce, from Montreal, narrowly escaped a serious accident by attempting to jump on the cars while they were in motion. He fell between the cars and the platform his legs being saved from amputation by the presence of mind of Mr. Smith of the West End, Lachute, who, as Mr. Boyce fell, caught him by the legs and prevented him rolling on the rails.

DOMINION DAY CELEBRATION.—A pic-nic under the auspices of the Montreal District Lodge of Orange Young Britons will be held here on the 1st, in Mayor Barron's Grove; they will have two bands and have erected a large dancing platform. We are glad to learn that this year's celebration is to be conducted on strictly temperance principles, and hope the day may pass off without a repetition of the disgraceful conduct of some of those who took part in the pic-nic held here last Dominion day under the superintendance of the Protestant League.

PRAYER was offered last Sunday in the Methodist Church, for Bishop Bond and sympathy expressed for him in his sore bereavement. Also for the ex-Empress of France, in her great grief for the loss of her son the Prince Imperial, killed in the Zulu war now waging between the King of that country and the British.

CAMP-MEETING.—At the request of the Rev. E. ROBSON we publish the following announcement, which ought to have appeared in our columns weeks ago, but we believe was prevented from arrangements not being finally completed until this week. "The Methodist Camp-meeting will commence in the grove where it was held two years ago—west of the village—on Thursday July 3rd, at 7:30 p. m. Dr. Douglas, President of the General Conference; Rev. E. A. Stafford, of Ottawa; and Rev. R. Easson, Evangelist, are expected, and also many other Ministers and lay-workers from the Montreal and Ottawa Districts. The public generally are cordially invited to attend. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Craig, of Montreal, to place one of his electric lights of very great power upon the ground, by which the grove will be illuminated every evening during the entire week. Provision will be made for furnishing refreshments upon the ground for the convenience of those from a distance. Persons desirous of renting good canvas tents can have them by making early application to the Secretary, F. C. Ireland, price $3:00 and $4:00 with capacity for four and eight persons. The co-operation of all Christians is requested, in this special effort to extend the Redeemer's Kingdom."

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

The amount in the case of Murray vs. the Queen, which was fixed some time ago in the Exchequer Court, was paid on Tuesday, to Mr. G. J. O'Dougherty, the plaintiff. The sum paid was $101,697.

The Post Office Savings Bank statement shows deposits during the month of May to have been $152,073.

The Carleton County Council has voted $500 to the Ottawa Agricultural Association, to aid in completing arrangements for the Provincial Exhibition.

The Light Guards of Detroit have received permission from the Militia Department to visit Chatham, Ont., without arms on Dominion Day.

The St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa have arranged for a grand excursion to New York instead of their annual pic-nic.

The Rev. Dr. Hartley, latterly minister of the M. E. Church, Chaudiere Flats, is seeking admission to the Montreal Conference of the Canada Methodist Church.

The shell in which Hanlan rowed last year at Lachine against Courtney has been purchased and brought here by Mr. H. G. Bates.

A Private detective arrived from Montreal on Monday, to look after the Ottawa correspondent of *City Life*, lately published in Montreal. Several young gentlemen here who had been most foully maligned have written to the Montreal authorities stating their willingness to furnish a certain amount of money in order to secure the cowardly correspondent here. It is most likely he will be unearthed.

Another party for Manitoba left this district on the 26th.

A fashionable marriage took place in St. Alban's Church, on the morning of the 24th, that of Capt. Selby Smyth to Miss Bury. The marriage presents are very beautiful and costly, and are from the Governor-General and Princess Louise, members of their suite and leading ladies and gentlemen. The bridal couple left in the afternoon for Montreal, *en route* for the Eastern Townships, and thence to England. Capt. Smyth will rejoin his regiment.

The people of Hull have been swindled out of about a thousand dollars. A fraudulent insurance agent paid them a visit recently and issued bogus policies. He also drove off with a horse and buggy belonging to Mr. Christie, but these were recovered at St. Jerome, on the 22nd. The swindled residents of Hull would like to interview the "agent" for a very brief period.

The friends of the late Mrs Hull who was murdered in her own house, went to Boston on Saturday and identified certain jewelry found in a pawnbroker's there as that which belonged to Mrs. Hull, and was taken from her house at the time of the murder. It had been pawned next day by a negro. An arrest is expected immediately.

In connection with the proposal to impart military instructions to children attending our high schools, it might be stated that it is the intention of the Government to have 75 companies of 35 members each, 35 companies to be in Ontario, 25 in Quebec, and 15 in the Maritime Provinces. They are to be composed of boys not less than 15 years of age. Their arms will be furnished by the Government, but the boys will be expected to furnish or have furnished for them cheap tunics. Instructions will be imparted by instructors sent from the military colleges. The Ministers of education of the different provinces will act in unison with the Dominion Government in the matter.

Mr. J. K. Stewart, of the Chaudiere, took a quantity of belladona, on Monday evening in mistake for a medicine for dyspepsia, and narrowly escaped death. In swallowing the poison he felt sick, and became alarmed, sent for medical assistance, which arrived just in time to save his life.

Chief Somerville and Cheftain Smith have been appointed by the Caledonian Society of Ottawa to represent the Club at the grand gathering in Montreal on the 20th of August.

Nearly a thousand tons of Nova Scotian coal has arrived at Prescott, for dealers in Ottawa.

Sketches by the Montreal Sketching Club are on exhibition at the rooms of the Ottawa Literary Society, and attract much attention.

An *Herald* reporter took a trip out to Merrickville on Saturday, and is enabled to say that the hay crop this year—barring accidents—will be a most plentiful one. The fields are with "verdure clad," and some are gloriously covered with clover. The fields of fall wheat and rye are looking first-rate, and of course the farmers are jubilant accordingly.

Contrary to expectation, the recount of the ballot in the Russell county election case gave Morgan a majority of 26; the recount is to be appealed from.

A meeting of the congregation of the Reformed Church here is soon to be called to consider the propriety of putting the Church under the general Synod of the Episcopal Church of Great Britain.

The bound volumes of votes and proceedings in the Commons have been issued, and are being distributed to members.

Mr. John Pennock has accepted the task of winding up the affairs of the Ottawa Agricultural Insurance Company, which has come to such an untimely end.

TORONTO.

The County Council has voted $2,000 in aid of the Exhibition, to be held here in September, during the visit of the Marquis of Lorne.

Rev. S. Rose, D.D., was made the recipient of oil portraits of himself and wife, with an address, at the hands of the employees of the Methodist Book Room, on the occasion of his retirement from the position of steward.

Lord Loftus, who has been stopping at the Falls since Saturday evening, left Clifton for San Francisco on the 24th via. Great Western Railway, *en route* to Australia, to assume the Governorship of that colony. The official car of the New York Central & Hudson River railway was placed at the disposal of the party.

At the recent meeting of the Methodist Conference, Rev. W. H. Poole, of Toronto, was placed on the superannuated list, and a number of his friends are now anxious he should move in the establishment of an independent Methodist Church here.

Archbishop Lynch has written an elaborate reply to the Bishop of Toronto's address to the Anglican Synod. His Grace calls Dr. Sweatman "his brother in Christ," and expresses the hope that they will work together in harmony for the advancement of the cause of religion.

A new Presbyterian Church, to cost $15,000, and a new Methodist Church to cost $15,000, are to be erected in the city.

QUEBEC.

Lieut.-Colonel Blanchet, Speaker of the Dominion Commons, and the members of the Canadian Wimbledon team under his command, left by the steamer on Saturday for England.

On Saturday night at 10 o'clock, as the small tug steamer Commodore Holliwell was proceeding down the river to Crane Island, and when off St. Valiere, Mr. John Jewell, engineer and part-proprietor of the boat, fell overboard, and was drowned. His father was drowned at the same place last fall. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and five children to mourn his untimely end.

On Sunday night last a vivid discharge of the electric fluid, followed almost instantaneously by a loud clap of thunder, struck the house of Mr. Drolet, grocer in St. Rochs. The lightening entered the house by a chimney, after overturning a few articles, broke through an upper window to the earth. The inmates and neighborhood were nearly paralyzed with fear, but beyond this, no damage was done. Weather pleasant and cooler after the heavy thunder storm.

A few days ago Mr. Louis Roisseau, a farmer of St. Pierre, Island of Orleans, captured a live young Finback whale, measuring eighteen feet by five. It had ran aground in shallow water. It was finally killed and realized four hundred gallons of oil.

Mr. Wilmot has been in Sherbrooke and Magog looking up suitable locations for some fish breeding establishments.

Mr. Pierre Pelletier, merchant, of Beaumont, was killed by lightening on Sunday evening, whilst looking over his new farm and outbuildings he had recently bought at St. Michel, county of Bellechasse.

The thermometer in the shade at noon on the 25th inst., resistered 101.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Barnum's giant has come to grief at St. John, N. B. His wife has ran away from him, and taken his trained goat and $10,000.

FOREIGN.

The daughter of Prof. Molischotte, the distinguished physiologist, has committed suicide at Rimni. She was 17 years of age.

The will of Baron Lionel de Rothchild disposes of personal property to the amount of £2,700,000.

The jury in the case of Lillie Duer, tried for the murder of Ella Hearn, at Snow Hill, Ind., after being out all night, returned to the court room in the morning with a verdict of manslaughter.

A special from Newcastle-on-Tyne, says David Robertson, of Newcastle, has issued a challenge to row Elliot, recently defeated by Hanlan, five miles straight away either at Saratoga, Oswego, or Springfield, in the United States; stakes £400 a side.

The reason Garibaldi seeks to annual the marriage with Mme. Raimondi, is that the pension of 80,000 francs annually granted to his heirs would otherwise go to Mme. Raimondi's child, though he is not its father, while his own children, who are all legitimate, would get nothing.

LONDON, June 23.—The Government received an anonymous letter on Wednesday last, giving a warning that an attempt would be made in Cheshire to upset the railway train conveying Queen Victoria and the Princess Beatrice from Balmoral to Windsor on Saturday. The railway line was consequently guarded by hundreds of constables. The journey, however, was uneventful. The letter was probably a hoax.

A torpedo boat intended for the Peruvian navy, and which put into Sheerness for repairs, was detained by the British Admiralty.

Russian Mohammedan families are emigrating to Armenia in large numbers.

The condition of the ex-Empress Eugenie is causing great anxiety, as she is suffering from want of sleep, cannot take sufficient food and is wandering in her mind.

DEATH OF MRS. BOND.—A large community has been filled with grief by the death of the wife of the Right Rev. Dr. Bond, Bishop of Montreal, who has been called away as in a moment from the midst of the most active duties of her important station. On Tuesday evening she received at the See house the members of the Diocesan Synod, now in session, and on Thursday morning was present at a notable wedding at the Cathedral. On the evening of the same day she was taken ill, and within twenty-four hours, in spite of every care, died peacefully in the midst of her family. Her disease was pneumonia, which has recently been so fatal in Montreal, complicated with some trouble of the heart. To the clergy and people of the diocese, the majority of whom had not heard of her illness, the news of her death will come with crushing effect, as by her unostentatious devotion and Christian zeal she had endeared herself to all with whom she had come in contact. The Bishop and family in their bereavement will be the subjects of much heartfelt sympathy and earnest prayer.—*Montreal Witness.*

The other evening at a dinner party in New York, one of the guests, the younger brother of an English nobleman, expressed with commendable freedom his opinion of America and its people.

"I do not altogether like the country," said the young gentleman, "for one reason—because you have no gentry here."

"What do you mean by gentry?" asked another of the company.

"Well, you know," replied the Englishman, "well—oh, gentry are those who never do any work themselves, and whose fathers before them never did any."

"Ah!" exclaimed his interlocutor, "then we have plenty of gentry in America, but we don't call them gentry, we call them tramps."

A laugh went round the table, and the young Englishman turned the conversation into another channel.

A story is told of Martin Van Buren that, when a candidate for office, as he frequently was, he once found his wife weeping over a bitter personal attack upon him in one of the newspapers. 'Why, may dear,' said the wily sage of Kinderhook, 'I paid $50 to have that printed.'

The New York *Herald's* London special says Talmage preached on Sunday at the Islington Presbyterian church Colebrook Row, to an enormous congregation. A dense crowd blocked the streets. Half a mile before the church was reached his carriage was lifted from the ground and carried bodily to the church.

DEATHS.

DORMER.—On the 23rd inst, Mr. Edward Dormer, aged 23 years, and 5 months.

POLLOCK.—At Lachute on Thursday, June 12th, Alexander Pollock, aged 79 years. A native of Glasgow Scotland.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, June 19th, 1879.

Flour per barrel		$5 2 @	$5 50
Flour per bag		2 55 @	2 65
Oats per bushel		0 43 @	0 44
Corn " "		0 80 @	0 71
Peas " "		0 80 @	0 85
Oatmeal per 100 lbs		0 00 @	2 25
Corn Meal " "		1 20 @	1 30
Moullie " "		1 15 @	0 00
Grue " "		1 00 @	0 00
Bran " "		0 90 @	0 00
Dressed Hogs "		5 00 @	0 0
Pork per lb		0 08 @	0 10
Beef " "		0 03 @	0 06
Mutton " "		0 07 @	0 09
Lamb " "		0 00 @	0 00
Hay per ton		7 50 @	9 00
Potatoes per bag		0 75 @	0 85
Butter per lb		0 12 @	0 14
Cheese "		0 10 @	0 14

HAND-MADE BUTTER TUBS,

AT THE

LACHUTE WOODEN-WARE FACTORY.

Pacific Railway Tenders.

TENDERS for the construction of about one hundred miles of Railway, West or Red River, in the Province of Manitoba, will be received by the undersigned until noon on Friday, 1st of August next.

The Railway will commence at Winnipeg, and run North-westerly to connect with the main line in the neighborhood of the 4th base line, and thence Westerly between Prairie Portage and Lake Manitoba.

Tenders must be on the printed form which with all other information, may be had at the Pacific Railway Engineer's Office, in Ottawa and Winnipeg.

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
OTTAWA, 16th June, 1879. 43w4.

Tenders for Steel Rails.

TENDERS addressed to the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canals will be received at the Canadian Emigration Office, 31 Queen, Victoria street, E. C., London, England, until July 15th, next, for Steel Rails and Fastenings, to be delivered at Montreal, as follows:

5,000 tons by October 1st, 1879.
5,000 tons by June 1st, 1880.
5,000 tons by October 1st, 1880.

Specifications, Conditions, Forms of Tender and all other information will be furnished on application at this office, or at the Canadian Emigration Office, 31 Queen Victoria street, E. C., London, England.

By order,
F. BRAUN.

Department of Railways and Canals,
OTTAWA. 13th June, 1879.

EDUCATION.

PRIVATE CLASSES during the day for Children of both Sexes; and an Evening Class for young men. In which are taught the French and English language, comprising Book-keeping, Calligraphy, Arithmetic, Commercial Correspondence and Grammar.

For further information reference is kindly permitted to the Rev. Mr Derome, or to the Professor at his residence Mr. Lane's building, back of Mr. Raitt's. Please don't forget that the Classes are open since the 17th instant. 42w2.

Land For Sale.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF PONSONBY. Lots No. 17 and 18 in the 7th Concession. The land is good and well timbered, and within four acres to where a mill is to be erected. For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, GEORGE SHERRITT, 42f. Township of Gore.

Established 1832.

C. T. WALES, & Co., St. Andrews,

Are Selling off Dress Goods, &c., at reduced prices.—Debeiges at 10c. Costume Linens at 12½c. and upwards. Grenadines at 12½c., former price 18c. Marseilles and Piques 10c and upwards. All Wool Summer Cashmeres at 35c.

CLEARING SALE OF REMNANTS.

Highest price paid for WOOL in Exchange for Cloths and Fannels.

Just Received, a large lot of Self Sealing Fruit Jars "The Gem," to be sold cheap.

to Farmers, buy your Paris Green (warranted Pure,) from

C. T. WALES, & Co.
General Merchants.

C. T. W. & Co., are Agents for the "Steel Barb Fencing," and "The Wanzer P. Sewing Machine." 42tf.

New Flour and Feed Store.

THE UNDERSIGNED has opened out the above at

Fraser & McOuat's.

Always in stock
No. 1 BARREL FLOUR,
BAG FLOUR
CORN and OATMEAL,
BRAN, GRUE,
MOULLIE, POTATOES,
OATS, &c.,
Which will be sold very low for Cash.

Agent for Mowing Machines, Horse Rakes Forks, etc., etc., Extra pieces always on hand, or can be procured at short notice.

JOHN FRASER.
Lachute, June 19, 1879. 41m3.

Railway Hotel

St. Scholastique.

The undersigned has opened the above hotel for the accommodation of guests. It is situate opposite the depot, is entirely new and fitted up with all modern conveniencies, GOOD STABLING.

17y1 ANTOINE JOLY.

Bread! Bread!!

FIRST QUALITY OF WHITE, BROWN and GRAHAM Bread, Twists, Scons, Rolls, Buns, Scotch Tea Biscuits, &c., &c. Fresh every morning.

Fruits, Confections, fresh every week. Cakes, Pastry Fresh every morning.

Self-Raising Flour in 3 and 6 lb. bags, the best in the market. Housewives Try It?

Agent for R. Campbell's famous Summer drinks, Ginger ale, Lemonade, &c., &c, delivered to Families in Lachute, at 65 cents per doz., or $1.25 per case of 2 dozen. Bottles charged until returned.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker & Confectioner,
16-42y1. Lachute.

WOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the farmers and public in general that they have on hand over

250 Pieces of Woollen Goods,
Of over Fifty Different Styles,
All our own make,

and made from pure long wool at their factory at Hawkesbury.

Those wishing a good reliable article at moderate prices will do well to call on Mr. F. HAMELIN, where we are building our new factory at Lachute on the west bank of North River a few minutes drive below Lachute Mills, where they will get their wants supplied with satisfaction.

Don't fail in calling. No trouble to show goods and quote prices.

Will allow for good clean wool in exchange for goods 35c. per lb.

38m4. HAMELIN & AYERS

Lachute Foundry!

CHARLEBOIS & BROTHER.

THE undersigned having purchased the above establishment from the Estate of JOSEPH PILON & CO.

are now prepared to do all kinds of work in their line.

Stoves and Farming Impliments a SPECIALITY

Turning lathes by steam power are attached to the establishment. *MOWING and REAPING MACHINES* and *THRASHING Mills* repaired in the best of style.

Give us a Call

before making any bargains elsewhere, as we can undersell any other establishment of the kind.

CHARLEBOIS & BROTHER.
Lachute, April 8th, 1879. 35—3m.

The Ritchie House,

Grenville, P. Q.

MRS. E. J. RITCHIE begs to announce to the public that she has RE-OPENED the above First-Class Hotel, in the Village of Grenville, for the accommodation of families and the travelling public

In thanking her past patrons for their custom Mrs. Ritchie begs to assure them that the above House will be conducted strictly with a view to the comfort and convenience of guests. A first-class table will be kept, and meals can be had at all hours.

GOOD YARD AND STABLING.

E. J. RITCHIE,
Proprietor.
Grenville, May 19, 1879. 38y1.

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.

DEEDS, WILLS, Mortgages. LEASES. BONDS. POWERS OF ATTORNEY. AFFIDAVITS. Agreements, &c.

MR. F. C. IRELAND, begs to announce that he is prepared to draw up contracts as above and also act as Agent for the sale and purchase of Real Estate, and to effect Insurance of all kinds.

Office:—LACHUTE MILLS.
Office Hours, 10 to 12 a.m. and 2 to 4 p.m.

GREAT BARGINS

TO BE HAD AT THE

Montreal House, ST. ANDREWS, Q.

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 large stock of Stationery.

Call and see for yourselves.

Highest Market Price paid for good Butter, and all kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

G. & M. SIMPSON.
St. Andrews, Aug. 22, 1878. 30tf

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 O. M. O. & O. R. R., between Montreal and Aylmer.



Horse Hay Rakes!

The most perfect

"SELF-DUMPER"

Now in use, and can be operated by any smart boy—simply by pressing the foot lever with the weight of the foot.

Manufactured by

FROST and WOOD,

SMITH'S FALLS, Ont.

Manufacturers of Light Reapers, Model Mowers, Steel Ploughs, &c., &c.

Theodore Davis, Agent,

39-44 St. Andrews, Que



THE FIREPROOF CHAMPION

The only agricultural engine manufactured that is perfectly safe for Farmers use.

ABSOLUTELY NO DANGER FROM FIRE.

Don't spoil your Horses, Waste your Grain, and lose Time and Temper any longer with Horse Powers,

Insist that the man who thrashes for you shall use a Fire Proof Champion. Half cord of wood, 10 to 12 barrels of water run it all day.

Address,
Watrous Engine Works Co.,
Brantford, Canada.

GILT EDGED BUTTER.

The COOLEY Cans cost little more than the old milk pans.

Make more butter and of a finer quality.

Reduce the labor to a mere trifle.

Can be set in a cold spring of water, or used conveniently with ice, where there is no cold spring.

Now is the time to prepare for Storing Ice.

Order your cans early so as not to be delayed or disappointed in the spring.

Samples of the COOLEY Butter may be seen at the Office of the undersigned, where full particular may be obtained.

Wm. HAY,

Insurance and General Agent,
Lachute, Jan. 14, 1879. 21tf.

For Sale,

AT THE

Watchman Office,

Blank Notes and
Joint Notes of hand,
Blank Orders,
Bill-Heads,
Orange Certificates.
Summonses &c.
CHEAP FOR CASH.

M. & C. N. Co.



Steamer 'Manitoba'

Leaves Carillon every Monday and Thursday at 5.30 a. m. Returning, leaves Montreal Wednesday and Saturday at 5.30 a. m

First Class Passage - - - - - 25 Cts.
Second do do - - - - - 10 Cts.

This Steamer has been fitted with a new and more powerful boiler, and thoroughly renovated throughout.

FREIGHT LOWERED TO CORRESPOND.

Geo. R. LOCKER,
Sec.-Treas. & Manager.
37tf.

OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION CO



MARKET LINE.

THE splendid steamer *PRINCESS* will begin the regular market trips to Montreal on

MONDAY, MAY 5TH.

Leaves CARILLON every *Monday* and *Thursday* at 6 a.m. Returning, leaves Montreal every *Wednesday* and *Saturday* at 6 a. m.

FIRST CLASS FARE - - - 25 Cts.
DECK FARE - - - - - - - 10 Cts.

Freight lower than any other line.

R. W. SHEPHERD.
35—tf. *President.*

Building Lots

AND

Mill Priviliges with Water Power,

FOR SALE

at low prices and on reasonable terms by

F. C. IRELAND.

NO SURRENDER!!



THOS. ROBINSON, & SON,

FLAG & BANNER PAINTERS,

Kingston, - - - - - - - Ont.

For further particulars send for circular. 30—m3.

GRAHAM'S

Pain Eradicator!

THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has established it superior to 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,
Phthisis, 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 ic Oil that quickly permeates the system and effectually reduces inflammation and allays the irritation of the Nerves; thus giving the natural elasticity to the joints, strength to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action to the system.

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by

T. GRAHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont.

LADIES COLUMN.

Pansies.

"There's pansies—that's for thought."—*Shakespeare.*

Pansies for thought,
Pansies I sing:
Pansies I've sought,
Pansies I bring.

Pansy fragrance fills the air—
Pansies, pansies, everywhere,
In the cool and shady places,
Lifting up their wayward faces
Toward the sky.
Pansies—soft and tender blue,
Pansies—purple in their hue,
Pansies I spy.

Pansy faces sweetly smiling,
Many a weary heart beguiling;
Pansies meek and pansies bold,
Faces laughing—faces glad,
Faces sober—faces sad—
Some are like the rainbow's shading,
Some are like leaves in autumn fading,
Some have just a creamy tint
Some of blue the faintest hint
Some a bright and glorious yellow,
Others striped in colors mellow;
Pansy faces still I see,
Looking, laughing, up at me.

Bright or dull it matters not,
Pansies cannot be forgot.
Purple flowers for thought are they,
And they cheer me on my way;
So I have sought
Pansies, morn, noon and even,
Pansies bring me nearer heaven;
Pansies for thought.

THE PRINCESS CHRISTINA OF SPAIN.

A Paris paper gives the following details of the princess death: The Princess Christina, of Spain, a vision of beauty with a cloud of sunshiney hair about her, was never strong, even as a child, and the death of her young sister, Queen Mercedes, had a terrible effect upon her nerves. She said many times, "I ought to have died instead of Mercedes." And from the hour of her sister's death until she herself was seized with the illness which was destined to destroy her, her whole mind seemed occupied in the consideration of things supernatural, mythical, and not of this world. To the very last Christina kept souvenirs of her sister by her on the bed, a locket, a bracelet, and a pocket handkerchief, which the late Queen of Spain had carried just before her fatal illness being with the elder sister up to the very last. Due sister drifted out of life to meet another still clinging to a few trivial souvenirs of the love which bound them together.

The Princess Christina died at 3.30 p. m. in the morning she had sent for all the persons of her household, and had bidden them an affectionate farewell, thanking them for their kindness and devotion. At 10 o'clock she said to her mother, "I feel I am going. I see Amelie and Mercedes coming to meet me, and calling for me. Give me all my jewellery and my rings." She then distributed her gifts among her parents and relatives. Among other things there was a splendid casket which had been bought by the Duke de Montpensier on the occasion of the *fete* of Queen Mercedes and sent by him to that unfortunate Princess just a few days before her untimely end. The King had given it to the Infanta Christina as a souvenir. On Monday, referring to the casket she said: 'Give it back to Alfonso. It will remind him of Christina and Mercedes." Then, after a pause, "My sister bid me come to them. I shall die at 3 o'clock." She fell asleep, but woke at 3, and said gently: "Ah! there is Mercedes!"—her pet name for her sister—"So at last I am going to my little pet again!" Thus she died. The body was exposed in a *chappelle ardente* dressed in the robe she wore on her first communion. The first day the princess looked as if she was not dead but sleeping; but on the second day, as her poor mother was praying by her body, a stream of blood came trinkling from the mouth, and the duchess would have fallen to the ground had she not been caught by the Countess de Paris. The Duke de Montpensier is completely overwhelmed, but he refuses to be comforted and is rebellious in his grief, "What have I done to be punished so?" he constantly exclaims. The Duchess, on the other hand, is the very model of holy and saintly resignation.

Lady Dudley's children's party on the 7th of May in London is said to have been one of the prettiest sights ever seen. "The Princess of Wales was there with her two little girls, and so were all the pretty women who had a child of any sort to bring." The dance was led by the hostess' oldest boy, Lord Edmund, and the Princess of Wales' daughter Victoria.

THE ENGLISH QUEEN.

Admiral Pathnan Ambassador of the French Republic to the court of St. James, in speaking of the Queen, says: "Youth can dissimulate; advanced age cannot. The history of the elderly man or woman's life is always written on the face and there is no means that I know of, to attenuate the record. Queen Victoria was pretty, then comely, and would now be decidedly plain were it not for the impress her physiognomy bears of a virtuous and holy (*saint*) existence. She has not the English love of action. A sense of duty alone keeps her in the world of reality. To be truly happy she must suffer herself to drift into dream land. A lady in her confidence told me that beautiful scenery has the effect on Her Majesty's imagination which the hand of a musician has on the keyboard of a piano. The expression of the Queen's eye is vague and dreamy, unless she is addressing somebody who—like your very humble servant—has been just presented to her. It then is sweet, animated, and, above everything else, honest. I cannot think how a knavishly-minded person could support her frank, open gaze.

They tell me she has the gift of divine spirits. As a matter of fact she has nearly always shown discernment in forming friendships and in placing her confidence. After I presented my letter she asked about you and "Mile. Rose," and said she felt greatly obliged to the President of the Republic for sending to England as his Ambassador a naval officer of, by his mother's side, English blood. The French navy was very popular in England and Her Majesty had always heard that French naval officers were men of the best education and most elevated feelings.

The princess Beatrice is small and fair. She gives the idea of being in poor health and without stamina. Her sister, the Princess Christian, would be one of the handsomest woman in England were she a little taller and much less stout. She came up with her babies from Frogmore when I was at the Castle. Her life is placid and beautiful as the scenes in the midst of which she lives. It has the dignity, softness, richness, and calm of the Windsor landscape.

WOMAN'S MARRIAGE.—To marry one man while loving and loved by another is about the most grevious fault that a woman can commit. It is a sin against delicacy, against kindness and truth. It involves double treachery and cruelty. It involves wounding the spirit, withering the heart, perhaps blighting and soiling the soul of one who is abandoned and betrayed. It involves the speedy disenchantment of the one who is mocked by the shallow whom he was promised the substance, and who grasps only the phantom, soulless beauty, and the husk, the shell, the skeleton of a dead affection. It entailes ceaseless deception at home and abroad, by day and by night, at downsitting and uprising; deception in every relation, deception in the tenderest and most endearing moments of existence. It makes the whole of life a weary, degraded, unrewarded life. A right-minded woman can scarcely lay a deeper sin upon her soul, or one more certain to bring on a fearful expiation.

FASHION NOTES.

The Polonaise for summer days is made of black Chantilley, black Spanish, and other black laces, very much trimmed with velvet or satin ribbon. These are worn over black silk or satin, or for evening use over some bright color, from which purple and velvet are excluded, excepting where mourning is worn. Satin, although rather a heavy fabric for summer, is seen combined with silk, foulard silk, and grenadines. The front breadth is finely shirred, and the polonaise or overskirt drapery curves gracefully back in plaited paniers. Some of the silk and satin models for street wear are made in three pieces—basque, overskirt, and skirt, which is cut short and round; the front is shirred or laid in straight or diagonal folds, with full drapery folds behind. The skirt is edged with two tripple box-pleated ruffles. A black brocade bunting is made in this fashion. The jacket-basque has a black brocaded silk-vest, with pocket-reverse, and cuffs to correspond.

PERFUME OF FLOWERS.—The perfume of flowers may be gathered in a very simple way without any apparatus. Gather the flowers with as little stock as possible and place them in a jar three parts full of olive oil. After being in the oil twenty-four hours, put them in a coarse cloth and squeeze the oil out of them. This process, with fresh flowers is to be repeated according to the strength of perfume desired, the oil being thus thoroughly scented with an equal quantity of pure rectified spirits and shaken every day for a fortnight; then poured off ready for use. During the season for sweet-scented blossoms any one can try it, without any great trouble or expense. It would lend additional interest in the cultivation of flowers.

To thicken the hair and prevent it from turning gray, pour boiling water on a quantity of sage leaves, and let them remain some time in the oven, or near a stove; strain and apply to the roots of the hair daily. If any pomade be needed, an equal mixture of cocoa-nut and olive oils, with a little perfume, is very efficatious.

A STRANGE CASE OF BLOOD POISONING.—Recently, Miss Hannah Irving, while sewing on some colored calico, one of her thumbs commenced feeling sore. She thought very little of the circumstance until a day or so afterward, when her hand commenced swelling and presenting a dangerous aspect. A physician was called, who, after examination pronounced it a case of blood-poisoning. His theory was that the poison was imparted to the system by the needle passing through the dyestuffs in the calico, and, by frequent pricking, into the thumb, minute particles of the cloth adhering to the needle. At this writing, the arm is fearfully affected and swollen, and the physician in attendance fears that amputation may be necessary. Miss Irving is a very estimable young lady, and her host of friends hope for a speedy recovery.—*Susquehanna Gazette*

CANNED BERRIES.

Select those the skins of which have not been broken, or the juice will darken the syrup; fill cans compactly, set in a kettle of cold water, with a cloth beneath them, over an even heat; when sufficiently heated, pour over the berries a syrup of white sugar dissolved in boiling water (the richer the better for keeping, though not for preserving the flavor of the fruit), cover the cans closely to retain heat on the top berries. To insure full cans when cold, have extra berries heated in like manner to supply the shrinkage. If the fruit swims pour off surplus syrup, fill with hot fruit, and seal up as soon as the fruit at the top is thoroughly scalded.

PLAIN CANNED BERRIES.

Pick out stems or hulls if any—if gathered carefully the berries will not need washing—put in porcelain kettle on the stove, adding a small tea-cup of water to prevent burning at first. When they come to a boil, skim well, add sugar to taste (for pies it may be omitted), let boil five minutes, fill in glass, stone, or tin cans, and seal with putty unless self-sealers are used. This rule applies to raspberries, or any of the small berries.

CANNED CURRANTS.

Scald ripe currants, adding one pound of sugar to every pound of fruit, until the seeds are well heated; spread on plates or platters for a day or two in the sun, when they will be nicely jellied, and put into cans and seal; they will keep for years.

New York ladies, when they take their pet pugs or Skyes to Central Park for an airing, tie up their little throats with bright-colored handkerchiefs, or deck their heads with conceited hats and still gayer ribbons.

A classical man in Venice, Ill., has christened his cat 'Othello, the Mewer of Venice."

Miss Ida Brown, of Bangor, has been offered the professorship of mathematics at Wellesley College, Maine.

Mrs Julia Ward Howe says: "When people dwell with emphasis upon the neee sity of educating women to be mothers, and of educating them for very little else, it sometimes occ rs to us to ask why so little is said about educating men to be fathers."

The Rev. John Brown, of Haddington, was in the habit of proposing, on festive occasions, a certain young lady as his toast. Having abandoned the practice, he was asked for a reason. "Because," said he, "I have roasted her for sixteen years without being able to make her brown, so I've resolved to toast h r no longer."

Emma Abbott, the prima donna, collected $1,000 on Wall Street, New York, on Thursday thus securing a sufficient sum to commence proceedings for a new trial for Benjamin and Mrs Smith, the condemned Jersey City murderers. Judge Hilton contributed $500 and Jay Gould $100.

HASH.—The secret and the very foundation of good hash is, to be very particular in preparing the meat, from which all fat, bone and gristle must be removed; having done this, put it in your chopping-bowl and mince it very fine, removing any strings that may remain. Have ready some cold boiled potatoes—you cannot make good hash out of freshly boiled potatoes—which chop coarser than you have the meat, about as small as the end of your little finger. The proportions should be one-third meat to two-thirds of potatoes; mix them in your sauce-pan or omelet pan—which must be scrupulously clean—add a tea-cup of milk (cream is better), a tablespoonful of butter, salt and pepper to taste. Let this cool slowly, stirring to prevent burning. If you do this just right it will be rich and creamy. Avoid having your hash too dry, and above all do not make it sloppy. There is no trouble in always having delicious hash.

THE FARM.

We shall be glad to receive letters from our friends on any subject connected with Agriculture, especially as to the formation of Farmers' Clubs and the best means of improving our butter standard. All communications will receive immediate attention, and the names of the writers will not be divulged if they so wish.]

BEAN POLES.

A correspondent of the *Western Rural*, who lives in a village, has had trouble in getting suitable bean-poles, and who found disadvantages in planting a sun-flower in the hill for the vines to cling to, hit last summer on the following plan, which being simple, cheap and satisfactory, he wants everybody to try, "before some scamps get it patented:' 'Take three good common laths to every two hills, two for the beans, and the one for a brace set in form of a tripod, letting the tops cross about one inch or more, and one fourpenny nail will hold them together. The object of letting them lap over by a little is to hold the vines up, for when the top is reached of course they lop over, and cannot slip down as they would do on a straight smooth pole. Some of these beans will grow to eight feet or more in height, but there is no necessity for it and a better crop is produced by clipping the ends of the vine

FOWLS IN ORCHARDS.

Last fall we visited an orchard in which fowls were kept, the owner of which told us that before the fowls were confined in it, the trees made little or no growth, and only a corresponding amount of fruit was obtained. But what a change was evident now. The grass was kept down, the weeds killed, and the trees presented an appearance of thrift, which the most enthusiastic horticulturist could not but admire and envy. The growth of the trees was most vigorous, and the foliage remarkably luxuriant; the fruit was abundant, of large size, and free from worms and other imperfections. The excellence was accounted for by the proprietor, who remarked that the "hens ate all the worms and curculio in their reach, even the canker worm." He found less trouble with their roosting in trees than he expected, and that a picket fence six feet high kept them within bounds. His orchard was divided into three sections, and the fowls were changed from one to another, as the condition of the fowls or the orchard sections seemed to require.—*Poultry World.*

Fifty years ago the tomato was scarcely known in North America or Europe; now it is a great article of commerce in both hemispheres. Then it was called a "love-apple;"—why, we do not know. It was small and bitter, with large seeds, and only half filled with a watery pulp. To relish them, even when half disguised by the culinary art, was said to be an "acquired taste." No one, at first, eat them raw. Now they are large and compact, the seeds have diminished in size and quantity, while in color and substance they are like red roses consolidated, and no longer require cooking to be made palatable. In fact, cooking spoils them, as it spoils a peach, a cucumber or an orange; and it is even a profanation to "dress" them as a salad. To add any sort of garniture or condiment to a perfectly ripe tomato is like "adding perfume to the violet."

THE FARMER'S CREED.

That the soil loves to eat as well as the owner and ought therefore, to be well manured.

In going to the bottom of things, and therefore, in deep ploughing and enough of it. All the better if it be a sub-soil plough.

In large crops, which leave land better than they found it, making both the farm and farmer rich at once.

That every farm should own a good farmer.

That the fertilizer of any soil is a spirit of industry, enterprise and intelligence—without these, lime gypsum and guano will be of little use.

In good fences, good farm houses, good orchards and children enough to gather the fruit.

In a clean kitchen, a neat wife in it, a clean cupboard, a clean dairy, and clear conscience.

That to ask a man's advice is not stooping, but of much benefit.

That to keep a place, and everything in its place, saves many a step and is pretty sure to lead to good tools and to keep them in order.

That kindness to stock, like shelters, is a saving of fodder.

That it is a good thing to keep an eye on experiments, and note all—good and bad.

That it is a good thing to grow into farming, and not jump into it.

That all of farming is summed up in the manure heap on the farm.

WEIGHTS AND MEASUREMENTS.

Every family should be supplied with scales, weights and measures; but for the convenience of those not supplied we give the following measures, which it will be well to cut out and save:—

About sixty drops of any thin liquid will fill a common sized teaspoon.

Four tablespoonfuls, or half a gill, will fill a common sized wine-glass.

Four wine-glasses will fill a half pint measure, a common tumbler, or a large coffee cup.

Ten eggs usually weigh one pound before they are broken. Eight large ones will weigh one pound.

A tablespoonful of salt will weigh about an ounce.

One pint of water or milk will weigh one pound.

One pint of molasses will weigh one and one-quarter pounds.

Three teaspoonfuls of baking powder should weigh one ounce.

One quart of flour weighs one pound.

One quart of Indian meal weighs one and a quarter pounds.

POTATO BEETLE MITE.

It has long been known that the Colorado potato beetle has several natural enemies among insects, but they appear to have done very little toward reducing the number of ravages of this great pest. A few years since Prof. Riley announced that he had discovered a minute parasitic mite infesting the beetles, from which he had great hopes of aid in destroying them, and he named the mite *Uropoda Americana*. He received his first specimen from Ohio in 1872 and later it was found near Poughkeepsie, N. Y. This season we have found this mite in great numbers in New Jersey, and they are evidently destroying many of the beetles, as we find them dead and literally covered with their parastic enemies. The mites are quite small, not larger than the head, of a very small pin, and of oval shape, and a yellowish-brown color. This mite will probably do more to rid our fields of the potato beetle than its many larger enemies.

LAWNS AND GRASS PLOTS.

Grass should be rolled about three days before it is mown, and again directly afterward; edges of beds and verges should be neatly clipped with shears or cut with the edging iron. Any subsidence in newly made plots should be at once remedied. In every case where it is necessary to lift and relay turf immediately it is down it should be thickly covered with fine rich soil; the unsightliness at this for a few days will be amply rewarded by the grass being saved from burning, and by its becoming green in a much shorter time than when it is left bare, as is too often the case; moreover, it fills up any interstices which may be left, and acts as a fertillzer. It is also advisable to sow about two bushels of seed of fine lawn grasses per acre at the same time, lightly raking over the surface; it may then be left for a few days, raked over again and thoroughly rolled; thus treated a good lawn may be formed even in dry weather. In all small open spaces surrounded by buildings, where radiation is excessive, water should be laid on so as to be available when required, for the purpose of keeping the grass in good condition. A very frequent source of failure in the case of lawn grasses is defective drainage. On very large, open spaces, the grass may be kept in good condition by grazing, for which purpose sheep preferable to cattle.—*The Garden (Eng.)*

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

[By request of a Committee from Olivet Division Sons of Temperance, Lachute, this column is opened for communications and articles on the Temperance question, and is under the management and Editorial skill of the Committee, consequently the Editor of the paper does not hold himself responsible for the contents.]

THE SELF-DESTROYED.

As I stood one summer evening, about sunset, at my front door enjoying the outlook as the shadows fell, I noticed a stranger approaching whose person and air at once fixed my attention. He was in the prime of manhood, full six feet in stature, well proportioned, and altogether of a commanding appearance. There was something unusual in his manner. His step was hurried. He leaned a little forward, as if resolutely bent on the execution of some purpose As he came near I saw that he looked haggard and wild, and that his countenance wore an expression of hopeless sadness, or settled anguish. He entered the gate and walked straight up to the steps where I was standing, and, without salutation or preface he said:—

"Are you the Rev. Mr. P——?" I replied in the affirmative.

"Well sir, I came to let you see in me the misery of hell! You have opportunities of addressing young men, and for their sakes I want you to see for yourself an example of the woes of the damned!"

I replied, in as kindly tones as I could command, "I am glad you came; walk in sir, and let us talk about it. I trust your case is not as desperate as you think."

He walked in silently, and I sat down by him familiarly, as if he had come to make a friendly call. He was in a state of high nervous excitement and a slight tremor agitated his whole frame; in part, perhaps, the result of his rapid walking, but in greater part evidently, of intense suppressed emotion. He was not intoxicated. He did not seem insane. He was clearly a well educated man; and his language, energetic as it was, not only at first, but throughout the interview,—was at the same time correct and well chosen to express his meaning. His statements, too, were entirely rational and logically correct in form.

To give him time to collect himself a little, I said in a quiet way:—

"You seem to be a stranger, my friend. I think I have not met you before."

"No. My name is B——, and my home is in W——. I am a lawyer by profession. My family connections are respectable, and my position and professional prospects were good. But I have ruined myself, and I feel the horrors of damnation!"

It seemed as if he could find no words strong enough to express the emotions that were struggling within him.

"You are a minister," he continued, "and I want you to tell others what you see in me as the end of self-indulgence. Nothing will do me any good; but you may prevent others from doing as I have done. My case is hopeless."

"O no, I think not," I replied. "But since you have so far confided in me, be so good as to tell me briefly how you came to this condition."

"I came to it by intemperance and lust! I yielded to my appetites at first, and at last they over mastered me and I had no power of resistance left. I found myself borne on beyond any self-control. I struggled and resisted when I found my business, my character, and my friends were all going to be lost. It was all in vain. My resolutions were as spiders' webs. I broke them as fast as made. There is no hope for me."

The Washingtonian movement, as it was called, was then working wonders in the reform of many confirmed inebriates, and these interested in it were just holding crowded meetings from night to night. I suggested that ground of hope next, and offered to go with him and introduce him to some of the officers of the association.

"No," he said, "it will avail nothing. I have signed the pledge five or six times and broken it as many. I can't keep it."

I then endeavored to tell him where he might find a Friend who could uphold him. I reminded him that, however guilty and helpless he might feel himself to be, there was at hand an Almighty Helper; that it was such as he—the lost—that Jesus came to seek and to save; that if he would now trust the forgiving love of his Redeemer, and take his offered hand, he might rise and stand again. I spoke of the Saviour's pity when he was on earth, and how he said "come unto me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest: and him that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out." I urged him, instead of giving up to despair, to throw himself, just as he was, into the arms of Him who, with such tenderness, had invited him to come, and to believe that so there was still hope and peace even for him.

He shook his head. "I know all these things," he said. "I might have been saved once. I can do nothing now. My strength of will, my manhood, the moral stamina of my being, are all gone."

In this strain he continued to the end of our conversation. He was entirely respectful towards me and seemed to appreciate my desire to help him. But he went away as he came, declaring that for his condition there was no possible remedy. It was a sad interview and parting. I made inquiry and learned that he had accurately stated the facts of his past history; but I never learned that there was in him afterwards any favorable change. I think that he died not long after, as he was.

It was an impressive instance and illustration of the destroying power of sin. This man of fine natural powers of body and mind, of commanding appearance, of good education and professional standing, by yielding to debasing appetites and passions, found himself at length like the heedless traveller who has ventured on the slippery surface of an Alpine glacier, and goes shooting helplessly down into the tremendous chasm.—*Rev. Ray Palmer, D. D.*

Mr. Moody's Work.

Many of our readers will like to know something of Mr. Moody's recent work. He has continued his labors during the last six or seven months in the city of Baltimore. It was reported when he went to Baltimore that he was retiring to rest from preaching, and by study to prepare himself for future work. But he has been constantly engaged in evangelistic work since the close of October. His methods are declared by the same correspondent to be unexceptionable and Scriptural; and it is claimed for him that he gives the Bible very great prominence in his teaching; that indeed, he has made it a new book to many Church members; he has held up Christ's work with a clearness, fulness and force rarely heard; he has appealed with wonderful power to sinners as to Christ's claims upon them and as to their duty and privilege to close in at once with the gracious offers; he has insisted on the necessity of the Holy Spirit to convince of sin, renew the heart, and lead the soul to the Saviour; and as to Christian work he has pressed that upon both young converts and older Christians with a force almost irresistible. The range of his influence has extended from the fashionable children of worldly folly down to the most degraded class. From all classes some trophies have been won. Some of these were skeptical "advanced thinkers," who by the study of the atheistic materialism of the day had been led to cast away all confidence in the Bible, but now joyfully acknowledge the power of its truths on their own hearts. The number of professed conversions is very large. The plan of work has been different from what was adopted in other places. There has been no central tabernacle. He has gone from one prominent church to another, thus covering nearly all parts of the city. He has been invited to spend next winter in New York, but is likely to go to St. Louis. He is an instructive example of concentrated earnestness.—*Christian Guardian.*

Our Castles.

In the olden times, you know, they used to build high and strong walls all round their towns. In these walls were great gates to shut out our enemies, and let in our friends, and supplies of food and clothing for the townspeople; and on some high place overlooking the town, was the citadel or castle of the king, to whom the town belonged. This was strongly fortified and was the last point of defence. When an enemy seized this they were complete masters of the whole place.

So old John Bunyan writes of the "famous town of Mansoul," in a story called the "Holy War," which every one should read. This town of Mansoul had five gates, which, like the walls, could never be opened or forced except by the will and leave of those within. The names of those gates were Ear-Gate Eye-Gate, Mouth-Gate, Nose-Gate and Feel-Gate. And there was reared up within the town a most famous and stately palace which the great and good King who built the town intended for himself alone, and committed the keeping of it only to the men of the town.

When I see a boy or girl spending their time over trashy novels I want to cry out, "Mind Eye-Gate sharp! an enemy is about." When I see them interested in the sensational papers that swarm through the land, and like the frogs of Egypt, are found on every side, even in the bedrooms and in the trunks and pockets of bright-eyed boys and girls, I say in sorrow, "Alas! Eye-Gate has been left open and the frog of discontent has already hopped in." Soon lessons at school will be too dull to be studdied, mother's wishes and father's commands will seem too irksome to be carried out, and the boy's thoughts and the girl's dreams will be of anything but duty.

When I see a boy or a girl who likes to gaze upon the illustrations of crime and vileness that are sent out in every direction I know that the foul frog uncleanliness has entered that soul, and ruin and desolation are not far away. Soon the citadel of Mansoul, the fair castle of the Lord, the heart, with its precious treasures, will be defiled. Satan will himself enter with his destroying forces, and the end is easy to see. O boys and girls! as you value your soul's salvation, set a strong guard over all the gates, and especially over Eye-Gate.

An Empty House is Better than a Bad tenant, is exemplified in the case of worms which afflict so many people. The surest and swiftest means of sending out such unwelcome tenants, is to serve them with a writ in the shape of Brown's Vermifuge Comfits or Worm Lozenges. Only 25 cents.

We will Teach Our "Susy" to say a Blessing on Mrs Winslow, for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicing and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus—the Soothing Syrup performs precisely what it professes to do. If we had the power, we would make Mrs. Winslow—as she is—the physical saviour to the infant race.—(Extract from Rev. C. Z. Welser's letter.)

☞We are glat to learn that the Pain-Killer is having so large a sale in our city. We have every reason to believe it to be an almost never-failing cure for pain, and is a medicine that no family should be without.—*Montreal Pilot.*

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 E. Robson, minister, 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. A. Derome, 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.—Robert G. Meikle, Esq.

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron., Esq Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick Dunbar, William McOuat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G Meikle.

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

Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future, the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 14th to the 19th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 26th of the same month.

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeous, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 13th to 17th, May 26th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th, *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., 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 Granville, and about twenty-nine miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

BEECH RIDGE—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three and a half miles form Lachute. Mail tri-weekly.

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

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

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

CARILLON—Is on the Ottawa river, where the Ottawa and Montreal steamers have a landing, and connect with the C. & O. R. R. d stant 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 tai weekly.

DUNANY—Is in the township of Wentworth eight miles from Lachute. Mail semi-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 semi-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 semi-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.

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. 2 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 6 p. m.

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

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DENTISTRY!

DR. R. A. ALLOWAY, Surgeon Dentist, of Montreal, will visit the undermentioned places for the present, monthly, as follows:

Lachute.—At Mrs. Quinn's Boarding house, the First Monday and Tuesday, of each Month.

Grenville.—W. Thompson, Russell house, Wednesday and Thursday.

Buckingham.—Capt. McNaughton's, Friday and Saturday Evenings, until further notice. CHARGES MODERATE. 3y14