THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

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THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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

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

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

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Professional Cards.

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OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

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WILLIAM CRAWFORD,
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MACMASTER, HALL & GREENSHIELDS
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, ETC.
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D. MACMASTER, JOHN S. HALL, JR
J. S. GREENSHIELDS.
Oct. 12, 1y

LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
61, 66 an 1 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. 181f.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 340 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 181f.

KELLER & FORAN,
ADVOCATES, BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, &C.
Chambers 1, 2, 3 and 4 First Floor, Up Stairs, OVER
City and District Savings Bank, No. 178 St. James Street, Montreal.
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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.
Alpha Hetherington Abbott, B. C. L.
Harry Abbott, B. C. L.
Oct. 5, 1y.

PALLISER & KNAPP,
ADVOCATES, Etc.,
4 HAMILTON CHAMBERS, 17 ST. JOHN STREET,
MONTREAL.
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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. 1y

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NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for taking Affidavits Insurance Agent, (Life, Accident and Fire.) Secretary and Treasurer Municipal Council, and Clerk of Commissioners Court:
St. Andrews, P. 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. 221f

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HENRY BEATTIE,
IMPORTER
And Wholesale Grocer, 152 McGill Street
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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.

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 3, 1879. 49y1.

C. R. MONCK,
MARBLE WORKS
LACHUTE,
(Mrs. ORR'S Building, East End.)
Best Material and Work. Lowest Prices.
Edward Hume, Agent.
1341

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. SCOTT, CHAS. D. HANSON, Joint Gen. Agents. 4y1.

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.
COMINGS MADE UP AT 2½ PER OUNCE.
Wigs, Bands, Switches, &c., made to the latest styles, and at lowest prices. Orders by mail attended to punctually at
37 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. 28y1.

THE CITY HOTEL,
76, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.
CHAS. LARIN,
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has reopened at his old stand, as above, where he will continue, as formerly, to keep a first-class house.
Rates—First Board for $1.00 per day, or 20c. per meal. Horses, &c. 33y1.

No Time Like the Old Time.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

There is no time like the old time, when
you and I were young
When the buds of April blossomed and the
birds of spring-time sung!
The garden's brightest glories by summer
sun are nursed;
But, Oh! the sweet, sweet violets, the flowers that opened first!

There is no place like this or that place, where
you and I were born,
Where we lifted up our eyelids on the splendor of the morn!
From the milk-white breast that warmed us; from the clinging arms that bore,
Where the dear eyes glistened o'er us that will look on us no more.

There is no friend like the old friend, who has shared our morning days!
No greeting like his welcome, no homage like his praise!
Fame is the scentless flower, with gaudy crown of gold;
But friendship is the breathing rose, with sweet in every fold.

There is no love like the old love, that we courted in our prime!
Though our leaves are falling, falling, and we're fading side by side;
There are blossoms all around us with the colours of the dawn,
And we live in borrowed sunshine when the light of day is gone.

There are no times like the old times—they shall never be forgot!
There is no place like the old place—keep green the dear old spot!
There are no friends like the old friends—may heaven prolong their lives!
There are no loves like the old loves—God bless our loving wives.

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER X.

THE ROBIN HOOD OF THE HIGHLANDS.

As the lovely spring day, which had brought to Vera a brief respite from her sorrow, was drawing to a close, a man might have been seen issuing from a log cabin located among the mountains west of the Hudson, and at a considerable distance from the river. His manner was brisk and decided, as if he were looking forward to the labours from which, in view of the hour, he should naturally be returning. His house was built very strongly, and appeared as if it might be used as a refuge and defence, as well as a dwelling. The place had a certain rude air of thrift, and yet there was nothing to indicate from whence the owner's revenue came. There was no cleared and arable land near, and certainly the beautiful horse, that cropped the grass in the small inclosure around the cabin, had never served as one of a woodman's team.

The man's action was still more irreconcilable with any peaceful pursuit; for he rapidly ascended the lofty, hill back of his house, which was one of a succession of wooded highlands, stretching away toward the river, and having gained the summit, scanned the valley to the westward, giving especial attention to some object far distant upon the road leading southward.

As he stood there, partially concealing himself among the low trees, glass in hand, we may sketch him briefly. He was a little past middle age, tall, and most powerfully built; his quick movements, however, adding an impression of lightness and something like grace to that of strength. The aspect of his face was bold, even to recklessness. He had the bearing of one gifted with unlimited natural daring, rather than the calm, patient courage which would lead a man to die at his post. His restless black eyes had the habit of glancing rapidly from side to side, as if he were on a perpetual reconnoissance. The light that came from them was not the diabolical gleam of those who knew themselves to be villains, but rather the keen, alert expression often seen in beasts of prey. There was scarcely anything to indicate the presence of a moral nature. The eagle, perched upon his eyrie, scanning the valley to see where he could swoop down to the best advantage, would be the most correct type of this man, Claudius Smith by name, and the terror of the whole region, during the early years of the Revolution.

Apparently satisfied by his scrutiny, he went rapidly back among the hills, instead of returning to his own house. Within less than half an hour he reached a secluded glen. Before descending this, he again took an observation—not of the exquisite landscape, with valleys lying in shadow and rugged highlands aglow with the setting sun, and all decked in the tender and tinted foliage of May. The gleam of a rifle muzzle would catch Smith's eye instantly, but the perception of beauty was not in his line.

Again everything appeared satisfactory, and he descended the hill-side nearly to its base, and then, instead of giving the conventional signal of three whistling, he imitated with marvelous exactness the neigh of a horse. A flat stone, quite hidden by some copse-wood near where he stood, was thrown back and eight men emerged, as it were, from the bowels of the earth, and the leader and his band were together.

"It's all right, boys," he said hurriedly. "I watched the squad of militia till they disappeared to the south-east. The coast is clear. Meet me, mounted and armed, at my house, within an hour;" and with the lightness and celerity of movement that characterized him, he vanished among the trees.

His men well understood their part, and were seemingly glad to be released from confinement. The presence of soldiery in the neighborhood made the resort to this hiding place (of which they had several in the mountains) a precaution which their leader insisted on, for this Tory gang had already become so notorious that parties had attempted their capture. After carefully covering the mouth of the cave, they went to their secluded mountain homes, or where their horses were in hiding, and, within the time named, were reassembled at Smith's house, armed and mounted in true moss-trooper style.

Never was a troop of Italian bandits among the Apennines more picturesque and suggestive of ruthless deeds than these highland Tories and Cowboys; and not a classic brigand of them all was more unscrupulous.

They were all dressed somewhat as their leader, in red flannel shirts and short coats, which could be buttoned tightly or hang loose like a cavalryman's jacket. Buckskin breeches, and top boots armed with spurs, completed their simple attire; but their leathern belts bristled with weapons, while across each one's back was slung a short musket. Though little more than midnight plunderers, they were ever prepared for desperate fighting, should the emergency require it. As they hastily devoured the rude meal which the wife of their leader had prepared, they certainly were a savage-looking crew with their unshaven faces, and eyes gleaming out from under slouched hats, which they had not the grace to remove.

But to their horses, the beautiful and innocent accomplices of their crimes, too much could scarcely be said in the way of praise. And little wonder, for the freebooters had taken the pick of the whole country side. The splendid and spirited beasts made the quiet evening resonant with their neighing, as they impatiently pawed the earth while waiting for their ignoble masters.

At last, in the dusky twilight, the men formed a circle about the door, and Claudius Smith held aloft a flask of whiskey, as he cried,

"Here's to a big night's work;" and he took a heavy draught.

"Tip it well, boys," he added; "for you've plenty of rough, hard riding before you, and mayhap some fighting."

A shout greeted this announcement, and the flask was drained, and filled again for the emergencies of the night.

Slinging their muskets over their shoulders, they sprang lightly into their saddles, and were soon following Smith along a rough road which skirted a mountain-side. Where the road was rough and precipitous, they walked their horses; but at times they would break into a sudden gallop over level reaches, showing that they knew every inch of the way. At last they descended to the valley; and struck out rapidly across the open country, till they approached a secluded farm-house where drawing rein, they entered the gateway and surrounded the dwelling.

"This is the right kind of a Whig, boys, for he's got a pile of hard money stowed away somewheres; so don't let him escape. Bring him out, Cole."

The man thus addressed dismounted, and taking from the adjacent woodpile a log of wood, crashed in the door, thus rudely arousing their victim from his slumbers.

"If you want to save your life, come out and speak to me," shouted Smith; "but if you pull a trigger you are a dead man. You know Claud Smith."

The wretched farmer knew him only too well, and called, "I'll come as soon as I get my clothes on."

"No matter about your clothes. We ain't over modest, and it's not women you've got to deal with, I can tell yer."

The man, partially dressed, appeared in the doorway, with face so pale that it looked white even in the starlight.

"Now," continued Smith, "I've got two things agin you. Fust, you're a Whig; and second, you're hoardin' up money that others need more'n you do. If you want me to let yer off on the first offence, you must bring out every shinner you've got."

"Now, Smith," began the man, tremblingly, "you are entirely mistaken. I haven't got any ——"

"Stop your jaw," said the robber, coarsely. "A man that's so near eternity as you be ought to look out how he lies."

"But I tell you I haven't ——"

"String him up, boys; well help his memory."

They were provided with a rope for such style of persuasion, and throwing it over the well-sweep, they fastened it around the neck of their victim, and lifted him off his feet for a moment.

"Can you remember where it is now?" asked Smith unfeelingly.

But they had misjudged their man, for he had that kind of passive courage and obstinacy which rises up against outrage, and is strong to endure. Moreover, his gold was his heart's treasure, and he doggedly resolved to part with life first; so he said,

"I know you Smith; you've no more feeling than a stone. I expect you'll take my life any way, but you shan't have my money."

"Oh! you want some more persuasion, do you? Up with him again boys."

They kept him struggling and strangling as long as they dared and still preserve the breath of life, and then let his feet rest on the ground.

"Now you see how mistaken you are, and how tender-hearted I am. Here I've given you another chance for life; and be quick, for this is only the beginning of our night's work."

"No," gasped the man, doggedly.

"No! Curse you! I'll soon change that tune. Up with him again."

With oaths and ribald revilings, the bandits, whose dusky figures seemed those of demons, obeyed the diabolical order. When they again let him down, the farmer was unable to stand; but, in response to their kicks and questions, he maintained an obstinate silence.

"Shall we sling him up and leave him?" asked Cole.

Smith hesitated, and for a moment the man's life depended on the caprice of the bandit's lawless will.

Then he said, carelessly,

"No, let him alone. I rather like his grit, and I've nothing agin him. If I had, old feller, I wouldn't even give you time to say your prayers. Let us look for ourselves, boys; mayhap we'll find enough to pay us for coming out of our way."

The victim crawled to his door step, on which he sat in sullen silence while they ransacked his house in no gentle style, breaking their way where locks resisted. But the farmer had concealed his coin too well for discovery. In order to spite him, however, they carried off many valuable papers, and all light articles of value on which they could lay their hands, and with the parting salutation of a kick to their half-murdered host, they vanished in the darkness as rapidly as they had come.

Their inmates of farm-houses and cabins trembled as they clattered by, but they were safe for that night, as the point at which Smith meant to strike was far distant. It was a part of his policy to mislead and bewilder the authorities by depredations so far apart as to make it seem impossible that he and his gang were the authors in each case.

Their long, swinging gallop soon brought them to the mountains again, and for an hour they slowly ascended the precipitous sides; then, like the wind, they crossed a level plateau, and afterwards continued through wild and unfrequented roads known to few save themselves, finding breathing places for their horses when the ascent or decent was steep. In about three hours they commenced defiling down what was little more than a path, from various points of which the gleam of the Hudson River could be seen in the starlight. The way was rough and rocky but their horses had been trained for their work by many similar expeditions. At last they drew near the recently commenced military works at Fort Montgomery, and their approach became quiet and stealthy.

"We must capture one of the garrison," said Smith, "for if we can send a full account of what the Whigs are doing here, our Tory friends in the city will pay us well for it."

Leaving their horses in a clump of dark overshadowing trees with several of the party in charge, Smith and three others cautiously reconnoitred on foot until they reached the unfinished line of the works. Stealing along this a little distance, their steps were soon arrested by a slight sound. Listening intently for a few moments, Smith turned, and whispered succinctly, "It's some cuss asleep. Leave him to me."

Advancing cautiously a few steps further, he saw the faint outline of a sentinel leaning against a small tree, with his hands crossed on the muzzle of a musket, above which a bayonet gleamed. The Tory, quick at expedients, instantly formed a plan for his capture. Summoning his three comrades, he directed them how to support his undertaking. He then took from one of them his leather belt, and stole noiselessly up behind the tree against which his victim was leaning, and whose nasal organ made the night anything but musical. Then, like a flash, he threw the belt around both tree and man, and secured his prisoner by drawing the buckle tight.

"Oh, Molly, me darlint, hold on a bit. What's ——"

Smith's hand stopped further utterance, and then a handkerchief was tied securely over his mouth. The other bandits came up, and before the unwary sentinel (who was no other than the unfortunate Larry; and whose faculty of getting into trouble never deserted him) was fairly awake, he was bound and spirited away, giving the garrison he was set to guard no other warning save the remonstrance which Molly's sharp tongue and heavy hand had made habitual.

When they reached the secluded spot where the others were in waiting, Smith put a pistol to Larry's head, and said,

"Now speak low, and speak to the point, if you ever want to speak again. Answer my questions; I can tell whether you are lying or not. At your first lie my men will cut your jugular." And removing the handkerchief, he asked rapidly about the number of the garrison and the nature of the work.

Larry's discretion preserved him to die for his country upon a more auspicious occasion, and he answered as well as his chattering teeth would permit. Smith was soon convinced that he had drawn from him all he knew, and then said coolly, "Now you are going to desert you know. If I should kill you and leave you here, it might make me trouble. You will have to disappear, and make your cursed Whig commander believe that you have gone off to parts unknown. We shall have to take you with us till we find a good place for you to desert in."

These words had such a mysterious import that Larry resolved to make a desperate effort to escape. But his hands were tied behind his back, and a rope they had used on the farmer was about his neck, with which they hustled him along as they resumed their march northward, tending toward the river bank.

"Sure an' ye're not goin' to murther me?" gasped Larry.

"Well, I s'pose that's about it, in plain English," said Smith.

"Surely ye'll not shed innocent blood!"

"Your blood isn't innocent. In the first place, you're a —— Whig; in the second place, you were sleeping on your post, and your own officers would shoot you for that tomorrow; at least they ought to, and we'll save them the trouble."

"What are yees goin' to do wid me?" asked Larry, hoarsely.

"Oh, put you quietly out of the way, where you will do no harm," said Smith, who rather enjoyed Larry's terror; "they say dead men tell no tales; but it's an infernal lie. There are times when I don't want either dead or live men on my trail."

Larry was satisfied that if he ever saw Molly again he must act promptly, and with almost superhuman strength he tugged at the cord that bound his hands. With a thrill of hope he was at last able to draw one hand out of its confinement, and this relieved them both, but had the presence of mind to keep them together as before, so that their freedom was unnoted, and continued on a little further with the gang, till they came to where a steep bank shelved down into the darkness on one side of the road. Then, with the celerity which his desperate emergency prompted, he drew his knife, cut the rope around his neck, and bounded over the bank, rolling, tumbling, springing, he knew not whither, in the mad desire to get away.

For a moment his captors were so astonished that they did not move; then Smith cried, "Don't shoot. After him; cut his throat, and hide his body."

Two of the most active sprang from their horses, and commenced descending the rocky precipitous bank. But Larry had the start, and his pursuers were not willing to go at his break-neck pace. For a wonder, he reached the bottom of the ravine sound in limb, and darted off in the darkness among the concealing copsewood, soon becoming utterly lost to view. The baffled brigands gave up the chase, and returned, grumbling and swearing, to their horses. Nor were their ruffled tempers soothed by the volley of curses received from their leader.

"I could have shot him if you hadn't stopped me," said Cole.

"Yes, and brought the garrison clattering after us. I had other work on hand before I crossed the mountains, and I won't be balked either; so come."

And away like a thunder-gust they sped to work destruction elsewhere.

In an incredibly short space of time, Larry regained his post, and found, to his joy, that the time for the relief of guard had not come. Dodging around in shadow, he reached his quarters, and awakened Molly as roughly as he had imagined she was rousing him when the Tory pinioned him to the tree.

"Och, murther!" spluttered Molly.

"Hist, or I'll throttle ye. It's me—Larry. If ye don't want to see me shot in the mornin', git me a musket in a wink."

"Faix, an' I'll shoot ye meself, if ye don't be quiet. Ye've been drinkin'."

"Now, Molly, me darlint, I'll tell ye all in the mornin'; but if ye don't stale out an' git me a musket, I'm the same as a dead man. They won't mind yees if ye is seen, but if they cotch me, it's all up. Don't ye see? I'm off me post. I've been robbed and murthered, an' to morry I'll be shot. Yees can stale to the armory an' git me one in a jiffy. Go quick, or I'll haunt ye all yer days."

This dire threat roused Molly to action, and she now began to realize, from Larry's desperate earnestness, that the emergency was pressing. Her husband threw a grey blanket around her, and with bare feet and noiseless tread, she slipped to a forge near by, whose arms were repaired, and soon returned, saying,

"There, now, look to yerself, for I don't want to be bothered wid ye after ye're dead."

A moment later Larry was back to his post, where he stood, straight as a ramrod, often rubbing his eyes, to make sure it was not all a dream. But his torn clothes, aching wrists, and bruised limbs proved the reality of his strange experience, and he was only too glad that the loose discipline of the inefficient fort had enabled him to gain his beat without detection. When, a little later, the officer of the guard came around with his squad, Larry challenged him with great promptness, and went rejoicing to his quarters with an encomium on his vigilance. But his tale was so strange that Molly would not believe it, and her only comment was,

"I thought ye'd be mare-ridden afther the supper ye ate. Ye'd better find that firebeck in the mornin'."

But when, in the morning, she saw his wrists and bruises, and the gaps in his clothes which she must mend, she consoled him by saying, "Och, ye spalpeen! it was the divil himself as had ye; better mend yer ways."

Larry shook his head, but resolved that he would put chestnut burrs in his shoes before he slept on his post again.

Smith and his followers soon reached the vicinity of the lonely log cabin back of West Point, where Vera was keeping her patient watch. As they struck up the glen leading to the dwelling, Cole sidled up to his leader, and said,

"Claud, you're not goin' to Brown's?"

"Yes, I am. Why not?"

"Well," continued the superstitious robber, "they say everything is not right there, and that the old black witch as lives with them can do with a feller just what she pleases. I'm not afraid of flesh and blood, but our weapons ain't o' much account agin the devil."

"I'm not afraid of man or devil," said Smith, surlily. "They say there's a lot of hard money hid in that cabin, and I'm not goin' home empty-handed, after such a ride as we've had tonight."

Cole's words, however, oppressed the mind of the leader, for superstition is rarely divorced from ignorance and crime. He also saw that Cole's fear was shared by the rest of the gang; so he caused them to halt, and passed around the flask of whiskey again. Under this stimulus they advanced, and were glad to hear sounds that were earthly, as the great dogs bounded fiercely toward them. Two shots in quick succession dispatched them, and after their dying whine ceased, all was still—it seemed to them strangely and unnaturally still. They supposed the owner of the cabin would appear, but there was not a sound.

Smith took another pull at the flask, and then approached the door, but the same oppressive silence continued; a dread and restraint that he could not understand chilled his heart, and the fire that flickered on the hearth filled the cabin, as seen through the windows, with fitful and fantastic shadows.

"Come away, Claud," muttered his companions; "this is no place for us."

But the hardihood of the man prevailed. Taking another fiery draught, he cocked his pistol, and went straight to the door and knocked.

There was no response.

He lifted the latch, and it yielded to him. Stepping within, he stood transfixed. Gleaming out upon him from where she crouched by the fireplace, was the weird, unearthly visage of old Gula, whose fixed gaze of terror was to him a Gorgon stare. More awful to the guilty soul was the white, dead face, turned towards him from the bed. Vera knelt by her mother with clasped hands and eyes turned heavenward, and her beauty, pallor, and attitude gave her a spiritual rather than an earthly aspect. But not a sound broke the silence that had now become awful to the man of blood, and it seemed to him that he could not break the spell himself. A jet of flame leaped up suddenly from the hearth, and the strange inmates of the cabin seemed to dilate as if in supernatural light. A panic seized upon the robber. He turned upon his heel, and, without a word, sprang upon his horse and galloped away with his trembling companions; nor did they draw rein till far up among the mountains. Speaking of it afterward, Smith said it seemed to him as if a great hand took him by the shoulder and thrust him out.

At the first fierce clamour of the dogs, Vera felt a sudden shock of terror, which the firing increased; but her training and her own instincts led her to lift her heart at once to God. Then came the impulse to trust Him only, and stepping to the door, she unbarred it, and then knelt by her mother's side, in which attitude she remained until the clatter of the flying bandits died away. When she rose, she said,

"'Fear not, Gula,' for they that be with us are more than they that be with them.' If God should open our eyes as he did the eyes of the young servant of Elisha, we, too, would see that 'the mountain is full of horses and chariots of fire round about' us."

"Your God seems mighty po'ful," said the negress, with awe in tone and manner, "but Gula's too ole to be changin' Gods at her time o' life. De captain ob de floating misery dat brought me from my home, and de mas'r dat used to whip my ole dead body, set great store by your God, and was allus axin' Him to dam folks, whatever dat was; and I'se afeared if I should pray to Him He'd take me to whare ole mas'r is, and I doesn't want to see him no more. I wants to go back to my ole home."

Vera sighed deeply, for Gula's harsh experience, which she could not fail to associate with the Divine name that she heard so often, raised perplexing questions. But after a little the young girl said thoughtfully,

"I do not think your old master will be where mother is. God does not mix winter and summer together. No more will He join the cruel and brutal with the loving and gentle. Suppose my God should take you to where mother is?"

Old Gula shook her head, saying, "I'd like po'ful well to see ole massa, an' p'raps dey'd let me visit her. But I doesn't want to take no risks ob meetin' ole mas'r agin, and I does want ter see my ole home. Oh! dat I might go dis minute."

With such quaint, unearthly talk, the Christian maiden, who was scarcely more than a child, and the pagan slave beguiled the heavy hours. In their beliefs, as in their appearance, there was seemingly wide diversity; but in the only kingship that is abiding—that of love—and in God's eyes, they were not so far apart as many who bow together at his altar. The fathomless chasm of evil did not divide them, and perhaps at last old Gula would find her tropical home so blended with Vera's paradise as to be content.

NOTE TO PRECEDING CHAPTER.—Claudius Smith is not a fictious character, but was once the terror of the region adjacent to the Highlands of the Hudson. The robbery of the farmer actually took place as described, and is only antedated little more than a year. When Smith was hung at Goshen, N. Y., January 22nd, 1779, this farmer asked Smith where valuable papers he had stolen were.

"Meet me in the next world and I will tell you," was the grim reply.

His tall and splendid form, arrayed in rich broadcloth with silver buttons, combined with his fearless and almost manly bearing, made him an imposing figure on the scaffold; and even in the hour of death he inspired something like dread and respect in the vast throng that witnessed his exit. His deep depravity, or, perhaps, more correctly speaking, his lack of a moral nature, was shown at the last moment by a characteristic act. Just before he was hung he "kicked off his shoes," with the brutal remark,

"Mother often said I would die like a trooper's horse, with my shoes on; but I will make her a liar."

(To be continued.)

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Aug. 3rd, 1879.

THE MINISTRY OF RECONCILIATION.

2 Cor. 5. 14-21. Commit to memory, vs, 18 21.

OUTLINE.

1. The love of Christ v. 14-15
2. The life in Christ v. 16 17
3. The labour for Christ v. 18-21

GOLDEN TEXT.—We pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God. 2. Cor 5. 20.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

1. Think how much Christ loves you?
2. Show your love for him by your new life in him.
3. Try to win others to his service.

Find at what time Paul saw and heard Jesus.—Find Christ's call to Andrew, Peter, James and Mathew.—Find Christ's charge to his apostles.

The Efficacy of Prayer.

Rev. W. H. Swartz, of Bever Falls, Pa., who graduated in the class of '77, Allegheny College, Preached in the State Street Church, Meadville, on Sunday the 20th, when he said it was not his intention to preach a sermon, but to give testimony, and he related a wonderful story of the efficacy of prayer in restoring him to health, which in brief is as follows: After graduation he received an appointment from the Erie Conference to preach at Ridgeway, Pa: after a few months' labor he was stricken with disease and was compelled to resign his charge. After being compelled to leave his work at Ridgeway, he went to his father's home, near Bever Falls, where he grew rapidly worse, but through the aid of eminent physicians he was partly cured several times, but relapsed into a worse condition each time. Two visits were made to Clifton Springs, but finally medecine failed to have any effect on his system, and a gradual but sure decline was taking place. He had become so bad that he could not read or converse, when a letter was received from his brother, Clarke Swartz, who is now in Boston, stating that the Rev. Dr. Cullis of that city had performed many wonderful cures by prayer if it was the Lord's will that the patient should be cured. Accordingly a letter was written and delivered to Dr. Cullis by the brother. Upon receiving the letter he knelt in prayer, and upon uprising said: "Tell your brother he will be well." The word reached the invalid on the 7th day of April, when he also knelt in fervent prayer. On the 8th he was much better, and on the 9th rose in perfect health both mentally and physically, and has been so ever since, able to work on his father's farm during the week and to preach every Sunday. After delivering the above testimony, demonstrating that miracles are performed in this day, Rev. Mr. Swartz made an earnest plea, telling the lessons to be learned from his experience, and impressing the audience with the power of faith and the efficacy of prayer.

—The Cleveland *Herald* advises Christians to hire a steamboat, give Sunday excursions and then suddenly open religious services on the crowd of loafers. They must either listen or jump overboard.

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, AUG. 1, 1879.

CHANGE OF LIEUT. GOVERNORS.

As we announced last week MR. LETELLIER is dismissed, and DR. ROBITAILLE has been appointed in his place. It is a most humiliating event for the one and an honor for the other, but the autonomy of the Province and of the Dominion is sustained. Had it been otherwise, the highest position of power to which a person could be elevated would only place him in a position to use his greater influence for party purposes at the hazard of breaking up Constitutional Government. It is now a generally clear conclusion that MR LETELLIER made the bold stroke which he did in dismissing his ministers, for the purpose of assisting the Literal Party in this Province and in the Dominion. Had he been allowed to remain in office after committing such an act there might have been no end to the assistance which persons in his position might give to the political party with which they stood identified. As it is now, this grave question has been settled for ever. Public opinion has had an education which it will not soon forget. Public rights have received a new guarantee, and a lesson has been taught to usurpers, that in this country their conduct will not be tolerated. MR. LETELLIER cannot complain, neither can his followers say he has been dealt with in haste. He has been offered every opportunity of doing what was possible to repair his error, but he stubbornly persisted in his folly and now reaps his reward.

The new Lieut. Governor will no doubt manifest that discretion, which characterises a statesman of his standing and ability, and deal with the present Quebec Government in a perfectly constitutional manner. That MR. JOLY has the confidence of the people is a question. Had he come before the country in a straightforward manner upon his own merits, and not upon the demerits of his predecessors which were exaggerated to such an extent that the people in their simplicity were led to believe that the taxes would amount to $10 per. head for every one of the family, and $5 per. head for every dumb animal in the yard and stable. This was the way MR. JOLY obtained power; and because he got it in that way, there is no proof that he has the confidence of the people. Yet we believe DR. ROBITAILLE will give him every chance to carry on the Government of the Province and upon no account will he dismiss him unless there may be some outrageous attempt to violate the Constitution, such as to repudiate British interests and go in for annexation to the United States, which question we hear considerable about just now among the Grits. In this case should Mr. JOLY encourage such a step he may depend upon leaving the treasury benches with as quick a step as did his predecessors, or quicker if possible.

In what ever view we take the change of Lieut. Governors in this Province, we must notice the complete success of the HON. J. J. C. ABBOTT in his mission to England on this matter. He always has success in whatever he takes hold of with a determined effort. He has rendered good service to the Government and to the Country in aiding the settlement of a grave question, in which the Constitutional Government of the future was at stake.

Canadians at Wimbledon.

Wimbledon, July 21.—In the 200 yards' competition for the Albert prize, Milton Farrow, the American, made the highest possible score.

On Saturday, (19th) Canada won a great success. Colonel Gibson carried off the Prince of Wales' prize, consisting of £100 and a badge. He scored 94 points at three ranges, of two, five and six hundred yards, the highest possible score being 105 points. The score next to Col. Gibson was 91. Corporal Gray, with a score of 80 points, wins a £5 prize. In the St. George's prizes Lieut. Hunter, with a score of 81 points, wins £3; Assist.-Surgeon Aiken, 27 points, £2. In the last series of extra prizes Private Ogg and Assist.-Surgeon Aiken, with a score of 33 points, took the thirteenth and fourteenth prizes respectively. On all sides the Canadians are congratulated. Col. Gibson's score in the Prince of Wales' prize being the best ever made at Wimbledon with the Snider rifle.

The Duke of Cambridge visited the camp on the 19th. Sir Leonard Tilley, Sir John Rose, Ladies Wharncliffe and Macdonald were among those present. The Duke inspected the Canadian team, and expressed great pleasure at seeing them again. He congratulated them upon winning the Prince of Wales' prize, a second most important contest at the meeting. England, he said, did not grudge the Canadians the honor they won, for they formed part of the same empire, engaged in the same duty of defence. He concluded by assuring the Canadians that they would be always welcome here.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach joined in the congratulations offered by His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and expressed the pleasure it afforded him to see the team again engaged in the contest. He took the opportunity of announcing that in future a certain proportion of cadets from the Military Academy of Kingston would be allowed annually to take commissions in the British army.

Colonel Gzowski thanked the Duke and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach for their visit.

The weather is very fine and the camp crowded with visitors.

July 22.—The weather was exceedingly dull, and there was a strong wind. Sergt. Cruit, and Col. Gibson scored 33 points each, and secured £5 apiece in the 600 yards range. In the Grand Aggregate, Lieut. Adams ties seventeen others for £35. The Pigeon Prize of £50 wasdivided and Privates Morris and Bell received £2 each. The teams have been selected for the Kolapore Challenge Cup. The Canadians are represented by Col. Gibson, Lieut. Ewan, Privates Ogg, and Corporal Gray. It was won by the English team.

July 23.—In the prize shooting today, Gilder, an Englishman, won the tie for the armourers' prize with three bull's eye. Milton Farrar, the American, won the Albert with a score of 70. In the competition for certain extra prizes Gibson, of Canada, scored 34, Hyde 33, and Farrow 33. They will be allowed to select their prizes in the order of relative merit.

July 26.—In the Olympia Snider competition, for which seven shots at 600 yards are allowed, the first prize of fifty guineas was won by Pte. Whitelaw Lieut.-Col. Gibson made an equal score, but was disallowed, having inadvertently fired at the wrong hour.

The competition at Wimbledon concluded today, when the Duchess of Connaught presented the prizes. Hearty cheers greeted Colonel Gibson, who won the Prince of Wales prize with such a brilliant score. Milton Farrow, the American sharpshooter, was also much cheered on receiving the prizes awarded him.

Beautiful Pictures for All.

The Great Art Publishing House of George Stinson & Co., of Portland, Main, moves steadily on the even tenor of its way, apparently not feeling the dull times. During the year 1878 they sold over *four million* pictures of all descriptions. They publish every description of fine pictures, and the prices range from ten cents to twenty dollars per copy. Their correspondence for this large business is immense; they receive on an average, over one thousand letters per day. Messrs. Stinson & Co. publish only the better class of pictures, and it is well known that anything coming from this reliable house is of standard merit. We have just received copies of four very fine steel engravings, which they have just brought out. The plates were engraved in LONDON, at an expense of four thousand pounds sterling, or twenty thousand dollars, to which great sum must be added the customs duty of twenty-five per cent on account of their being imported into the United States. These engravings are after paintings by great modern masters of art, and the artists who engraved the plates stand in the front rank of the world's renowned engravers.

It is believed, and generally conceded, that these engravings make up the finest and most elegant set of works of high art ever brought out by American publishers. This enterprising firm, though many years in the art publishing business, have not grown old and unprogressive, but on the other hand make improvement and progress year by year, giving the people better and better pictures for the same or less money. they may, we feel sure, fairly claim to stand at the head of the Art Publishing business in America. We can only understand the colossal proportions their trade has assumed by remembering that the United States is a great and mighty nation of nearly fifty million people. We cannot better illustrate the magnitude of their business than to state the amount of money paid by them for postage stamps for the years 1876, 1877 and 1878. We have the figures direct from the firm, or we should think there was some error. In 1876, they paid for postage $33,104.92. In 1877, they paid for postage, $37,268.76. In 1878 the amount of money they paid for postage stamps was enormous—a little over $50,000.00. Stinson & Co. stand among the largest and most judicious advertisers in the country, and a short time since paid in a single day $24,000.00 in cash on a contract for advertising. They employ agents everywhere throughout the United States and Dominion of Canada for the sale of their pictures by subscription; we call attention to their advertisment for agents in another column. Those who need pleasant, profitable work should correspond with them.

Besides paying the large amounts of postage stated above, their freight and express bills are enormous—only small orders are sent by mail, the larger being sent by express and freight. Canadian homes should be made beautiful by refined works, of art and prices for really meritorious pictures are now so low that there can be no excuse for the walls to remain gloomy, unadorned and cheerless Canadian homes should be made beautiful, and the tendancy of this will be to make more refined and beautiful the lives of all dwellers therein.

—Who can wonder at the people in England thinking that times are hard in Canada, when the *Mark Lane Express*, one of their leading papers, makes such a geographical blunder as the following:—

"DEPRESSION IN CANADA.—A recent number of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* contained the official announcement of property to be sold for taxes in Cook county. It required a supplement of 188 pages to print it, and occupied 1818 columns of the regular edition of the paper."—*Cobourg Star.*

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.

Better Late Than Never.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—It is not uncommon in our days to find young men who are sorry for their want of education, and who are grieved for having spent their childhood playing and doing numbers of other useless things, instead of going to school. Now that they are old enough to learn and to know the value of education, they say that they would follow a very different course, if they had the same opportunity. It is to be regretted that they do not see the large number of opportunities they still have to educate themselves, if they did they could acquire in a short time, a passable education.

They think they are too old to learn and spend more time deploring their want of knowledge, than it would take to acquire the learning they want. Hence, many of our prominent men in United States began to learn after they had attained the age of upwards of twenty.

For example: ex President Johnson, who began to learn how to read after he was married. This stands to reason that working men, farmers, and clerks, were they the most ignorant men of the country, could, if so disposed, get a good education.

Gentlemen, as you are intelligent beings do take the resolution to educate yourselves for your own and your children's welfare.

It would not be out of place to mention here, that there is a fine opportunity for anyone who may want to learn, (though they may be busy all day) since we have in Lachute a commercial class at night, both in French and in English under the direction of a competent professor. Anybody who would attend to this night class constantly, and with close application, would gain in a short time the knowledge of which they were deprived of in their youth, either through poverty or neglect, and in so doing they would improve their position socially and pecuniarily, and they would also open a brighter future for their children.

Yours, etc.,
EDUCATION.

Lachute, July 29th, 1879.

Our Governor-General Insulted!!!

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—My attention has been directed to the gross insults heaped upon the head of our Gov.-General by the *Advertiser* man this week, and I cannot let them pass without a few lines expressing regret that I should ever have assisted in starting a newspaper in our beautiful village that should turn out so low and insulting, not only towards persons here, but also to persons in high places. Will it be believed that the *Advertiser* says:—"The Governor-General has not shown himself possessed of that back-bone which tradition attributes to members of the House of Argyle, *where principles are involved*; he has supinely (as we think) yeilded to the clamorous demand of the *sans culottes* of this province, and has assisted to commit an outrage at the behest of party." Now sir, it is a burning shame that the paper in which I hold a $100 share of stock, all paid up, should be the medium of such insults to our noble Governor, the son-in-law of our most noble Queen. I am sorry such language should come from an Englishman, and that it is an insult not only to Englishmen, but the Scotch more particularly. Then he further says the Governor-General "has STULTIFIED HIS OWN POSITION"!!! He has surely forgotton what he said on the 23rd April last, in the *Advertiser*. It is this: "But even if the Home Authorities should decline to settle the dispute, and the Marquis of Lorne thereupon dismiss the Lieut.-Governor, however much we might regret such an event, we should not consider it either wise or proper to threaten rebellion and heap insults on the young man who represents the Queen at Ottawa." How circumstances alter cases with this *Advertiser* man. How he goes back on himself in this case as in others, and especially in not paying for his press and plant, as he agreed to do when he started here six years ago. But, however badly he has treated his friends, who assisted him in his need then, I did not think he would turn against the Governor-General as he has done now. It is very "smutty," as we millers say of wheat sometimes. Now sir, I would propose that this man should put his articles through some process before printing them, that would take out all his smut and dirt, and make healthier and better looking and more wholesome reading for the people. Why in this day smut mills are as necessary as grist mills and something of the kind is absolutely necessary in the "Advertiser Office." If he will get one and use it properly, I would give another $100, for the credit of our village, because something of the kind is really necessary. We folks about home have got used to the dirt and smut and don't mind it much, but when it goes abroad and reaches even to our Governor, the thing is too bad, and the need of a smut-mill is more apparent.

Yours, etc.,
JAMES FISH.

Lachute, July 30th, 1879.

Political Estrangement.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN

SIR:—When I read in last week's issue your excellent editorial on the above subject, I could not but remark how sadly true is every sylable. Though my corroboration of what it contained may be a sting to the leaders of the so-called Liberal party in this village, I do not hesitate to give it, in the hope that it may lead to reflection and true reform.

I am now about ten years in Lachute—during the first three or four no man could ask for kinder treatment, more cordial friendship or more liberal patronage than was accorded me—but no sooner did I make known the fact that I was Conservative in politics and a supporter of Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, than all was changed. My name was erased from the list of friends. The warm shake of the hand was exchanged for the cold formal salute. The Liberal business patronage no longer extended, but replaced, in some cases I am sorry to know, by an underhand determined effort to injure me, if not effect my ruin. My case is not an isolated one, but more or less an example of the treatment received by every man in the village who is known to be a Conservative.

Now, Sir, that this feeling of bitterness, I was going to say hatred, obtains, neither "Scrutator," nor any one else, need try to deny. The vileness of the Conservative party is, I firmly believe, the theme largely listened to by the children at the dining table—it is influencing their conduct one to the other at the schools, and boys not more than out of their teens are made rude and disrespectful to those of the opposite party. When is this going to stop, Mr. Editor,—is the fair village still to be "a house divided against itself"? It is high time that this rediculous animosity be checked—that we agree to disagree—and that we no longer look upon friends of the "N. P." as nasty people, or of "F. T." as necessarily a foolish tribe.

It is now a long time since I wrote anything for your esteemed paper, and were it not that your editorial set me thinking on the sad state of the community and the great change that has taken place, I would still be silent.

LACHUTER.

IRISH FOLK-LORE.—Mary O'Brien, of Portarlington, lost her only son, a little boy of eight years of age, and although her priest told her that he was gone straight to Heaven, she wept and would not be comforted. The lights were put out in her cabin, and she lay wakeful one night, the tears dropping ceaselessly on her pillow, when a light that was not of this world shone in the miserable place, and she saw her son standing beside the bed, in the fine white shirt she had buried him in, which seemed to cling to him as if wet. "Willie, is it you, my darlin'?" sobbed the mother. "Oh, mother, you're a bad mother to me," said the boy. "I was very happy in Heaven, but you cried and cried and cried afther me, an' now you have me standin' up to my neck in a pond; the saints an' angels won't have me wid them, an' I can't get hearin' the music, or seein' the lights of Heaven. Stop your cryin', mother, an' I'll be happy again." The vision faded, and Mary O'Brien dried her eyes, and from that time until the day of her death was never seen to shed another tear.—*All the Year Round.*

Jeff Davis in Luck.

A New Orleans despach to the St. Albans *Advertiser* says:—The late Mrs. Sarah Dorsey, of Mississippi, who died in this city last week, leaves a will bequeathing her whole estate to Jefferson Davis. In making this bequest Mrs. Dorsey refers to the great services and sacrifices of Mr. Davis in behalf of the South and reproves his countrymen for their failure in gratitude and appreciation for such services, and regrets the small contribution which she is able to make for his relief. The estate embraced in the legacy includes two large plantations in the upper part of the State and an elegant villa at Beauvoir on the sea coast where, Mr. Davis is now sojurning. The climate and situation of the villa have proved especially favorable to his health and his present occupation of study and labor in the preparation of his book descriptive of his administration of the office of President of the Confederate States. This legacy will make circumstances of Mr. Davis comfortable for life.

BIRTHS.

IRELAND.—At Mill-Way Lodge, Lachute, on the 29th of July, the wife of F. C. Ireland, Esq., of a son.

MCARTHUR.—At Dalesville, on the 27th inst., the wife of Mr. R. McArthur, merchant, of a son.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, July 24, 1879

Flour per barrel	$5.25 @	$5.50
Flour per bag	2.65 @	0.00
Oats per bushel	0.40 @	0.45
Corn " "	0.00 @	0.70
Peas " "	0.00 @	0.75
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	0.00 @	2.25
Corn Meal " "	1.25 @	0.00
Moullie " "	1.15 @	0.00
Grue " "	1.00 @	0.00
Bran " "	0.90 @	0.00
Dressed Hogs "	6.00 @	0.00
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 @	0.00
Butter per lb	0.8 @	0.10
Cheese " "	0.10 @	0.14

United States Hotel,

E. MATIEU,
OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION, LACHUTE.

This New and Commodious House, well finished and furnished, is now open for the reception of Guests. It will be conducted in every respect on the principles of a First-Class Hotel.

☞ *First Class accomodation for Private Families wishing a quiet comfortable boarding place and airy rooms.*

CHARGES MODERATE.

44y1.

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c.,
Lachute, P. Q.,

Repairing Done at very Moderate Rates.

Has removed his business to his new house next to the residence of Mr. Wm. Pollock, Main Street.

Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired.

34y1.

Seance Musicale
for the benefit of the
R. C. CHURCH OF LACHUTE,
Will be given by
Madame Waters,
Assisted by several Montreal and Lachute Amateurs at
VICTORIA HALL,
On Thursday Evening, August 7th,
Doors open at 7:30. Concert to Commence at a quarter past 8 o'clock.
Admission 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 48y1

Sewing Machines.

"The Wanzer F."
The most popular machine in the market.
Points of Superiority,
Has a **Reversible Feed** enabling the operator to fasten the threads at the beginning and ending of seams; also to strengthen any parts liable to extra strain, by sewing backwards and forwards over them without stopping the machine.

Simplicity.
In having no cogs and cams and complicated machinery.—Has large bobbins, and spools the bobbin without running the machine.
Has reliable tensions, making a perfect lock-stitch, and no breaking of threads in sewing. Improved attachments furnished. Illustrated instruction books also furnished.
EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.
C. T. WALES, & Co.,
AGENTS
St. Andrews,
48tf

NOW is the TIME!
TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
WATCHMAN,
Devoted to the difusion of useful knowledge.
Subscription only $1. a year.

HAND-MADE
BUTTER TUBS,
AT THE
LACHUTE WOODEN-WARE
FACTORY.

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

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 rediness 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.
28y1.

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.

WILLIAM GRAHAM,
Watch Maker & Jeweller,

HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS in the Store of Mr. Thomas Evans, Center Lachute, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Cleaning and Repairing of Watches and Clocks. Having worked in First-Class Jewellery Establishments, he is confident of giving satisfaction. All work intrusted to him warranted.

A general assortment of Clocks, Watches and Jewellry, always on hand, at Moderate Prices. CALL and SEE. 45y1.

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. 41m2.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. We want men to do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 48y1

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 Creptorchides, Horses, Colts, etc., casterated on the most scientific principles. 36—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.

Pacific Railway Tenders.

TENDERS for the construction of about one hundred miles of Railway, West of 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, 10th June, 1879. 43w5.

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, 46—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
SUM : I 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.

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.

Bargains
TO BE HAD AT
F. X. BERTRAND.

SELLING OFF
Haying Tools at Cost Price, for Cash only. Ten per cent off on
BOOTS & SHOES,
Men's Gaiters, $1.50, $1.75, $2, & $2.25.
Brogans, per pair, $1.00 to $1.22.
Ladie's Prunella Boots 45c. 55, 65, 85, 90, & $1.25.
DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!
Call and get your Cottons, Prints, Mourning, Calicoes, Wincys, Linens for dresses, Grass Linen for wrappers, Home-made Linens for Towels and Straw Ticks, Ticking for feathers, White Sheeting, Flannels, Black and Drab Lustre lining of all kinds.
Patent Medicines
A Large Variety and Low in Price.
CANNED FRUITS,
CANNED FISH,
Meat Sauces of excellent quality.
GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!
A Good Assorted Family Grocery where you will always find the best of Teas, Sugars, Molasses, and Syrups, Prepared flour, Buckwheat flour and Oatmeal kept regularly. 50 pound Bags of fine butter salt on hand.
Oils! Oils!! Oils!!!
Coal Oil 20c. per gal. or 5 gals. for 90 cents.
Paints and Paint Oil, Glass all sizes kept for windows and doors, also cut to size.
☞ *Please don't forget to call at the West-End*
Cheap Cash Store,
F. X. BERTRAND.
WEST END LACHUTE,
47tf.

G. E. BAMPTON, B.C.L.
ADVOCATE,
LACHUTE.
Counsel and Montreal *correspondent*, Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT.
47y1.

NOTICE.
Farmers' Blacksmith Shop.
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.

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 a LIVER PAD sent me, and in 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. Jolliffe, Gananoque, Ont.
Rev. James Caswell, Londesborough, 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 Rose, Lemington, Ont.
Rev. Geo Brown, Streetsville, Ont.
Rev. W. Perrette, Brighton, Ont.
Rev. Robt. Campbell, St. Charles Borromee Montreal
Rev. J. F. Stevenson, Eman'l Ch. Montreal.
Judge Chagnon, St. Johns, Que.
Judge Lazier, Belleville, Ont.
Richard Potter, Esq. Belleville Ont.
R. A. Becket, Esq. Craig street, Montreal.
Madame Hudon, 284 Hubert st., Montreal.
G. F. Maitland, Esq. Stratford, Ont.
Geo Ley, Esq. Uxbeng, Ont.
Mrs Evans, Soil and street, Toronto, Ont.
C. P. Rees, Esq, 118 Jarvis Street, Toronto.
T. J. McFadden, Esq. 55 Peter St., Toronto.
S. C. Kanady, Esq, 137 Carleton St., Toronto.
Mrs Cann, Englington, Ont.
Arthur Richardson, Esq, Luton P. O. Ont.
John Nattrass, Esq, Vaughan, Ont.
Dr. W. T. Erith, London, Ont.
Miss H. M. Spencer, Paris, Ont.
John Ingles, Esq, Bleury Street, Montreal.
T. H. Christmas, Esq, Etna Ins., Montreal.
N. macphee, Esq, Dalkeith, Ont.
Wm. Manders, 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.
J. M. T. Hannam, Esq, Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs John Wilkinson, Whitby, Ont.
W. H. Mitchell, Esq, 198 St James St., Montl.
J. J. Hannan, Esq, 303, Notre Dame St., do.
F. Lapointe, Esq, St George St., Montreal.
O. P. Robert, Esq., Lachine.
J. A. Harte, Esq., 400 Notre Dame st., Montl.
E. Cox, Esq, 361 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. 34tw

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 preferentail support of the Canadian public.
WILLIAM HAY, Agent,
42y Lachute, P. Q.

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	63 "
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 halfcolumn, 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.

Brown's Household Panacea.
Win-low's Soothing Syrup.
Harveys anti-bilious pills
Brown's worm lozenges.
Sewing Machine—C. T. Wales, & Co.,
H. Hallett Portland Maine.
George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.
True & Co. Augusta, Main.
Seance Musicale, Victoria Hall.

LOCAL.

MR. W. J. CHRISTIE, teller of the Bank of Ottawa, was in town last week.

THE Lachute College Buildings are to be enlarged, to make room for the increased attendance of Students.

PERSONAL.—Mr. John S. Robinson, is on a visit to Lachute, after a years' absence in Hamilton.

SEVERAL Stone Masons from Montreal and other places, are at work at Messrs. Hamelin & Ayres' new factory building.

A FARMERS' CLUB.—There is some talk of organizing a Farmers' Club for the purpose of promoting the interests of improved stock for this County.

THE RIVER.—The water has for the past week been nearly as high as in the fall or spring and very muddy, indicating that heavy rain has fallen in the north.

NEW STREET OPENED UP.—We notice that Mayor Barron has fenced a new street to run South of the Railway track from the West End to Bethany Road.

NEW BUILDING.—We notice Messrs. McOuatt & McRae have commenced building a new residence near their foundry, upon the new street above referred to.

IF you want bargains go to Bertrand. He is selling off haying tools at cost price. Boots and shoes at a discount of ten per cent., and dry goods and every thing else equally low.

PERSONAL.—We had a visit from Mr. Jones, Fish Inspector for this County, who informs us that all the streams on which Mills are situated, are kept clear of saw dust and other mill refuse.

RAILWAY BONUS.—We notice the Joly Government is determined to make Lachute pay its bonus. The Depot being built in the center the conditions are said to be complied with.

PROFESSOR J. B. LÉFAIVRE has opened his academy over the shop of Mr. Gobielle, Watchmaker, where, the branches of an English, French, and Latin Education, are taught. Also the Piano.—[ADVT. No 48.

"I say Ned, won't you pay the treat at Roderigue's, and we'll have our names in the *Advertiser* as arrivals?"

"No, Jack, I would not disgrace my name by having it appear in that paper."

NOT for twenty years has the Lachute Grist Mill been without a grist coming to it, upon any regular working day, till last Tuesday, when it is supposed the fine hay day kept the people all so busy that no grist was seen at the mill.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.—A large city like New York, which attracts the attention of the whole world, may not be much known to some of our readers, so we have arranged for a series of descriptive letters, the first appearing in this issue.

LIVELY COMPETITION IN FLOUR.—There has been going on for some weeks an interesting competition in the flour trade at Lachute. The store of the "Two Bobs," as it is called, has all it can do to maintain its central attractions.

COMMITTED.—Thos. Palliser Esq., J. P., committed a Mr. Hyde and a Mr. Scott, to stand their trial at St. Scholastique, at the next term of Court. Their offence was something connected with the Calumet Spool Factory seizure, in which several persons have found trouble.

A BON-FIRE. NO.—Some of the Grits thought, of course, the Conservatives here would have a great bon-fire to celebrate the dismissal of Letellier, but they were mistaken. There was no intention to follow the gloating example which is delighted in by the Rouges upon every victory gained.

THE ADVANTAGE OF ADVERTISING IN "THE WATCHMAN."—The Merchants that advertise in this paper are all doing a thriving business. This speaks well for the growing popularity of our paper, and should be an inducement to others to make their business known through its columns.

FALSE RUMOUR.—There was a rumour on Saturday evening last, that a large number of persons up town, were seriously indisposed. So much so, that the physician's services were needed in several houses, but upon enquiry it was ascertained that it was nothing more that a severe shock of the nervous system, caused by the news of the dismissal of Letellier.

CONCERT IN VICTORIA HALL.—Mmme. Waters the well-known and highly-appreciated Cantatrix of Montreal, gives a concert in Victoria Hall, in aid of the R. C. Church of Lachute. A number of talented ladies and gentlemen from the City, Lachute and other places will take part in it. We are sure that such a treat will be thoroughly appreciated by our citizens. It is an opportunity of hearing first-class musicians (Mmme. Waters being a renowned Canadian artist) such as is not often had outside of Montreal. Give her a bumper house.—See Advertisment.

IT is the duty of every person to look sharply after his own interests—always buy good articles and those as cheap as possible. When you require a thoroughly good sewing machine, one which is of simple contruction, one which makes little or no noise and which is adapted to every kind of tailoring and family work, ask for the "Wanzer F." This machine is now in large demand in Canada and Europe. A cordial invitation is offered to intending purchasers, to inspect them personally, before making a selection. Messrs. C. Wales & Co., St. Andrews, will take pleasure in showing the machines to all who call. See advertisement.

OLIVET DIVISION SONS OF TEMPERANCE No. 114 held its regular meeting on Tuesday evening, Bro. James Fish W. P. in the chair, for the season of the year the attendance was excellent and a very pleasant evening was spent. The Division was favored with a visit from Bro John Robertson, formerly of Lachute but now of Hamilton, Ont., who gave a very interesting account of the workings of a new Temperance movement called the Hamilton Reform club, which has met with great success so far. After the regular business had been disposed of a very excellent programme consisting of songs music and reading by the sisters and brethern present was ably rendered. The Division was also favoured with a visit from members of Victoria Division, who gave their assistance to the programme, adding greatly to the pleasure and profitableness of the meeting. Absent members and visiting brethern are cordially invited to attend the meeting next Tuesday evening as a treat is expected.—*Com.*

A PEN WORTH RECOMMENDING.—We have been favored with samples of the celebrated Spencerian Double Elastic Steel Pens, and after trying them feel justified in highly commending them to our readers. They are made of the best steel, and by the most expert workmen in England and have a national reputation for certain desirable qualities which no other pens seem to have attained in so great perfection, among which are uniform evenness of point, durability, flexibility, and quill action. It is thus quite natural that the Spencerian should be preferred and used by professional penmen, in business colleges, counting-rooms, government offices, public schools, and largely throughout the country. Indeed, so popular have they become, that of the "Number One" alone, as many as eight millions are sold annually in the United States. The Spencerian Pens may be had, as a rule, from any dealer; but, when not thus obtainable, the agents, Messrs. Alexander Buntin & Co., 345 St. Paul Street, Montreal, will send for trial, samples of each of the twenty numbers on receipt of twenty cents.

NEW YORK LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, July 21st, 1879.

This communication with more that may follow, concerning New York and vicinity is cordially submitted. To write for any journal from this city requires on the part of the correspondent the ability to condense, simply because the history of such a great metropolis for one week or even twenty-four hours, when submitted to the press would exceed the compass of journalistic capacity.

Many of your readers have considerable familiarity with New York life, but to those who have not had the privilege of travelling, a few remarks concerning the magnitude of this city, its streets, wharves, &c., may not be without interest.

New York is built upon Manhattan Island, which is nearly triangular in form. On the west side of the city flows the Hudson. On the East the East River, the former separating it from Jersey, the latter from Long Island, upon which the beautiful city of Brooklyn is built. The Harlim River bounds the Northern part of the Island. The streets of the Southern, or that portion of the city which was built first exhibit very little system, but when you travel Northwards from the Battery about two miles you are impressed with the uniformity that is everywhere manifest.

From the point alluded to above, there runs lengthwise with the island twelve avenues, named respectively first, second &c., each of which are one hundred feet wide. Between these are others of not such length. Crossing these are streets which are named likewise, first, second, and so on, up nearly to two hundred, each of these being 60 feet wide, some of them, however, are more.

Broadway, the world renowned thoroughfare, does not run parallel with any of these, but intersects the above mentioned avenues at an angle of about twenty degrees and extends the entire length of the city, which is ten miles more or less. To conclude its dimensions, we have but to give its width, which varies from one and a half to five miles. There you have an idea of a city which gives shelter and employment to nearly two million of people. On each of the avenues and on some of the streets, are lines of street cars, over which every minute a car is drawn. The estimated passengers of these roads for one year, has been put down at two hundred millions, but even this mode of travelling, combined with other conveyances such as stages, and cabs was found to be inadequate to the amount of travelling desired by the public. Within a year or two on the principal avenues have been erected elevated railroads, upon which trains are run by steam every one and a half or two minutes, which start, go and stop with a rapidity that seems almost incredible. Over these roads, which are in some places forty feet high are hurled thousands of passengers every hour with safety to their destination.

Around this island city, about one hundred and fifty piers are built, which extend several hundred yards into the water, alongside of which are cabled vessels from every seaport in the world, loading and discharging with remarkable haste. The masts of these vessels as they stretch for miles along the wharf, have the appearance of an immense forest.

A great number of ferries connect this city with Brooklyn, Jersey and other places. These accommodate annually one hundred millions of passengers.

Trusting that some of your readers will, by this time, begin to have an idea of the vastness of this modern metropolis, the writer now begs leave to reserve other topics of importance for future consideration.

Yours, etc.,

GRAPHO.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

TORONTO.

There were 11 marriages, 42 births and 39 deaths registered at the City Clerk's office last week.

On Monday morning Mr Turner, a tax collector, found 6 ounces of dynamite on the roof of his house. Mr. Turner is of opinion that the explosive was put there with felonious intent.

Archbishop Lynch left here on Monday afternoon *en route* for Rome, via New York. A large crowd visited the wharf to wish his Grace farewell.

Col. Lovell, Royal Engineers; Col. Strange R. E.; Lt. Henry, R. E.; Captain Fulton, R. E., Halifax; Capt. H. Bombay, England, are in town. They are on their way to British Columbia to inspect the military steres and defences.

As Dr. Allan was walking on Church st., last Monday night, he was met by a man who demanded his money; the Doctor who is a very old man, said that he had no money when the man knocked him down, by striking him on the head with a revolver. It was some time before the doctor recovered. The would-be thief escaped.

Barnum's circus did 'an immense business here on the 23rd, over 17,000 people attending the two performances.

The Government will not bear any of the expenses of the volunteers who visit this city from a distance to attend the review in September.

The Canadian Society will meet at Niagara on the 17th September, to commemorate the sitting of the first Parliament of Canada in that town in 1792.

OTTAWA.

Sir John Macdonald, it is expected, will be away about six weeks.

The Hon. Mr. Aikens will act as Minister of the Interior during Sir John Macdonald's absence in England.

Mr. Ira Morgan, M. P. P., has had two of his ribs and collar bone broken by a runaway accident, and now lies in a low condition; nevertheless hopes are entertained of his speedy recovery.

Miss Ada Richmond, a spiritualist, gave a performance in the Opera House last Sunday evening. The performance proved to be such a fraud that the audience indulged in hearty hissing at the close.

The excitement in regard to the Letellier matter has completely died out, and there is a general feeling of satisfaction that the question at last has been definately settled, notwithstanding Opposition bluff and bluster.

It is understood that the question of using muskeg fillings on section A, in place of all earth, has been compromised between the contractors and the Government, the latter requiring that where muskeg filling is used, it shall be first thoroughly drained, and afterward covered with at least 18 inches of earth.

Mr. Joseph Tassie, M. P., has assumed the editorship of the *Gazette d'Ottawa*.

A letter dated the 23rd of July, from Thunder Bay, states that the men working on several of the C. P. R. contracts are on strike against a proposed reduction of wages from $1.50 to $1.25.

Work on the New buildings on the Exhibition grounds is being rapidly pushed forward. The city Engineer has adopted the rule of giving none but resident laborers employment.

Hon. Mr. Langevin, being senor Minister in the city, will take precedence. This will dispose of all previous rumors as to who will run the Government machinery during the absence of the Premier.

The exhibit of Manitoba products at the approaching Dominion Exhibition, promises to be very imposing.

Mr. F. Clemow, County Master of Carleton, entertained the Orange delegates at dinner at the Union House.

MONTREAL.

During last week, 10,500 sheep arrived in Montreal for shipment to Great Britain.

The Montreal *Gazette* says:—Sir Alexander Galt goes home to renew the negotiations in which he was engaged last winter for better trade relations between Canada and certain European countries and the West Indies.

A special general meeting of the Montreal Corn Exchange will be held on Monday, 4th August, at noon, for the purpose of electing a representative to the Board of Harbor Commissioners.

On Tuesday morning the Quebec train brought up as freight the body of a young whale packed in ice, in course of transhipment to New York. It was, of course, the object of considerable curosity.

A Clerk named Pierre Gervais, employed at 304 Craig street, had his ancle fractured in a playful scuffle with a barkeeper, Louis Hetu. He was taken to the General Hospital and the injured limb set by Docter Bell.

Mr. John Watson, Jr., of 370 Paul street, has presented to Col. Lablanche for competion by members of the Montreal Swimming Club a massive silver goblet, richly carved and bearing in *alto relievo* the figure of a man in the act of swimming. This handsome prize will no doubt excite a keen contest.

QUEBEC.

"B" Battery has been under arms night and day since M. Letellier's dismissal, the authorities fearing a disturbance, but up to the present time everything has gone on quietly.

During an interview between the Premier and Lieutenant Governor Robitaille, the latter promised M. Joly his utmost assistance.

M. Joly it is said has been advised by M. Letellier not to resign.

Lieutenant Governor Robitaille has appointed as his A.D.C. Capt. Sheppard of B. Battery.

It is stated that the local Government has consulted Mr. Walter Shanley with reference to the proposed lease of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, and that that gentleman has expressed his conviction that the Government would commit a wrong by refusing the offer of $20,000 per annum. Mr Shanley is now engaged in drawing up a formal report upon the matter which will probably be given to the public.

It is said that the Federal Government intend to erect at Levis at no distant date, important workshops and freight and passenger sheds for the Intercolonial Railway.

The outward bound S. S. "Brooklyn" which sailed on Monday for Liverpool, took on board at Levis the large number of 3,313 sheep and 180 head of cattle, all coming principally from Western Canada. They were inspected by Mr. Couture, the veterinary quarantine officer at Levis, who found them all in splendid condition.

His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille on Monday took formal possession of the office in Government House on St. Louis street. On the fact becoming known, a number of gentlemen of the city hastened to pay their respects to the newly appointed head of the Executive for the Province, the Hon. Mr. Joly and his colleges in the Ministry, Lieut-Colonel Montizambert, and other well-known citizens being amongst the number. His Honor and Mrs. Robitaille intend to remain at the St. Louis Hotel until they take up their residence at Spencer Wood.

His Excellency and Her Royal Highness will leave Quebec on Tuesday next and arrive in St. John, N. B., on Wednesday, the 6th of August.

A serious fight took place on the race-course between the Irish laborers of Cap Blanc and the French of St. Rochs. It is believed it originated from an old grudge connected with some of their meetings. Several men were badly bruised with stones. One McCaulay who was so seriously injured that he had to be removed to the hospital. The doctors who are attending him have very little hopes of his recovery. It is rumored that another affray is likely to follow this one. One Morris Settehas been arrested.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

ROXABET, N. C., July 24th.—During the terrible wind storm of Monday, the house of Mrs. Adelade Burton was blown down, and the lady covered with the *debris*. She was finally taken out apparently dead, and preparations were made yesterday afternoon for her burial. After the burial sermon, as the casket was being removed to the hearse she raised up and asked what this all meant. Her sudden revival created consternation as well as joy, and it was found she had only been in a trance. She is now perfectly well and in a few hours was superintending the workmen clearing away her wrecked dwelling.

FOREIGN.

The Prince of Bulgaria has been obliged to demand the immediate recall of the Bashi-Bazouks, who are pillaging and assassinating in Bulgaria.

Mr. Gladstone has a long article in the *Nineteenth Century*, an indictment of the Government's policy, and published in view of the approaching general elections.

"VEGETINE,"

I will try VEGETINE.
HE DID
AND WAS CURED.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 16, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir.—I wish to give you this testimony that you may know, and let others know, what Vegetine has done for me. About two years ago a small sore came on my leg; it soon became a large Ulcer, so troublesome that I consulted the doctor, but I got no relief, growing worse from day to day. I suffered terribly; I could not rest day or night; I was so reduced my friends thought I would never recover. I consulted a doctor at Columbus, I followed his advice; it did no good. I can truly say I was discouraged. At this time I was looking over my newspaper I saw your advertisement of Vegetine, the "Great Blood Purifier" for cleansing the blood from all impurities, curing Humors, Ulcers, &c. I said to my family, I will try some of the Vegetine. Before I had used the first bottle I began to feel better. I made up my mind I had got the right medicine at last. I could now sleep well at nights. I continued taking Vegetine. I took thirteen bottles. My health is good. The Ulcer is gone, and I am able to attend to business. I paid about four hundred dollars for medicine and doctors before I bought the Vegetine. I have recommended Vegetne to others with good success. I always keep a bottle of it in the house now. It is a most excellent medicine.

Very respectfully yours,
F. ANTHONI.

Mr. Anthoni is one of the pioneers of Delaware, O. He settled here in 1831. He is a wealthy gentleman, of the firm of F. Anthoni & Sons. Mr. Anthoni is extensively known especially among the Germans. He is well known in Cincinnati. He is respected by all.

IMPURE BLOOD.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases; such as saltrheum, ringworm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers and pimples. In this condition of the blood try VEGETINE, and cure these affections. As a blood purifier it has no equal. Its effects are wonderful.

VEGETINE
Cured Her.

DORCHESTER, MASS., June 11.

DR. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I feel it my duty to say one word in ragard to the great benefit I have received from the use of one of the greatest wonders of the World; it is your Vegetine. I have been one of the greatest sufferers for the last eight years that ever could be living. I do sincerely thank my God and your Vegetine for the relief I have got. The *Rheumatism* has pained me to such an extent, that my feet broke out in sores. For the last three years I have not been able to walk; now I can walk and sleep, and do my work as well as ever I did, and I must say I owe it all to your blood purifier, Vegetine.

MARGERY WELLS.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

VEGETINE
is better than any
MEDICINE.

HENDERSON, KY., Dec 1877.

I have used H. R. Stevens' Vegetine, and like it better than any medicine I have used for purifying the blood. One bottle of Vegetine accomplished more good than all other medicines I have taken.

THOS. LYNE,
Henderson, Ky.

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks and herbs, it is very pleasant to take: every child likes it.

VEGETINE.
Recommended by
M. D.'s

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ:

Dear Sir.—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

A. B. DE FIEST, M. D.
Hazleton, Ind.

VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

46—1m

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 43y1

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,
16-12y1: 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 on 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

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. 39y1.

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 BARGAINS

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

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.

GRAHAM'S Pain Eradicator!

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

Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Spinal Complaints, Pains in the Chest, Side and Back,
Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt Rhuem, 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 in 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.

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 ROBINSON.

Lakefield, March 5, 1879 27tf.

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.

Burial Notice.

PARTIES WANTING GRAVES DUG, by leaving their order at Mr. Charles Gilpen's Coffin Store, East End, Lachute, will be immediately attended to.

LADIES COLUMN.

Forget Me Not.

"Forget me not," in accents mild
My mother says, "beloved child.
Forget me not when far away
Amidst a thoughtless world you stray.
Forget me not when fools would win
Your footsteps to the paths of sin.
Forget me not when urged to wrong
By passions and temptations strong.
Forget me not when pleasure's snare
Would lead you from the house of prayer.
Forget me not in feeble age,
But let me then your thoughts engage,
And think my child how fondly I
Watched o'er your helpless infancy.
Forget me not when death shall close
These eyelids in their last repose,
And evening breezes softly wave
The grass upon thy mother's grave.
Oh! then, whatever thy age and lot
May be, my child, forget me not."

FASHION NOTES.

The newest cuffs and collars have the entire outside of solid colored gingham, pink, blue, or buff, while the inside is of white linen, with the rolling corners handsomely embroidered in the color of the gingham.

Another suit of plain, pale blue linen is trimmed with bands of Breton embroidery in bright red, yellow, and pale blue on a dark blue surface. The corsage is cuirass shaped, pointed back and front, and the tight coat sleeves have cuffs of the same. The overskirt is trimmed with the same embroidered bands, and is looped *en panier* diagonally over a pale blue short skirt, finished around the bottom with two narrow pleated flounces, bound with red and headed with one row of the Breton embroidery.

A quiet, Quakerlike suit of dove-colored lawn is especially pleasing, with its narrow bands of printed lawn in jardinier effects. It has a deep flounce, around the bottom, and a polonaise looped back with bouffant paniers and back draperies, a square-necked corsage, half long sleeves, with upturned cuffs and ruffles of lace below the same. Decorated with knots of bright jardiniere ribbons, this suit is at once quiet, effective, and yet thoroughly Louis XV. in its style.

Among other lawn-tennis costumes are some ready-made suits of unbleached muslin trimmed with broad bands of dazzling bandana plaid, that are priced only $5. The skirts are short, as are the half-tight jackets. There are deep, wide, kilt-pleated flounces, edged with bandana, and headed with a half-yard-wide bias band of the same, and a bouffant scarf drapery of the muslin, trimmed with bandana, disposed gracefully around the hips and forming the back draperies, falling from under the short half-tight jacket. The hats intended for wear with these suits are Gainsboroughs of coarse straw, trimmed with bandana. The parasols are of muslin, trimmed and lined with bandana, or of bandana lined with muslin.

The parasol, when closed, should be carried in folded arms, with the handle up.

Black and white poppies are stylish decorations for coarse straw hats.

Travelling bonnets and hats should be simple, and never trimmed with flowers.

The most elegant evening dresses have buttons of silver filagree set with large imitation amethysts and topazes.

French dressmakers have a new dress effect in color, produced by combining corn and gold color, which they call *nauné blé*.

The most fashionable women dress their hair very plain this season, the classic twist in the back being preferred even for full dress.

Small round gilt or silver buttons make the prettiest trimming for navy blue Pinafore dresses. They are used in the greatest profusion on all parts of the suit.

The train should be carried, when raised in walking, in the right hand, and brought round in front.

Short sleeveless jackets of black satin, trimmed with jet fringes, are worn with light summer toilets.

Some American corsets shipped to Mexico were supposed to be saddles of a new kind, and were returned as not giving satisfaction.

Gloves with thirty-two buttons are being worn in Paris for full dress; those with eighteen buttons being considered fit only for demi-toilet. The husbands exclaim demi when they have to pay.

SOLOMONIC GUTSHOT IS OF ALL HIS GLORY.

On Monday, June 30, it was present at the gathering for the Oxford and Cambridge match at Lord's Cricket Ground, and think the costumes worn for the occasion even surpassed last year's in variety and elegance. Pompadour confections were in the ascendant; scarlet jupons with chintz upper skirts, white grounds and colored patterns were most general. Sky-blue and rose-pinks were a good deal worn, and I observed a few of the dark blue and green intermixed most harmoniously. Bibs, yokes and puffed sleeves are much in voque. Polo bonnets are gaining ground. One lady I observed wore a most remarkable costume of black silk, with gold bows of ribbon arranged down the front, gold sunshade and gold oranges on the bonnet. Another was arrayed in a complete robe of claret velvet and bonnet to match; both the wearer and her toilet were radiant. A third was in a sage-green satin, with pale-green lace fichu with chenille flowers embroidered over it. My eye also lit on a remarkable vision attired in a maroon satin with a broad band of gold on the front of the jacket and continued down the skirt. I noticed a dead green under a satin petticoat with a brocaded gold, rose and green sack let in at the back. White is not so fashionable as last year, nevertheless I observed two or three muslin costumes with white lace flounces, which looked well.

Miss Susan King is a Maine woman who has amassed a fortune of half a million of dollars by the sale of tripe in the city of Boston. That was her foundation stone to fortune; investing the money derived from this in real estate in New York, she has gradually but surely built up a large business. She was a poor girl and made this by her own clear brain and individual exertions.

"Cannot something be done to prevent young ladies from being insulted on our streets at night?" asks a Cincinnatti paper, and the Bristol *Herald* answers: "There can. What have the girl's mother tuck her in her little bed about 8 o'clock in the evening and lock the door on her."

A Massachusetts woman was so jealous of her husband's first wife that when he died she refused to allow him to be buried beside her. She remarked to the undertaker at the funeral, "I ain't a-goin' to have that woman a-leanin' on Jim's arm at the resurrection-day, if I can help it, you bet."

There is no use in trying to put anything out of the reach of the baby. We hung our hat on a gas bracket that took our tiptoes reach, and in less than ten minutes he was making a drachier chowder in it on the floor. The little rascal flew up and got it, we suppose. His mother calls him an "angel," and of course he's got wings.

A word to the wise is sufficient. A minister made an interminable call upon a lady of his acquaintance. Her little daughter, who was present, grew weary of his conversation, and whispered in an audible tone, "Didn't he bring his amen with him.

Exchange: Cincinnatti has a society for the promotion of marriage, and it has a grand pic-nic under way. This is wise, for a pic-nic, if anything, will make people long for the comforts of a home.

Lady E. Duncan was an heiress, and Sir W. Duncan was her physician during her illness. One day she told him she had made up her mind to marry, and urged him to name the name of the fortunate chosen one, she bade him go home and open the Bible, giving him chapter and verse, and he would find out. He did so, and read what Nathan said unto David, "Thou art the man."

"A few evenings ago," says *Vanity Fair*, "Lord Sydney, Lord Salisbury, Lord Dufferin and Lord Hartington were assembled together, when they were asked by a lady which of them has told the greatest number of lies in their life. Lord Sydney at once replied that he had never told any, upon which Lord Salisbury remarked reflectively that it was his and Dufferin's trade to tell lies. The lady then said, 'Count Schouvaloff declares that he never told a lie in his life.' Upon this Lord Hartington observed solemnly, 'Ah! he has never yet grasped the meaning of the word!'"

When Benjamin Franklin was an editor he was in the habit of writing to the young ladies who sent in poetry, saying in honeyed language that owing to the crowded state of his columns, etc., but he would endeavour to circulate their productions in manuscript. And then he tied the poems to the tail of his kite for "bobs."

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.)

LIZZIE BLAKE.—A TRUE STORY

BY MARY A. ROE.

Lizzie Blake was a remarkably handsome young girl, who was the unrivalled belle of a large New England Town. Among her intimate friends was a young physician, who noticed her frequent indulgence in the wines offered at social gatherings and remonstrated with her on the danger of forming such habits, and the evil influence she was exerting upon the young men by whom she was surrounded. But she carelessly laughed at his scruples, and affirmed that for herself there was no danger, and if weak young men were foolish enough to run to excess, that was no reason why she should refuse to conform to the customs of society, and turn a party into a temperance lecture, as he always seemed inclined to do.

Finding his efforts to check her course without avail, he ceased to try to influence her, save by the power of example.

In a short time she married a wealthy New York broker, and came to live in a luxurious home on the avenue. For several years frequent mention was made in the city papers of her elegant appearance at fashionable gatherings. Then her husband met with heavy reverses, which soon caused his death, and Lizzie dropped out of the circle where she had so long held sway.

Her early friend, the physician, often wondered what had become of her, but could learn nothing from those who had formerly known her.

One day, having been called by business to New York, as he was passing through one of the streets near the East River, he saw a man in the door of a basement liquor and oyster saloon, rudely trying to draw a shawl from the shoulders of a dirty, tattered woman, who was crying in a shrill, maudlin voice, "You shall not have my shawl. It's real India, and it's all I've got left."

There was a tone in the voice that he recognized, and stepping down in front of the speaker, he exclaimed in amazement, "Why Lizzie Blake! have you come to this!"

She instantly remembered him, and a deep flush of shame for a few moments covered her face, as she strove to draw the poor remnants of her once costly shawl over the ragged sleeves that exposed her still beautiful arms.

"What right have you to take her shawl!" said the physician to the saloon-keeper.

"She keeps coming here every day for drink, and has already a long unpaid score, so I thought I'd try that way to drive her off," replied the man sullenly.

"I'm hungry and thirsty. This man has had all my money, and now he won't give me one little drink, though I'm perishing for it. But I can't let him have my shawl," she said in the same whining voice, as she sunk back into utter forgetfulness of all save her degraded appetite.

"Come with me, and I'll take you where you will have good wholesome food," said the physician, striving to make his pity overcome his disgust for the loathsome creature his early friend had now become.

"Will you give me a drop of whiskey too?" she asked eagerly.

"No, no; they will teach you how to do without it."

"It's too late I tell you I can't do without it. Here, man, you may have my shawl if you'll give me one more good, generous drink."

But the physician continued to plead with her to leave those haunts and go where she would have care and shelter. He appealed to every impulse he thought that would move her, but she looked at him only with a stolid apathy that suddenly changed to eager desire, as she said, Now Charlie, give me fifty dollars for old friendship sake, and I won't trouble you or your temperance retreat."

"Yer see, sir, it's no use. When women takes to drinkin' an' gits down so low, yer can't save 'em," said the man, turning back to his saloon.

The physician followed him in, and handing him some money, said sadly, "I knew that woman when she was rich and beautiful—the belle of the town where we both lived. I see that I cannot influence her. Use that money as far as you can to satisfy her hunger, and not for whiskey."

The man seemed touched, and promised to do his best for her. The physician went out, leaving her eating at one of the wooden tables in the dark basement, and never saw or heard of her again.

She doubtless soon filled a nameless pauper's grave.—*American Messenger.*

"Papa," asked a six year old boy, 'do potatoe bugs go to heaven.' 'Why, no, my child; what on earth possessed you to ask that silly question?' 'Well, Ned Tumbler sent his potatoe bugs to the Devil, and I thought surely the good ones might be saved.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEVERE STORM IN IRELAND.—A terrific thunder storm occurred in the vicinity of Portadown, Ulster, on Sunday, destroying thousands of acres of corn, potatoes, and hay.

—The steamer *Mosel* brought over to New York on Saturday 600 steerage passengers, mostly Russians. The Russians represent over $400,000. Sixty families have 213 children. They are a remarkably fine looking class.

A GENTLEMAN from Manitoba, says a *Globe* correspondent, states that already this year, nearly half a million acres of land have been taken up in the Praire Province, as compared with 150,000 acres during a similar period last year.

—A soldier went into a shop in Brighton to purchase some trifling article, and observing some red herring on the counter, asked what they were. To which the shopkeeper replied, "Soldiers, my friend!" "Are they so?" rejoined the son of Mars. "Then I'll take them as deserters," and walked off with his prisoners, to the great amusement of the by-standers, and the chagrin of the witty tradesman.

—It is rumoured that Pierce Nagle, the informer, has been murdered in London. Nagle was the chief informer during the Fenian disturbances in 1865. He had served in the army and was employed by the Cork Fenians as drill instructer. In this way he obtained copies of the muster-rolls, and an intimate acquaintance with the operations of the Brotherhood both in Cork and Dublin. It was upon the information he communicated to the police that the famous simultaneous raid was made upon the leading Fenians in those two cities, and he was the principal witness for the Crown at their trial. It was given out that he had been sent to Australia out of harm's way, but in 1869 he was seen in Bray near Dublin, and an unsuccessful attempt was made on his life.

—Earnest Seyd, in a lecture before the London Society of Arts, estimated the wealth of England at $31,240,000,000. He said:—"Were the division of all this wealth of ours more equal, to the ultimate benefit of the richer classes, as would prove to be the case, and were general education higher, England would certainly contain the happiest population on the face of the earth. There is scarcely *one dollar* of this enormous wealth in the possession of the working classes, whose labor produced every cent of it."

—It is related that some one said to Tom King, the comedian, that feeling upon the stage was everything, and that Garrick displayed it in an eminent degree, and suffered more from its effects than any one else. "Pooh!" said King, "I played in 'Lear' with him one night, and when the house was drowned in tears, he turned to me with his tongue in his cheek and whispered, "Egad, Tom, I think it'll do."

—Rev. John Reed, pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Hoboken, has been asked to resign, because he lacked eloquence and magnetism, and in consequence, the church did not prosper.

NEW YORK, July 22.—There is considerable excitement here over the announcement that the Jews will be excluded from Manhattan Beach. Austin Corbin, President of the Company, owning the hotel and railroad, was waited on by many prominent Hebrews today, but will not retract. Levy, the cornetist at Manhattan Beach, is a Jew. In an interview, he is emphatic in opposing prohibitory regulations, and says all the great composers were Jews, and that nothing should be done to keep Beaconsfield away from the Beach. Many prominent Hebrews were interviewed, and denounce bitterly the action of the Beach company, as a revival of the prejudice excited by similar action by Judge Hilton at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga.

SPURGEON ON TALMAGE.—Mr. Talmage's discourses lay hold of my inmost soul. The Lord is with this mighty man of valor. So may he ever be till the campaign closes with victory. I am indeed glad of his voice. It cheers me intensely. He loves the gospel and believes in something, which some preachers hardly do. There are those about who use the old labels, but the articles are not the same. May the Lord win armies of souls to Jesus by this man. I am astonished when God blesses me, but somehow I should not be much surprised if he blessed this man.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE of England is now in session. The President is Rev. Jas. H. Rigg, D. D. The secretary is Rev. M. C. Osborn The Conference represents 2,132 ministers, 14,600 local preachers and 400,826 members. It has 6,476 chapels. It maintains a fine college at Richmond with 14 professors, 4 tutors, and 2 training institutions at Westminster and another at Battersea. A fraternal greeting from American Wesleyans was presented at the Conference, and was affectionately answered. A resolution condemning the practice of raising money for Church purposes by bazaars and raffles was adopted by the Conference.

Ludicrous Scene at a Dance.

A ludicrous affair happened at the town of Wells, ten miles from Sparta, last Friday night. There was a dance given in a large barn, and over a hundred persons were present. During the evening lemonade was served, and in a short time all who partook of it were seized with vomiting. They rushed out of doors into the bushes, leaned against barrels, lay across the waggon tongues, got into buggies, and held their heads over the boxes. Young fellows held their girl's heads one way and their own heads the other way, and it was a concert of 'Ye-up' till 5 o'clock in the morning; when a doctor arrived from Sparta, and stopped it. Tartar emetic had been put in the lemonade by mistake, instead of tartaric acid.—*Milwaukee Sun.*

An Unfortunate Farmer.

Acton, Ont., July 12.—An accident occurred here Thursday night, which will probably prove fatal. A man named Wm. Plummer, a farmer was returning from Guelph late at night, when it is supposed his horse ran away, throwing him out of his waggon. He had his spine and shoulder blade broken by the fall. He fell out of his waggon opposite the house of a man named Grindel. Grindel's dog was the first to find Plummer, and commenced barking Grindel and his son hearing the dog making a noise, took a shot-gun and went out to the road fence. They saw the dog running around something in the road, and without ascertaining what it was, but supposing it to be some wild animal, the father foolishly ordered the son to shoot it. The son fired at Plummer's white collar, which was all that could be seen in the dark. The shot entered Plummer's neck and shoulder, inflicting an ugly wound. After the son had fired they had courage to go out to the road and see what they had shot. When they found Plummer they took him to their house and sent for some neighbors and Dr. McCullough of Rockwood. Dr. McCullough sent for Drs. S. Keating and Clark, of Guelph, and together they extracted about fifty grains of shot from Plummer's neck. The doctors have very slight hopes of his recovery.

The Dangers of Paris Green.

A FARMER'S FAMILY POISONED.

A family named Ouillette, residing on a farm near the Toll Gate, at the Deep Cut, were poisoned last week by eating pork from an animal that had broken into the garden and fed on potatoe vines upon which Paris green had been spread. Immediately after partaking of the dinner at which the pork was served, Mr. Ouillette was taken violently sick and suffered a great deal from the effects of the poison. He took an emetic which relieved him; the other members of the family took the emetic, but it was not so succesful in their case.—*Citizen.*

Terrible Storm at Smith's Falls.

A MAN KILLED AND 2 LITTLE GIRL INJUED BY LIGHTENING.

Smith's Falls, 23rd.—A terrific storm passed over this place at noon today. The lightening struck Mr. Dow.'s house, near the railway depot, doing considerable damage to the house and severely injuring a little girl.

A Mr. John Davis, living about three miles from the village, was instantly killed at his barn door, and the barn and stables burned to the ground.

ROYAL PATRONS.—The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught attended the *fete* and fancy fair at the Royal Albert Hall on the 7th for the benefit of the French Hospital and other benevolent institutions of London. It is estimated that £6,000 has already been realized.

A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.—It is rumoured that a very romantic marriage will soon be solemnised at Sitka. A wellknown and highly-respected sergeant of the marine corps is about to lead to the hymeneal alter the lovely and accomplished daughter of the Indian chief, "Sitka Jack." We understand that this is a case of love at first sight. The bride-elect having paddled along side the "Alaska" with her light canoe loaded with fish, the gallant sergent was immediately smitten and fascinated. The marriage ceremony will be performed by the Rev. W. J. Bent, bishop-elect to the Sitka Indians. The marine guard are invited to be present in full uniform and the steam launch has been fitted up to take the happy pair on a bridal trip to the North Pole to cool the ardor of their love. The bride will of course wear the inevitable black silk head-dress common to the higher class of Sitkan ladies. No cards. No pie. —*Alaska Herald.*

THE PRINCESS ALICE.—The cast for the monument to the Princess Alice—commissioned by the Queen of Mr. Boehm for the Mausoleum at Frogmore—promises well. The Princess lies as in sleep, her head thrown back on a high pillow supported on either side by little angels, the lower part of the figure being draped and swaithed by the heavy folds of a mantle bordered with ermine. With her left arm the Princess embraces her child, who is placed at her side, resting her head on her mother's breast, and extending her left hand to meet the caress of her mother's right hand. This group which is to be executed in marble, will be supported on a base enriched by a band of delicated Renaissance arabesque crowning the pedestal, which is divided by fluted pilasters into three compartments. The general effect of this part of the work will be much varied by the employment of coloured marbles.—*Academy*

A GOOD JOKE.—The tempest in a teapot about the Sixty-ninth semi-Fenian regiment coming over from New York to Montreal was the means of causing the Dominion Government to recall its permission to the Sixty-ninth and the Detroit Light Guards to enter Canadian territory with arms in their hands. But the Detroit Light Guards stole a march on the Government. They had been invited to Chatham on the 1st of July and to Chatham they went. The little international complication about landing with arms was shrewdly evaded by the Guards leaving their rifles aboard the boat and marching without them.—Then a squad of Chathamites nimbly mounted the deck and brought the guns off, placing each tenderly in the hands of its owner. Here is a hint that the Montreal friends of the alleged semi-Fenian regiment may possibly avail themselves of some other time. It recalls the old saying that there are more ways of killing a dog than choking him with butter.—*Telegram,*

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

DEMISSION DE

M. LETELLIER!

L'HON. DR. ROBITAILLE NOMMEA SA PLACE.

Le gouvernement a obtenu le consentement de Son Excellence the Gouverneur-Général pour la destitution de M. Letellier.

DÉPARTEMENT DU SECRÉTAIRE D'ÉTAT DU CANADA.

Il a plu à SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR GÉNÉRAL de faire la nomination suivante, savoir:—

OTTAWA, 25 juillet, 1879.

L'HONORABLE THÉODORE ROBITAILLE de la cité de Québec, membre du conseil Privé de la Reine pour le Canada; Lieutenant Gouverneur de la province de Quebec, vice l'honorable Luc Letellier de St. Just.

Que se passait-il pendant ce temps là a Spencer Wood?

M. Himsworth, greffier du Conseil Prive, se rendait au près de M. Letellier portant copie de l'ordre en conseil. Il se présente à Spencer Wood; M. Letellier était sur sa gâlerie avec MM. Larue et P. Casgrain, M.P. Le Greffier demande à voir le gouverneur, qui fait répondre qu'il est engagé. A bout de quelques minutes, même demande et même réponse. Enfin M. Himsworth après avoir attendu encore quelque temps, fait remettre le Papier Solennel à M. Letellier. Celui ci l'ouvre et fait une vilaine grimace, MM. Casgrain et Larue se précipitent sur la lettre et tous trois se regardèrent longtemps avec étonnement. On rapporte que le 2 Mars, M. Letellier disait à ses confidents: "J'aurais bien voulu voir la tête de mes ministres en lisant mon billet doux." Il sait maintenant quelle mine ils avaient.

Le Duc d'Argyll, un des hommes les plus éminents du parti libéral Anglais, que l'on disait en partie, opposé aux relationiales, a prédit dans une entrevue, qu'avant un demi siècle, la population du Canada, et ses revenus provenant de son agriculture et de ses mines, égaleraient la population et les revenus de toute la par ie des Etats-Unis, situés au Nord d'une ligne qui s'étendrait depuis New York jusqu'à San Francisco. Le Duc trouve ridicule l'idée de nous retrancher du Gouvernement Impérial, d'affaiblir nos institutions et de rectuire nos relations avec les traditions et les gloires de la Grande Bretagne. Il considère que la prospérité du Canada est moins apparent mais plus substantielle que celle des Etats-Unis. Il espère beaucoup des populations établies sur le terrains fertiles de la Rivière Rouge et de la Saskatchewan.

Une nouvelle raffinerie de sucre sera bientôt en opération à Montréal et fera affaire sous le nom de Ratlinerie de sucre du St. Laurent."

Le capital autorisé de cette compagnie est $400.000.

Un des principaux actionnaires déclare que l'ouverture de cette raffinerie est exclusivement due à la politique nationale.

La fièvre jaune continue a sévir à Memphis et dans d'autres villes du sud-Ouest. A Memphis, il y a eu treize nouveaux cas.

La protection a produit de bons fruits à Sherbrooke. Toutes les manufactures de ce centre sont en opération. La manufacture de lainages de M. Poton a des ordres pour plusieurs mois de travail. La circulation de l'argent a repris de l'activité et l'état des affaires s'est considérablement amélioré.

OTTAWA, 21.—Sir John Macdonald va certainement partir pour l'Angleterre, *vid* New York, cette semaine, probablement mercredi.

On donne comme certain que le contrat pour une section de cent milles de chemin de fer du Pacific Ouest de Winipeg, doit être divisé en quatre parts de vingt-cinq milles chacune, et que des soumissions seront demandées pour une autre section de cent milles.

LONDRES, 24.—Des télégrammes venant du Cap, annoncent que Lord Chelmsford a défait les Zoulous et que leurs pertes sont immenses. D'après le sens de ces dépêches la guerre serait véritablement finie. Les Zoulous étaient au nombre d'environ 20,000 hommes et ils ont combattus avec courage. Les troupes anglaises se sont formées en carré pour résister aux charges des ennemis. Ceux-ci ne purent entamer les carrés et alors ils furent mis en déroute et poursuivis par l'armée anglaise. Lord Chelmsford a brulé les villages Erménis détruits les *Krantz* fortifiés puis est rentré au camp le même soir. Les forces anglaises dans cette rencontre s'élevaient à 4,000 européens, 1,000 indigènes armés et à 12 pièces d'artillerie.

Vendredi dernier, le conseil de ville d'Ottawa a voté $6,000 pour l'agrandissement de l'exposition.

A Manitoba, de grands preparatifs se font déjà pour prendre part à la grande exhibition qui doit avoir lieu a Toronto l'automne prochain.

On dit qu'une rumeur court à Paris que ce ne sont pas les Zoulous qui ont tue le prince Napoleon, mais des agents politiques déguisés en Zoulous.

La sentence de mort contre Thickpenny d'Ottawa a été commuée par le gouvernmeur-général en emprisonnement pour la vie au pénitencier de Kingston.

Le gouvernement fédéral a reçu les soumissions pour la construction des maisons destinées a servir de gare sur l'embranchement du chemin de fer de Pembina.

TENTATIVE DE SUICIDE.—Un homme nomme Mivington a essaye de se suicider a Toronto en prenant une dose de laudanum. Il souffrait depuis quelque temps des effets.

On annonce de St. Petersbourg la publication d'un ordre de l'empereur qui donne aux gouverneurs generaux plein pouvoir de juger les prisonniers avant les cours militaires ou ordinaires.

Nursery Medicines.—We do not believe in dosing children with drugs and medicines from the time they arrive in the world till they are grown, as some do. We have found a little castor oil and a bottle of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer safe and sure remedies for all their little ills, and would not do without them.

Do not let your Prejudice Stand between your suffering child and the rest of that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, softens the gums, gives rest to the mother and health to the child.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England services are conducted in the Courthouse every Sabbath afternoon, at half past two 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. Farlong, 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 2:45 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 Methat, George Morrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G. Meikle.

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

Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future, the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 18th to the 23rd of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 24th 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 15th, 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 three courts of Queen's Bench (criminal side) and the superior Court. The former is held in January and July; the latter from 15th to 18th February, May and October.

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 p. m.

On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 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 2 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.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteil.

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. & 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.

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 Carilion 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.

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AND

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The Marvel of the age!

THE CALKINS CHAMPION WASHER

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

Agents wanted everywhere.

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

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WRITING PAPER,

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The most effecient remedy yet discoverd 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., 484 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—Capt. McNaughton's, Friday and Saturday Evenings, until further notice. CHARGES MODERATE. 51-tf.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1879. NO. 49

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 erchants 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.

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

DENTISTRY.

B. S. 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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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
61, 63 and 65 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. 63, Place Jacques-Cartier.
(Vis-a-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. 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

Business Notices.

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

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
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389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine cuttings and hour sacks paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 30y1.

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, 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 Labbie Mills.

A. G. McARTHUR.
Lachute, Jan. 3, 1879. 40y1.

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.

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Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.
Capital $1,000,000. Cov. 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

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.,
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Growing Old Gracefully.

Softly, oh! softly, the years have swept by thee,
Touching thee lightly with tenderest care;
Sorrow and care oft they often bring nigh thee;
Yet they have left thee but beauty to wear.
Growing old gracefully,
Gracefully, fair.

Far from the storms that are washing the ocean;
Nearer each day to the pleasant home light;
Far from the waves that are big with commotion;
Under full sail and the harbor in sight!
Growing old cheerfully,
Cheerful and bright.

Past all the winds that were adverse and chilling;
Past all the islands that lured thee to rest;
Past all the currents that wooed the unwilling,
Far from the port of the land of the blest.
Growing old peacefully;
Peaceful and blest.

Never a feeling of envy or sorrow,
Where the bright faces of children are seen,
Never a tear from their youth would'st thou borrow;
Thou dost remember what lieth between.
Growing old willingly,
Gladly, I ween!

Rich in experience that angels might covet;
Rich in a faith that has grown with thy years;
Rich in the love that grew from and above it;
Soothing thy sorrows and hushing thy fears.
Growing old wealthily;
Loving and dear.

Hearts at the sound of thy coming are lightened
Ready and willing thy hand to relieve;
Many a face at thy kind words has brightened
"It is more blessed to give than receive!"
Growing old happily;
Blest we believe.

—Boston Watchman and Reflector.

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER XI.

THE MOTHER STILL PROTECTS HER CHILD

The winter had passed rather drearily and unsatisfactorily to Saville. The garrison at Constitution Island was small, and the works on the fortifications advanced slowly. Although his education as an engineer had been superficial, he was satisfied that Colonel Roman's draughts and lines of defence were very defective, and that time and money were spent to little purpose. Moreover, his visits to the western shore, and his excursions after game, had shown him that the island was overlooked and commanded by more advantageous points. But his frank statements to this effect had not won him favor with his superior officers, who were ignorant and incompetent, and had more than humanity's average dislike for criticism. Moreover, Saville was so often faulty in the details of his profession, as to be frequently open to censure himself, and his prospects of promotion were not very flattering. He would have much preferred active service in the presence of the enemy; but such was the dearth of engineers that he was kept at labours much too peaceful for his fiery spirit.

But his nature was too sanguine and healthful for any continued morbid brooding, and he would soon throw off the burden of unhappy thoughts, and hope for better things.

Vera's quest of the surgeon had renewed his interest in one whose character seemed so unique that he felt quite a strong desire to explore further; for he had a Frenchman's love of companionship, providing it was tolerably congenial.

The difficulty of making the acquaintance of the family, on the opposite side of the river, now acted only as an incentive. Perhaps the man was a political refugee, and whatever was the cause of his seclusion, he and his certainly did not belong to the class of vulgar criminals. Possibly, if he crossed the river with his flute, and, within hearing of the cabin, played the air which he and Vera had come to associate with each other, the air to which he had first heard her sing the exquisite words—

"I know a bank whereon the wild thyme grows,"

he might lure the young girl to an interview. But, recalling his experience with the fierce dogs, and their equally dangerous master, he also took his arms.

Remembering that the cabin was at the base of a rocky height, he concluded that, by scaling this, he might overlook the habitation unobserved. The lovely spring day was declining when he reached the summit of the hill, where now are the ruins of Fort Putnam, and found that he could there, among the sheltering evergreens, securely carry forward his reconnoissance. With his glass he was able to subject everything to the closest scrutiny; but there was no one in sight, and even the great dogs were not visible. At first, he hoped that the man had gone away and taken them with him, and he was about to tune his flute to the musical signal which he was in hopes the daughter would answer, when his attention was caught by an ominous heap of newly turned earth under a wide-spreading elm not very distant from the house. Its meaning was soon shown, for the door of the cottage opened, and there issued forth the strangest funeral procession that he had ever seen. It consisted only of three: the husband, who carried upon his shoulder the coffin containing the light and wasted form of his wife; Vera, and old Gula. Vera carried a large cross of flowers, composed of the white blossoms of the dogwood and bloodroot, while the negress followed with two wreaths of evergreens. Slowly, and with bowed heads, they carried the wife and mother from one lowly home to the last and most lowly of all. Then Gula helped her master to lower the coffin into the grave, while Vera stood sobbing by. Nor would she permit any one to put the floral cross and wreaths of laurel upon the coffin of her mother save herself. Then all three stood a few moments in silence at the side of the open grave, as they might upon the shores of an ocean across which one very dear had passed beyond their reach. The man, with folded arms and bowed head, stood as motionless as a statue, while Vera, after a few moments opened a book, which Saville afterward learned was the Bible, and with a voice choked with sobs and interrupted by utter weeping, tried to read those sublime and inspired words which form part of the Burial Service in all Christian lands, commencing,

"So also is the resurrection of the dead."

Saville had become so interested in the scene that he had stolen with noiseless tread through the sheltering cedars sufficiently near to catch the broken utterances; and though he had heard bishops and eloquent men read those words, never before had he been so impressed with them. Tears of sympathy started to his own eyes, and he thought—

"Poor child, that beautiful fiction is a comfort to her now. It's a pity to disturb some of these superstitions, since they soften many of the inevitable ills of our lot to those who can believe."

After closing the Bible, Vera tried to chant the Twenty-third Psalm, which her mother had asked for just before her death; but after a few broken plaintive strains, her grief overpowered her. The thought of that dear form being covered with the cold, black earth was too terrible to be borne, nor would she remain as a witness, and she fled to her own little retreat in the side of the hill back of the cabin. Old Gula soon tottered after, moaning and wringing her hands in her honest grief.

At last the man started out of his stony paralysis, and seizing the spade, worked with superhuman energy till the grave was filled and mounded. Then going to the house, he took his rifle and started up the glen. He was soon lost to view, and the place became as silent and apparently as deserted as when Saville first saw it.

He wondered what had become of the dogs. Venturing down into the valley, a little distance below, he found their dead bodies. Here was another mystery. He waited for a time, hoping that Vera would come to the grave for she seemed so alone in her sorrow that he longed to assure her even of a stranger's sympathy. He had been deeply touched by the scene he had witnessed, and his curiosity had developed into the most kindly interest. He felt that he could not go away until he had told her that if he could ever be of help to her she must come to him again. At first, he thought he would go directly to the door and ask to see her; but, acting upon another impulse, he sat down by the grave, and commenced playing a beautiful dirge that he had learned abroad.

He was soon rewarded by seeing the door open, and the maiden appear, looking wonderingly up, as if she thought the music came from the air. But, on recognizing him, she was much startled. Still, she did not turn away, nor did Saville cease his music, but only sought to give it a more plaintive and tender character. After a moment's debate with herself, Vera approached with hesitating steps, as a timid fawn might. Then Saville arose, and taking off his hat, awaited her coming.

"Will you forgive a stranger for intruding on your sorrow, when his only motive is sympathy?" he asked gently.

Vera essayed to speak, but found no words.

"I hope you are not sorry I came. I would not force my company upon you now."

"No—oh, no. I am not sorry. I think God sent you. I was so lonely, it seemed as if my heart was breaking. Pardon me, I have such a pain here (pressing her hand upon her side) that I can hardly speak."

"I feel very deeply for you," said Saville soothingly; and he took her hand and gave her a seat on a rock beside the grave. "Is there anything I can do to comfort you? Though a stranger, you surely can trust me in this sacred place. I do not think there is a wretch in the world who could harbour an injurious thought against you by your mother's grave."

"I am sure you could not," said Vera gratefully; "and you are less a stranger to me than any one else in all the world."

"Can it be true that you have no friends—no acquaintances—beyond the inmates of the cottage there?"

"It is true; while mother lived she was everything to me, and when I saw her placed in the ground, the world turned black. If she could only have taken me with her!"

"But that would leave the world 'black' for some one else," said Saville, gently. "That might be more than your father could bear."

"I know it's selfish and wrong for one to feel so, especially when mother is, at last, well and happy; though just how she can be when I am so unhappy, is hard to understand."

"It is, indeed, poor child."

"It will seem right by and by," Vera continued, more calmly and patiently. "'What I do, thou knowest not now, but thou shalt know hereafter.' Already I see He will not make the burden heavier than I can bear, for He sent you here when it seemed I could not endure my lonely feelings any longer."

Saville was deeply stirred, for he was, by nature, very sympathetic and emotional. But he must have been unnaturally callous, could he have looked unmoved upon Vera, as she turned to him in her terrible isolation and sorrow. Little other claim had she upon him save that of kindred humanity; and yet it seemed to her that he was the only one that could be sent out of the strange unfamiliar world, whose words and presence would not be a burden.

To Saville, led, as he was ever prone to be, by his generosity and imagination, it appeared that this orphan, in her loneliness and bereavement, had the most sacred claims upon him. Because she was so friendless and defenceless, his chivalric spirit acknowledged her right to seek help from him.

Saville was large-minded enough to understand that she welcomed him as a captive might; and that he, in some degree, satisfied a natural craving for sympathy and companionship. He also saw she was guileless and ignorant of the world, as she was friendless and in need of guardianship; and every generous trait in his nature responded to her unconscious appeal. He took her hand, and said,

"You are, indeed, very much alone in the world. I never knew any one quite so friendless, who was as good as you are."

"You are almost the only one I have ever spoken to, save mother, father, and old Gula, replied Vera, looking into his face as frankly and gratefully as a child might.

"Would you like to speak to me often? Would you like to have me as a friend to whom you could tell your troubles, and from whom you could ask help and advice without any fear? I am willing to be a brother to you as nearly as I can."

Vera's lovely face was fairly illumined with gratitude, but, without removing her frank and childlike gaze, before which a bad and designing man would have shrunk abashed, she said, earnestly,

"And can you offer so much to one who has so little claim upon you?"

"Who could have a stronger claim? Your need, your loneliness and sorrow, your youth, beauty, and ignorance of the world and its dangers, would awaken a chivalrous spirit in the basest of men; and such, believe me, I am not, with all my faults. Let me, then, be a friend and brother, till you can find better and more helpful friends."

"And do you think that I could use you only as a stepping-stone on which to cross a rough place?" said Vera a little reproachfully. "Ingratitude is a 'marble-hearted fiend.' No friend can ever take the place of one who has been kind to me at this time. But, humble and friendless as I am, there are conditions of which I must speak first. I am, indeed, alone. There is no one to guide or counsel me, and I must follow mother's teachings and words, as far as I can remember them. She told me that if I ever made friends, the first thing I must try to be sure of was their truthfulness; for she said no good qualities could take the place of truth, and that, if this were lacking, all else would fail. I feel sure that you are true and honorable. My heart tells me that you are. You would not deceive me anywhere, much less here," with a little, eloquent gesture toward the spot where her mother was sleeping. "Will you promise me that your friendship will ever tend to help me live and feel as that dear mother would wish? I believe God will permit her to be near me, and I wish her to see no change, no forgetfulness of her, or any of her words. I would rather live alone all my life in these mountains, and never see anyone, than grieve her. My only request is, that you will help me to remain true to her teachings, and to live in a way that I know will be pleasing to her."

Saville hesitated a moment, for Vera was asking more than she could understand. But a moment's reflection convinced him that any other course would be most cruel, and perhaps disastrous; and therefore he said solemnly,

"I promise what you ask; and when I see what your mother's teaching and example have made you, I feel assured that I am acting right."

Thus Saville gave a pledge which would in the future confront him, and rise like a wall across his path.

But Vera heaved a great sigh of relief, and said, "I am content. I now have done just as mother would wish," and she looked as fondly at the grave, as if it were an intelligent face.

For a little while Saville watched her wonderingly in silence, and then asked abruptly,

"You have never told me your name."

"Vera—Vera Brown."

"Vera! it's a most appropriate name."

"It was appropriate to mother, and it was given to me by father, because he said she had been so true to him. Oh! how I wish you had come sooner," she added, with a sudden rush of tears.

"Why do you wish I had come sooner?"

"Mother wished to see you."

"Indeed! did she know anything about me?"

"She knew all that I did. I never hid a thought from her, and never shall, for I think God will let her come back to me and be my guardian spirit. Can you think I did not tell her of your great kindness when I went for the surgeon? She wanted to see you and thank you," and Vera's tears fell fast.

"Why did you not come for me?"

"I did venture once to the shore, but there was a feeling, which I cannot explain, that made it impossible for me to ask you to come, though I so much wished you would," said Vera, unconsciously revealing the maidenly reserve, which, though not understood, controlled her. "I was in hopes you might come again of your own accord."

"I ought to have done so; and yet I cared I might be an intruder."

"You have no reason to blame yourself, after the treatment you received from father and myself. I had no cause to *expect* you; I only *hoped*."

"I am still to blame," said Saville; "for while your voice forbade me to come, I thought I saw in your eyes the need of sympathy and help."

"You saw what was true, indeed."

"Besides, you spoke your father's will, and not your own wish."

An expression of pain flitted across the girl's face. For a moment she sat still in deep embarrassment, trying to think how she should explain her father's actions, past and prospective; but she knew so little herself, and the whole subject was so mysterious and sad, that she was at a loss to find words.

Her truth, however, and her simplicity served her better than skill or concealment; for at last she turned a little abruptly to Saville, and with eyes washed clear by many tears, said,

"My father met with a misfortune in England. What it was I do not know; neither he nor mother ever told me. But he had to leave his home; so he brought mother here, and here I was born, and here we have lived ever since; now you know all that I do. Mother thought that father's troubles and his long seclusion from the world, had a bad influence on his mind, and once told me that he had greatly changed from his former self. But, like Cordelia, 'I love him according to my bond,' and with her could cry,

'O my father! Restoration hang
Thy medicine on my lips; and let my kiss
Repair those violent harms.'

But from you I can only ask forbearance; the same generous courtesy that you showed when you said to me, 'Charity thinketh no evil.'"

This statement, so simple, guileless, and yet enriched by an apt allusion to one whose character she seemed to possess, greatly pleased Saville. Whatever had been the act that clouded the father's life, not even the shadow of its knowledge rested upon the mind of the child.

"Your thoughts are as crystal as yonder spring," he said; "and yet you are enshrouded in mystery. How came you so conversant with the two great books of the world?"

"There is no mystery about that; they are the only books we have. I learned to read in them, and they have been my companions ever since. What I should have done without them, often, I scarcely know."

"Which of the two do you like the better?"

"Oh! the Bible, of course. But a year ago I found more pleasure in the plays, and I never could get weary of them; but when mother began to fail, and my heart to sink with dread, the plays would not answer. I wanted some thing like the kind voice of a living being speaking to me, and so I have read the Bible altogether of late."

"And does the Bible seem like a living voice speaking to you?"

"Why, surely; the Bible is God's Word. Sometimes I hear mother's favourite text so plainly—'Let not your heart be troubled'—that I look around, half expecting to see some one."

Saville sighed, as he thought, "What a pity her belief is not true!' but he said, changing the subject, "Will you let me ask about another mystery? How does it happen that your two great dogs lie dead yonder?"

"There is a mystery concerning those two humble friends, which perhaps you can help us solve. When I found them dead this morning, I felt very badly. It seemed as if death still hovered around us; and yet God preserved us so wonderfully from greater harm, that we have only reason to be grateful." Then she told him of the night alarm, and the intrusion of the robber within the cabin. "But after he entered," continued Vera, "he did not speak, and scarcely moved until he turned and abruptly left the room; and then, judging from the sound of their horses' feet, they went as if flying for their lives. I unbarred and unbolted the door, so that we might be solely in God's hands; and He protected us as He did the prophet, when cast into the lion's den."

"This is very strange," mused Saville frowningly.

"Do you think they were soldiers? Their coming has troubled father terribly."

"You say they came up the valley from the south, and continued northward."

"Yes."

"I scarcely think they were any of our men. It is more probable that they belong to a class of dangerous wretches that are becoming very troublesome. They pretend to be Tories or Royalists, but usually plunder either party as they get a chance."

"Oh! I thank God, who kept us from the evil."

"I do indeed shudder to think of your situation last night," said Saville, growing pale at the thought of the young girl's peril. "But, to quote from one of your favorite books, 'Conscience makes cowards of us all.' These guilty rascals are very superstitious, and no doubt your mother's dead face was more protection than an armed man. But it troubles me greatly to think of you as so isolated and unshielded."

"I shall continue to trust in God," said Vera calmly.

"That is right; keep up your faith and courage," replied Saville heartily; adding mentally; "Poor child! never was delusion more harmless and useful than in your case."

The twilight was now deepening fast; still it had not grown so dark but that Vera's father could be plainly seen advancing toward them. When he saw Saville, he stopped abruptly, and took his rifle down from his shoulder, with the instinctive action of one who suddenly thinks himself in the presence of danger. But Vera rose promptly, and taking her companion's hand, led him forward, saying,

"Father, this is Mr. Saville, who was very kind to me when I went for the surgeon."

The man's recognition was so cold and distant as to be forbidding, whereupon Vera continued, in a tone whose firmness and decision excited Saville's surprise, and proved that she had unusual force of character.

"You remember mother said that if he came again you must treat him with kindness and courtesy; and from henceforth mother's will must be your law and mine."

This reference to his dead wife disarmed the man at once. The known wishes of a loved one who has died are often far more potent than were strong entreaties when urged face to face; and the husband's mind was not so warped but that he was suffering from the remorseful impression that he had not been as considerate of his wife as both duty and his own affection required, and he was in a mood to make amends. It was only his strongly rooted habit of shunning and repelling strangers that now stood between him and this the first visitor who had broken in upon his solitude for so many long years. But Vera was gladdened by seeing him master this, though evidently by a great effort, and give his hand to Saville in something like a welcome.

"The wishes of the dead are indeed sacred," he said, "and I hope that neither myself nor my daughter will ever have cause to regret our acquaintance."

"I pledge you the word of a gentleman, you shall not," replied Saville heartily; "and to the extent of my power as an officer I will extend you protection while I am in this locality."

"I hope you will not go away," said Vera in a low tone; but there was more entreaty in her wistful look than in her words.

"The chief element in a soldier's life is uncertainty. I must obey orders, and there is prospect of a very active campaign. But wherever I am, I shall not forget you, nor cease to use what influence I possess in your behalf."

Mr. Brown now went so far as to ask Saville into the cabin, where Gula had prepared as good a supper as her slender materials permitted. Saville's high breeding and familiarity with the world enabled him to talk with ease and grace, while his tact and genuine sympathy for the afflicted household made his words like oil that calmed the troubled waters in the souls of each of his listeners; for, beyond a few eager questions on the part of Mr. Brown, in regard to the progress of the war, both father and daughter were well content to listen rather than speak, when their hearts were so full of sorrow, and their lips sealed by so much mystery. Gleams of hope and almost exultation came into the eyes of the fear-haunted man, as Saville told him of the forced and hasty evacuation of Boston, on the part of the British troops, of which event vague rumours only had reached the mountain cabin.

"But, after all," he asked, "can the American Colonies make any prolonged resistance to the enormous power of England?"

"Yes," cried Saville, enthusiastically; "we are on the eve of complete and final independence, and on this new continent will be built up a system of life and government which will revolutionize the world."

The haggard face of his host lighted up, as he caught something of the young man's spirit; but soon the shadow fell across it again, and he shook his head, saying,

"England's power is almost without limit, and English blood is slow to heat and slow to cool. Rest assured it will be a long fight."

"Yes, and a hard one," added Saville thoughtfully; "and I am inclined to think that the severest part of the struggle will be for the possession of this river. For that reason I may be of service to you as this region becomes crowded with troops."

While Saville and her father were dwelling on the military and political aspects of the situation, Vera's eyes and thoughts often wandered out into the darkness that concealed the little mound which was still present to her mind, and as the last words were uttered, she sighed,

"Perhaps mother has escaped from ills too great for her to bear."

"It shall be my effort that you escape from as many as possible also, though not by flight into the unknown," said Saville, generously hoping to do more than circumstances would probably permit, to show his friendship. "And now, sir," he continued, giving his hand to his host, as he rose to depart, "you cannot fail to trust me after to-day; for I have broken bread with you, and were I a wild Arab, I could never entertain an injurious thought against you or yours."

This cordiality toward his host was somewhat the result of policy; for he saw that if he would be of service to the daughter, he must disarm the suspicions of the father. Moreover, he had come to the conclusion that the man's offence had been of a political nature, for in his words and bearing there was no suggestion of vulgar crime. To Vera's hand he gave a strong pressure, as he said, "If anything I can say or do will cheer you, I will soon come again."

"You have cheered and comforted me more than I could have believed possible," said the maiden gratefully; and she added, with the frankness of a child, "I hope you will come soon and often."

(Continued.)

Duties of Church-Members.

The following is an outline of a Sermon preached in the Methodist Church, Lachute, on Sabbath morning last, by the pastor the Rev. E. Robson,

"That thou mayest know how thou oughtest to behave thyself in the house of God, which is the church of the living God, the pillar and ground of the Truth."—1 Tim. 3:15.

For reasons which will readily suggest themselves to your minds in connection with the present occasion, I desire to address you upon the duties of church-members. These may be defined as,

I. Duties which you owe to God as your Maker, Father and Saviour.

1. To love him—"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God, &c." "Yea, Lord, thou knowest that I love thee."

2. To obey Him—"If ye love me, keep my commandments." "His servants ye are to whom ye obey."

3. To honour Him by a suitable confession of your faith and hope. "Them that honour me, will I honour." "He that confesseth me before men, him will I confess."

II. Duties which you owe to the Church of which you are members.

1. To make yourselves intelligently acquainted with its doctorines, discipline, methods and usages. These you will find sufficiently indicated in the *Catechism* and *General Rules*. "Prove all things." "So were the churches established in the faith, and increased in number daily."

2. To attend faithfully, upon its religious services and ordinances, whether ordinary or special, edifying or evangelistic—"Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together as the manner of some is." "Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another."

3. To support liberally and cheerfully in proportion to your ability, its institutions and enterprises—"He which soweth bountifully, shall reap also bountifully." "God loveth a cheerful giver."

III. Duties which you owe to your own souls as individual members.

1. To secure all possible instruction in righteousness, by the prayerful study of God's Word, the faithful use of means of grace, whether from the pulpit or the desk and by the religious experience of others—"All scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness." "The word preached did not profit, not being mixed with faith in them that heard it."

2. To keep yourself, so far as may be possible, apart from such places and influences as would contaminate—"Come out from among them and be ye separate." "Evil communications corrupt good manners."

3. To guard vigilantly your own heart against foes without or foes within—"Keep thy heart with all diligence." "Keep thyself pure." "Whatsoever things are lovely, think on these things."

IV. Duties which you owe to your fellow-members.

1. To watch over them in love, not as faultfinders but as loving guardians—"Reprove, rebuke, exhort, entreat with all long-suffering." "Considering myself, lest thou also be tempted." "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another."

2. To appreciate fully and commend judiciously what is right in them—"In honor preferring one another." "Let love be without dissimulation."

3. To lovingly sympathise with them when in trouble or radically relieve them if one his—"Have compassion one of another, love as brethren, be pitiful." "Whoso hath this world's good, and seeth his brother have need, and shutteth up his bowels of compassion from him, how dwelleth the love of God in him?" "Whether one member suffer, all the members suffer with it."

To the members of other churches, you owe the right hand of Christian fellowship and a hearty co-operation in every good work.

V. Duties which you owe to your fellow-men generally.

1. To set before them, always, an example of christian purity, honesty and charity—an example which will rather exceed than fall short of your profession—"Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction and to keep himself unspotted from the world." "Provide things honest in the sight of all men." "If thine enemy hunger feed him &c." "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye unto them."

2. To put forth every possible effort to save them—even the vilest—"My heart's desire and prayer for Israel is that they might be saved." "He that winneth souls is wise."—"And others save with fear, pulling them out of the fire, hating even the garment spotted by the flesh."

3. To honestly and yet kindly, reprove them when they live against God and society—"Thou shalt in any wise rebuke thy neighbour nor suffer sin upon him." "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."

In conclusion, take Jesus as your model and the Bible for your guide, and by God's grace—always kindly given—you may prosecute your heavenward journey fearing no evil. May it be yours to hear the Master say "Well done!"

At the conclusion of the sermon, which lasted about fifty minutes in the delivery, a number of persons were formerly received on probation for membership, each of them being furnished with a copy of the "General Rules" and "Membership Cards." The whole service was very impressive and the Congregation large.

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 a 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, AUG. 8, 1879.

A JOLY DEFEAT.

On Tuesday evening the Hon. Mr. JOLY moved a vote of censure of the Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU, which was lost by two votes. This caused great consternation in the Rouge ranks, and Mr. JOLY's face wore an uneasy look, and his whole party were chagrined at the defeat of the Government, which is in reality the definite way to put it. There is rumor that he will resign. That his supporters are losing courage every day is a noticeable feature much commented on just now. Even the member for Argenteuil did not vote in this case for Mr. JOLY; but this is not strange inasmuch as he shirked the vote altogether, as he has done in several instances this session. In fact he has been noticed coquetting considerably with Messrs. CHAPLEAU and CHURCH for some time past, in prospect of their speedy return to power. To try and hold him beyond doubt, he was honored by being selected to second the Speech from the Throne; but even that does not appear to have shaken his liking for the party whose prospects are brightening every hour. We congratulate him on his apparent change of views, but consider he should have left the ship before it became so water-logged and showed signs of sinking.

THE RIGHTS OF ENGLISH PEOPLE IN LOWER CANADA TO THE HIGHER OFFICES OF THE CROWN.

"It would have been a graceful thing "when there had already been three "French-Canadian Governors, one of "English origin had been named." This is the very graceful way in which the Montreal *Gazette* put the question indicated by the above heading, at the time the new Lieut. Governor was appointed. But to give our readers the advantage of the *Gazette* article which contains the above quotation, we copy it in full, as expressive of the general feeling among the English speaking people of the Province.

"The Hon. Dr. Robitaille was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec on Saturday last, in the stead of Mr. Letellier, removed. Dr. Robitaille has been in public life since 1851, representing, during the whole of that time, the County of Bonaventure, which is now honored by the selection of its old and faithful representative as the head of the Executive in this Province. Without much obstructiveness he has, while in Parliament, always been looked upon as a man of eminently sound common sense, of good judgment and of moderate views. He has been a follower, not simply in the sense of supporting him in Parliament, but in the higher sense of sharing with him in his views of public affairs, of the late Sir George E. Cartier. In January, 1873, he became a member of the Government, as Receiver General, going out with his party in November of that year. His appointment has been received by all classes with satisfaction, and we are sure the kind words which have been said to him by political opponents, as reported in the evening papers on Saturday, will be fully justified by his administration of the duties of his office. For ourselves, we have but one regret to express in connection with the appointment, that is, that the occasion was not seized by the Government to dissipate an impression which is unfortunately becoming widespread in this Province, that the higher offices of the State are reserved for French Canadians. It would have been a graceful thing, it seems to us, if on this occasion, when already there have been three French-Canadian Governors, one of English origin had been named, as in the selection of Speaker of the House of Commons, the fourth term has been accorded to a French-Canadian. We know that the Government would in that event have been subjected to the fierce attacks of the French Rouges; they were, in fact attacked in anticipation of such an appointment as we have suggested being made. But they could very well have braved those attacks in doing what a great many people regard as a simple act of justice to the national minority in the Province. We say this, we need hardly remark, without the slightest reflection upon the fitness or claims of Dr. Robitaille to the position to which he has been appointed. We say it because it is a duty to give expression to what is becoming a very general feeling among the English speaking people of this province, and because our saying it relieves it from all possible imputation of being in any sense the outgrowth of party feeling."

RAILWNY BONUS.

The Hon. Mr. JOLY last week read in the House the Lachute Railway Bonus By-law, and appeared to consider the conditions had been complied with upon which the $25,000 were due, by this Parish. The Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU took care to draw the Premier's attention to the fact that the By-law said, not a dollar would be paid until the road was built into the city of Montreal, and that the road was not built into that city, consequently the conditions of the By-law were not fulfilled. Where our local member was we know not, but it appears that we have to thank Mr. CHAPLEAU for looking after our interests, in this particular case, which is one of very great importance to the people of this Parish.

ROASTING IS NOT EQUITY.

We notice in the debates on the Railway resolutions in the House at Quebec last week, the Hon. Mr. JOLY claimed great credit for having done much more work in Railway construction in the same length of time, than was done while his predecessors were in office. It is a matter of fact well known along the line of the Western Division, that under the Contractors, track was laid at the rate of a mile a day, and ballast was put on at the rate of from 50,000 to 60,000 yards a month, and that on the 1st of September, 1878, when Mr. JOLY took the road by force from the Contractors there was sufficient force upon the road to finish it to Aylmer in six days, which work would have been done had the Contractors not been disturbed. Mr. JOLY announced that the road would be opened to Aylmer by Wednesday, to which MR. CHURCH responded, hear! hear!! Now this road to Aylmer should have been finished and might have been finished months ago had the Contractors been allowed to go on with its construction. In proof of this, the estimates of the Engineers, upon the work done previous to the 1st Sept., 1878, is conclusive evidence, and where the boasting comes in is a mystery to those who know something about railway construction. It was admitted on all hands that railway construction upon this Western Division was carried on by the Contractors with marvelous speed and economy, and had it not been for the bungling interference of inexperienced Engineers they would have completed the road much quicker and at less expense. Railway construction under Mr. JOLY's management has been anything but speedy or economical, substantiating the old experience that contractors should be employed instead of the Minister of Public Works having to superintend them. We consider the boasting in this case is not very graceful, especially from Mr. JOLY who should give credit where credit is due, and who should pay up at once such equitable claims as Mrs. CLUNIE's of this place and others, which have been admitted, but nothing more. It will be a stigma of unpleasant memory if such claims are allowed to go unsettled, while money is lavished upon friends and supporters of the party in other places.

WHEAT GROWING IN ARGENTEUIL

A remark made by a River Rouge farmer the other day, to one living in the Gore, to this effect: "I will take any farm in the County and raise wheat enough on it for my family's use," has caused us to think over this subject and enquire into it. We find there is an increased acreage of wheat this year upon former years in many parts of the County, yet the majority of farmers raise no wheat at all. The reason generally given is that it does not pay to sow wheat. This is said frequently without proper data or due experience. Those who have in recent years prepared their soil for wheat and given it that attention which it deserves, can testify to the contrary. From twelve to twenty bushels of wheat have been grown on the acre, even where only moderate attention has been given to the crop, while some have raised a much larger quantity. If we take 16 bushels of wheat as an average crop to the acre at $1.25 per bushel, it gives the farmer $20. This compared with 25 bushels of oats at 40c. a bushel which is $10—shows at once the profit of the wheat crop over that of oats. But the real value of wheat to the farmer here is realized from the fact that he will have to sell 50 bushels of oats to supply his family with $20 worth of flour. Frequently he can scarcely get cash for his oats or butter and is obliged to barter them for flour, while if he paid a little more attention to raising wheat his surplus oats and butter could be turned to other purposes and a gradual enrichment be experienced. We candidly think the River Rouge farmer was right and would strongly recommend all our farmers to persevere in raising wheat enough for their own family use, at least, and keep at home the ten thousand dollars which are annually sent away for a product which could just as well as not be raised in our own County.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

At Ogdensburg range on the 31st ult., 19 consecutive bull's-eyes at 1,000 yards were made by Jas. Ives, a member of the Odgensburg club.

Snow fell lately on the Jura, a circumstance at this time of the year almost unprecedented.

It is said that Mr. Boyle, of the *Irish Canadian*, will shortly issue a daily paper at Toronto; and that Capt. KIRWIN, formerly of the *Post* will be editor.

Hon. WM. MACDOUGALL and his son Mr. WILLIAM MACDOUGALL will probably leave for Manitoba shortly.

The agricultural prospects of England are brightening.

CETEWAYO acknowledged himself beaten, and Zululand is likely to be divided into four principalities—of course tributary to Britain.

THE proceedings of the court-martial in the case of Lieut. Carey have been quashed on the ground of illegality.

It is rumored that Sir SELBY SMYTH will shortly resign his command in Canada and return to England. The name of Col. STRANGE, B. Battery, is the only one we have heard mentioned as his probable successor.

THE Wesleyan Conference at Birmingham has adopted a report in favor of an Ecumenical Conference as proposed by the American Wesleyans and appointed a committee to arrange for a meeting.

SOME HAY.—Mr. Hurdman, Reeve of Gloucester, has about 100 acres of meadow which he expects to get 200 tons of hay from. One of the fields contains 60 acres and the other 40. The hay crop is unusually good this season.

NOT RIGHT.—The Quebec Government have directed that American Cement be used for the construction of the new Railway Bridge at the Chaudiere, instead of the Hull Cement which is on the spot, a better article and a Canadian product.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN

DEAR SIR:—I read in the Daily *Star* of the 1st inst., under the heading of *"Sporting Notes,"* this startling announcement:

"The following is the result of a friendly match between the Whitby and Bowmansville Rifle Clubs, fired at Bowmansville, Out., on the 31st ult., each team shooting *four men* aside."

Is it right that lives should be sacrificed in such a wholesale manner, and that under cover of a *"friendly match"* eight men should be shot down like so many Zulus "aside" *clandestinely?* What security have we that they will stop at the men and that they will not be murdering the women and children next in cold blood?

ALARM.

They were Riflemen (*Rye*-full-men) all round, and therefore not able to fire straight or keep out of harm's way. The saloon-keepers have much to answer for.

—ED. W.

QUEBEC CORRESPONDENCE.

QUEBEC, August 5th, 1879.

Since bringing down of the Budget, heavy debates and long sittings have been the order of the day. The figures of the Provincial Treasurer have been submitted to a severe scrutiny and have been generally shewn fallacious, by such financiers as Hon. Dr. Church and Hon. J. Robertson. His efforts to saddle the blame upon the DeBoucherville-Govt., were quietly protested against by Dr. Church, who said that his party would, willingly shoulder their share of the blame, if the Government would do as much for their part. The wily treasurer, however did not with outstretched arms welcome and receive this generous offer, but contented himself with inveighing against the former Government. This much however, he too himself acknowledged, that whereas at the time when he brought down the Budget he claimed a surplus of over $600,000 on ordinary expenditure and he now confesses that instead of this pretty little nest egg for the savings (!) of the party of purity to accumulate around, there was an ugly deficit of $237,000. In other words, his nest egg, was badly addled. There is in fact a black look-out before the Government. They were to be the party of retrenchment, and so to a certain extent they have been but *cui bono?*

There is a deficit instead of the surplus: that first cannot be gainsaid, and the people who were told to expect the contrary have been deceived and hoodwinked. But wait until the people of the Province have an opportunity of expressing their feelings and opinions at the polls, and then "we shall see what we shall see." And perhaps it will not be long before the sound of the electioneering agent is heard in the land, for it is generally reported, that the Joly Government will not long hold the reins of power. There are sure signs that the vessel is leaky, and when such is the case, we may look out for ratting, and then, "good bye" to Mr. Premier Joly. The signs of this weakness are plainly visible. The two most important of the Government measures, the very measures which express the policy of the Government, are to be abandoned. There was the leasing of the Government Railway, a Grit measure and one which was to pass by a strict party vote, by what Mr. Joly in Opposition would term a "brute force" majority, but which is now to be abandoned, owing to disagreement in the ranks. Fortunately for the Province, there are in the Governmental party, a few men, who are not quite servile enough to place party before pinciple, when the sacrifice of their principles will entail loss upon their constitutients, and greater loss upon their Province and these set their faces strongly against the syndicate and refused point blank to vote with Mr. Joly to defraud the Province that the pockets of the gentlemen composing the syndicate might become plethoric with the cash of the people of Quebec. Accordingly Mr. Joly had to swallow the draught, bitter as it was, without making any wry face about the matter, in order that the unruly, too independent members of his party might not be offended at him. The Province is to be congratulated upon the fact that there is a curb, which can be placed upon the Premier, and so prevent his ruining the Province, by insisting upon a policy which apparently aims chiefly to accomplish that end. And then there was the Education amendment Bill, perhaps the most absurd bill ever presented to a Parliament. One clause would show how ridiculous were its provisions. With regard to the inspector of schools, it provides that the present examiner be abolished, and that five inspectors be chosen in every municipality to examine the schools, these five to be chosen from the Mayor, Commissioners and School Trustees. Those who are acquainted with rural affairs, know how highly educated the above mentioned class of men really are, and how well they are likely to examine schools. For the same reason, as in the former case this Bill also is dropped, after it had been brought down, and printed. The province therefore is to be spared the disgrace of inaugurating a system of school inspection, which would expose us to the ridicule of the world and make examinations, not only a mere show, but an exhibition affording amusement, or probably chagrin to the teacher.

Great excitement lately has been caused by the dismissal of Lieut.-Gov. Letellier. The news of the dismissal fell like a bomb shell into the camp of the liberals. They had buoyed themselves up with false hopes, and had made themselves so sure, that at first they would not believe that retribution had came. However, so it is. Letellier has fallen, his tyrannical act is avenged, partially at least, and the genial face of Dr. Robitaille, peers out from the windows of Spencer Wood, instead of the hard domineering countenance of the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just.

KRIPS KRINGLE.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

The medal given by His Excellency the Governor-General for the best curling score, which was won by the Ottawa Club, is on exhibition here. The medal weighs two and a quarter ounces, and has on one side medallions of Her Royal Highness and His Excellency the Governor-General, with the words "H. R. H. the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, K. T., G. C. M. G.," between the names is a rose and thistle; on the reverse side are the Argyll and Guelph coat-of-arms and the inscription "Palmum qui meruit ferat." In playing off among the Ottawa Club, Mr. W. R. Baker won the medal.

Mr. C. W. Waterous, of New York, Mr. Babbit, of Albany, and Mr. D. Rice, of West Troy, all extensively engaged in the lumber trade, are in the city making purchases for fall shipments. The prospects for the fall trade are said to be satisfactory.

Mr. J. Bonsall, of Philadelphia, editor of the *Illustrated Northern Tourist*, is in town collecting materials for a chapter on Ottawa attractions for tourists.

Two excursions are advertised from here to Manitoba, one at the end of the present month, and the other in the middle of next month.

The Kingston *Whig* says: "A private letter informs us that Miss Sheneck, a former valued Kingston teacher, is to be head mistress of the Ottawa Model School, an important position.

On Friday a couple of disciples of Isaac Walton went fishing up the Gatineau, and after eight hours sport returned home with 58 black bass to their credit. None of the fish weighed less than two pounds each. This may be considered good fishing.

A statement to the effect that the Rosamond mills at Almonte were about to shut down for some time, as a result of the National Policy, having been industriously circulated in Grit papers, your correspondent saw Mr. Rosamond to-night, and he stated that he is certainly about to close down his mills, but it is for repairs; that he believes in the National Policy, and that it will do him and other manufacturers good; any statements from any source to a contrary effect are not true.

Notwithstanding the exceptional rain-fall and windstorms of the last few weeks, the state of the crops in the Ottawa Valley is very encouraging. Farmers are everywhere delighted with the prospect of an abundant harvest—not only here but throughout Ontario, and their satisfaction is not lessened by the knowledge that prices are likely to be high through the failure of the grain crops in England and other parts of Europe.

MONTREAL.

Brokers here are buying Consolidated Bank bills at 80 cents.

It is said a grand Conservative pic-nic will be held in the county of Magantic shortly, and that it will be specially a demonstration of rejoicing at the success of the Hon. M. Langevin's mission to England.

Rev. W. Sparling, of Montreal, is to deliver an address at the approaching meeting of the Sunday School Parliament at the Thousand Islands.

QUEBEC.

About 300 citizens of Quebec and the surrounding district assembled on the Esplanade, on Saturday afternoon, to be present at the presentation of an address to the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just. The English copy of the address was read and presented by Mr. W. D. Campbell, and that in French by Dr. Rinfret, M. P. P. Mr. Letellier made a brief reply.

The French frigate "La Galissoniere" arrived in port on Saturday morning from Halifax, and anchored off the Queen's Wharf. The Galissoniere is the flagship of the French West India squadron, and is commanded by Rear Admiral A. Peyron. She is an ironclad of 3,900 tons, and of very powerful armour; constructed in 1868 at Brest, carrying twelve guns; her dimensions are 240 in length and 45 feet in width, and she has 23 feet draught. The frigate and the citadel exchanged salutes.

Rear-Admiral Peyron, of the French navy visited the Governer-General and the Princess Louise on Saturday afternoon.

On Monday evening at 7 o'clock, the Governor-General and the Princess Louise and suit left town by the Dominion steamship "Druid" for Rimouski, there to take the Intercolonial Railway for St. John and Fredericton. As the "Druid" steamed out from the wharf the French Admiral's ship ran up the Royal Standard and fired a Royal Salute, the sailors manning the yards and giving three rousing cheers, the ship's band playing "God Save the Queen."

On Friday last as a carriage containing the Misses Letellier, was going down Mountain Hill, *en route* to the train for Kamouraska, the shaft broke, causing the horse to fall; the carriage upset, throwing out the occupants, and we regret to say that Miss Letellier received such serious injuries about the head as to prevent her proceeding on the journey.

The resignation of Mr. Henry Fry as one of the Harbor Commissioners, respecting the shipping interest has been sent in.

FOREIGN.

TERRIFIC STORM IN ENGLAND.—The severest storm known for many years raged in various parts of England, and especially in the valley of the Thames, on Saturday night. The storm was attended by a fall of hailstones, some of which were five inches in circumference. The damage to glass in places immediately around London amounts to thousands of pounds sterling. In a great part of Bedfordshire the hay crop has been completely swept away, and many cattle have been drowned. Newmarket and the neighborhood are flooded. The rainfall in Buckinghamshire is estimated at seventy tons per acre. Damages by floods and lightening are also reported from Cambridge, Norfolk, Guilford, Leicester, Bath, and Monmouth.

A despatch from Berlin to the *Standard* confirms the report received at Stockholm that Prof. Nordenskjold, having got clear of the ice, has passed Behring's Strait, thus accomplishing the Northeast passage.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, Aug. 7, 1879

Flour per barrel	5 25 @ 6
Flour per bbl	2.85 @ 0.00
Oats per bushel	.40 @ .45
Corn " "	.7
Peas " "	
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	0.00 @ 2.25
Corn Meal " "	1.25 @ 0.00
Moullie " "	1.15 @ 0.00
Grue " "	1.00 @ 0.0
Bran " "	0 90 @ 0.00
Dressed Hogs "	6.00 @ 0.00
Pork per lb	0.08 @ 0.10
Beef " "	0.00 @ 0.00
Mutton " "	0.12 @ 0.00
Lamb " "	0.00 @ 0.00
Hay per ton	5.50 @ 6.00
Potatoes per bag	0.75 @ 0.00
Butter per lb	0.8 @ 0.10
Cheese " "	0.10 @ 0.11

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED for School Municipality of Arundel,

District No. 1, Teacher to open School on the 1st of September.

District No. 2, Teacher to open School on the 1st of November.

District No. 3, Teacher to open School on the 1st of November.

Applicants to state the salary expected. Districts No. 1 & 2 on Elementory Diploma. For No. 1 an experienced Teacher, and a good salary will be paid for an efficient Teacher. Address

DAVID STEEL,
Chairman.

Arundel Post Office. 1903.

TAILORING.

THE UNDERSIGNED in returning thanks for the liberal patronage he has so long received from the inhabitants of St. Andrews and its vicinity; begs to say that he has moved to the Store formerly occupied by the late Mr. Thos. Turner, where he will still carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

Having always on hand the latest fashions, he hopes by moderate terms and attention to the wishes of his customers, to still merit a continuance of their patronage.

JOHN J. W. WEBSTER.

49m3.

M. DESJARDINS,

ADVOCATE,

Opposite Medical Hall, Lachute.

Attends all the Courts in the Terrebonne and Ottawa Districts. 49m3.

Fisheries Branch,

OTTAWA, 31st July, 1879.

SIR:—I am to instruct you to enforce the law and insist upon sawdust and mill rubbish being kept out of the river.

Your obdt. servant,
W. F. WHITCHER.

For the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ROBERT JONES,
Overseer Fisheries, St. Andrews. 49—2w.

Sewing Machines.

"The Wanzer F."

The most popular machine in the market.

Points of Superiority.

Has a **Reversible Feed** enabling the operator to fasten the threads at the beginning and ending of seams; also to strengthen any parts liable to extra strain, by sewing backwards and forwards over them without stopping the machine.

Simplicity.

In having no cogs and cams and complicated machinery. Has large bobbins, and spools the bobbin without running the machine.

Has reliable tensions, making a perfect lock-stitch, and no breaking of threads in sewing. Improved attachments furnished. Illustrated instruction books also furnished.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

C. T. WALES, & Co.,
AGENTS
St. Andrews,
48tf

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 SALVE'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., 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.

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. 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. 9.49tf.

G. E. BAMPTON, B.C.L.

ADVOCATE,

LACHUTE.

Counsel and Montreal correspondent, Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT. 47y1.

NOW is the TIME!

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

WATCHMAN,

Devoted to the difusion of useful knowledge.

Subscription only $1. a year.

HAND-MADE BUTTER TUBS,

AT THE

LACHUTE WOODEN-WARE FACTORY.

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

ALEX. McKENZIE,

Merchant Tailor,

AND DEALER IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods.

94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

28y1.

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.

WILLIAM GRAHAM,

Watch Maker & Jeweller,

HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS in the Store of Mr. Thomas Evans, Center Lachute, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Cleaning and Repairing of Watches and Clocks. Having worked in First-Class Jewellery Establishment, he is confident of giving satisfaction. All work intrusted to him warranted.

A general assortment of Clocks, Watches and Jewellry, always on hand, at Moderate Prices. CALL and SEE. 45y1.

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 16, 1879. 41m2.

DICK'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER

HAS no equal in putting horses and cattle in

FIRST-LATE 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.

United States Hotel,

E. MATIEU,

OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION, LACHUTE.

This New and Commodious House, well finished and furnished, is now open for the reception of Guests. It will be conducted in every respect on the principles of a First-Class Hotel.

First Class accomodation for Private Families wishing a quiet comfortable boarding place and airy rooms.

CHARGES MODERATE.

44y1.

LOUIS GOBIELLE,

WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c.,

Lachute, P. Q.,

Repairing Done at very Moderate Rates.

Has removed his business to his new house next to the residence of Mr. Wm. Pollock, Main Street,

Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired. 54y1.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $30 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying busines before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 48y1

Bargains

TO BE HAD AT

F. X. BERTRAND.

—o—o—

SELLING OFF

Having Tools at Cost Price, for Cash only. Ten per cent off on

BOOTS & SHOES,

Men's Gaiters, $1.50, $1.75, $2, & $2.25.
Brogans, per pair, $1.00 to $1.22.
Ladie's Prunella Boots 45c. 55, 65, 85, 90, & $1.25.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

Call and get your Cottons, Prints, Mourning, Calicoes, Whiteys, Linens for dresses, Grass Linen for wrappers, Home-made Linens for Towels and Straw Ticks, Ticking for feathers, White Sheetting, Flannels, Black and Drab Lustre Hoong of all kinds.

Patent Medicines

A Large Variety and Low in Price.

CANNED FRUITS,

CANNED FISH,

Meat Sauces of excellent quality.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

A Good Assorted Family Grocery where you will always find the best of Teas, Sugars, Molasses, and Syrups, Prepared flour, Buckwh at flour and Oatmeal kept regularly. 50 pound Bags of fine butter salt on hand.

Oils! Oils!! Oils!!!

Coal Oil 20c. per gal. or 5 gals. for 90 cents.

Paints and Paint Oil, Glass all sizes kept for windows and doors, also cut to size.

and Please don't forget to call at the West-End

Cheap Cash Store,
F. X. BERTRAND.
WEST END LACHUTE,
47tf.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industerious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 48y1

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.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC

Read Every Word.

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

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.

Rev. William Lochead, Carleton Falls, Ont.,
Rev. James G. Calder, St. Marys, Ont.,
Rev. W. J. Jolliffe, Gananoque, Ont.,
Rev. James Caswell, Leaskborough, Ont.
Rev. D. O. Crossley, Trenton, Ont.
Rev. Geo Richardson, Milton, Ont.
Rev. J. A. Ivison, Strathroy, Ont.
Rev. Robert Walker, Pethany, Ont.,
Rev. W. Galbraith, Kingston Ont.
Rev. J. E. Ross, Lemington, Ont.
Rev. Geo Irow, Stirling, Ont.
Rev. W. Perrie, Brighton, Ont.
Rev. Robt. Campbell, St. Charles Borromee Montreal
Rev. J. E. Stevenson, Emard Ch. Montreal.
Judge Loughen, St. Johns, Que.
Judge Lozier, Belleville, Ont.
Richard Leder, Esq., Belleville Ont.
R. A. Becket, Esq. Coteau street, Montreal.
Madame Patton, 84 Hubert St., Montreal.
G. F. Maitland, Esq. Stratford, Ont.
Geo Ley, Esq, Coberg, Ont
Mrs Evans, Sultan Street, Toronto, Ont.
C. F. Rees, Esq, 148 Jarvis Street, Toronto.
T. J. McFadden, Esq. 55 Peter St., Toronto.
S. C. Kanady, Esq, 187 Carleton St., Toronto
Mrs Cann, Englington, Ont.
Arthur Richardson, Esq, Luton P. O. Ont.
John Naitress, Esq, Vaughan, Ont.
Dr. W. T. Edith, London, Ont.
Miss H. M. Spencer, Paris, Ont.
John Ingles, Esq, Bleury Street, Montreal.
F. H. Christmas, Esq, King Hall, Montreal.
N. Macphee, Esq, Dalkeith, Ont.
Wm. Manders, Esq, Owen Sound, Ont.
James C. Bent, Esq, Burlington, Ont.
H. Mann, Esq, Bowmanville, Ont.
Wm. Cane, Esq, Newmarket, Ont.
James G. Ross, Esq Clifton, Ont.
J. M. T. Hannam, Esq, Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs John Wilkinson, Whitby, Ont.
W. H. Mitchell, Esq, 198 St James St., Montl.
J. J. Hannan, Esq, 303, Notre Dame St., do.
F. Lapointe, Esq, St George St., Montreal.
O. P. Robert, Esq., Lachine.
J. A. Harie, Esq., 400 Notre Dame st., Montl.
E. Cox, Esq. 361 Notre Dame st., Montreal.
W. Walsh, Esq., Bellevi le, Ont.
J. T. Thompson, 279 St. Hubert st. Montreal.
D. M. Baird, Esq., 210 St. James st. Montreal.

THE PAD COSTS BUT $3.50 AND $5.00

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. 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,
427 Lachute, P. Q.

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.

Teachers Wanted.
Flooring—J. W. Webster, St. Andrews.
Fisheries Branch—Notice.
A. Benn, & Co.—Notice.
Brown's Household Panacea.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Harveys anti-billous pills
Brown's worm lozenges.
M. Desjardins, Advocate. Lachute.

LOCAL.

THE AYIMER BRANCH.—This branch of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. is now open.

THE WEATHER.—The hay is mostly in, and the weather has been most favorable.

THE HON. MR. BLAKE did not attend the ovation to Mr. Letellier, at Quebec. Of course not.

SHIPMENTS OF CATTLE AND SHEEP.—There were 35,000 head of cattle and sheep shipped from Montreal and Quebec during the month of July.

MR. EMSLIE of Quebec, is spending a few weeks of his vacation at Lachute, among his old friends and acquaintances.

VENUS.—The evening star has been very brilliant in the Western sky for some nights past, lasting for some three hours after twilight.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the celebrated Dick's Blood Purifier just received at Benn's. People will hardly take any other now. 49—2w.

NEW FLOUR.—The first new grain of the season that we have heard of, in this part, was ground at the Lachute Mills on Monday last the 4th inst.

WE are glad to learn that Victoria Division Sons of Temperance has revived again, the meeting held last Tuesday was well attended. May they go on increasing in numbers and usefulness.

GRAHAM'S PAIN ERADICATOR.—Mr Graham has appointed Mr. F. C. Ireland as Agent for the wholesale disposal of his celebrated medicines in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

THE WATER in the North River has fallen considerably, and the river begins to look like itself again after the swollen condition it has been in for some time past.

NEW MOWER.—Mr. G. Conway of Stonefield, has just taken out a patent for a new mowing machine which has been tested with great success, and is said to be a long way ahead of anything in the market.

LACHUTE PAPER MILLS.—The plans of these buildings were exhibited to the Council on Monday evening last, by Mr. J. C. Wilson of Montreal, and an exemption of taxes for 20 years was granted.

OLIVET DIVISION as usual held a very pleasant meeting last Tuesday, an excellent programme was presented. Those who deprive themselves of the pleasure of these really enjoyable evenings do certainly miss a treat.

PROFESSOR J. B. LEFAIVRE has opened his academy over the shop of Mr. Gobeille, Watchmaker, where the branches of an English, French and Latin Education, are taught. Also the Piano.—[Advt.—48.

We direct attention to the Professional Card of M. Desjardins, Esq., Advocate, in our advertising columns to-day, who has taken up his residence in Lachute; which is another evidence of the growing importance of our village as a place of business.

SAD EFFECTS OF PARIS GREEN.—At St. Martin's Junction a whole family has been poisoned and two died, and at Hawkesbury Mills a man has died during this week from the effects of Paris Green, which had in both cases been left exposed and mistaken for sugar or otherwise.

THE STEAM YACHT.—Mr. Macdonald seems to have made a happy hit by expressing his intention of taking the *Islander* off the river, he seems to have wakened up people to the fact, that if they wish the boat to remain here, they must either buy it or give it something to do, and it has been busy ever since. We hope Mr. Macdonald will see his way clear to remaining here the rest of the season.

ENCOURAGING TO THE YOUNG MEN OF ARGENTEUIL.—Mr. Henry J. Burwash, who passed his examination so creditably in McGill College last year, and went to London, England, for further studies in the Medical Profession, has recently passed there after a six days examination, and is now licensed (M. D. C. M. L. R. C. P.) to practise in any part of Her Majesty's dominions.

LOSING HIS TEETH.—We have heard of persons losing their teeth in various ways and feeling bad about it, but not until the other day did we hear of a person losing them while in bathing. This took place at Lachute. A Gentleman suddenly exclaimed, "Oh! my teeth are gone," and the consternation which was caused by the announcement, produced an amount of sympathy rarely seen in the water. After considerable searching the teeth were found and replaced none the worse of their bath which they might have been deprived of only for the accident.

A GOOD FIT.—Give a good web to Mr. Webster, of St Andrews, and you are sure to get a good Webster fit. He has had a long and successful experience in the tailoring business, and by keeping the latest fashions and giving personal attention to his business, is growing in favour every year. See notice of his removal in another column.

SUNDAY SCHOOL NORMAL CLASS LECTURE.—The Rev. Alfred Andrews, Secretary of the Sabbath School Board of the Methodist Church of Canada, will deliver two Normal Class Lectures in the Methodist Church, Lachute, on Friday and Saturday evenings, 15th and 16th inst., commencing at eight o'clock. The subjects will be, Friday: "Epochs of Bible History;" Saturday, "Reviews." These lectures will be full of interest and instruction to all Bible students, and especially to all Sabbath School workers. There will be a collection at the close of each lecture, to defray expenses. The public generally are invited.

BRUIN ON THE WAR-PATH.—As the widow Campbell of Harrington was crossing her field one morning last week, she came upon a track of fresh blood, and, following it some acres into the adjoining wood, found the mangled body of a sheep—(the flesh still warm)—the thief, a bear, having betaken himself to flight a few moments before. The sheep was the property of a neighbour, Mrs. Morrow, whose flock for some years past has been robbed in a similar manner. Mrs. Campbell's sons have set a *dead-fall*, and hope eventually to entrap the bold marauder. Why do not sportsmen turn their attention to the hunting and destroying of these ursine terrors which of late have become so numerous and so daring in their approaches to the outlying settlements. The sport would be both profitable and exciting.

THE COUNCIL spent two hours and a half, last Monday evening, in endeavouring to invent some clause, to be added to the resolution exempting Mr. J. C. Wilson from taxes on his proposed paper mill, (which will cost some $40,000, and employ about 40 hands) which would prevent his erecting a few cottages or opening a general store for the convenience of his men, on the exempted property. We are sorry to see the Council exhibiting such a parsimonious spirit over an enterprise of such manitude, which will be such an advantage not only to this municipality, but the whole county in a pecuniary point of view.

FISHING LICENSES.—As a licence is now required to fish in the North River, and as many persons are enquiring how they can obtain such licenses, we give the following instructions:—

1. State the locality where you wish to fish, describing the limits as accurately as possible.

2. State the kind and quantity of net or nets to be used and size of mesh, or other fishing apparatus.

3. For what kind of fish such fishing is to be carried on: whether for domestic use or for commerce.

The above information supplied, with an application to W. F. Whitcher, Esq., Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, will probably bring a license to the applicant, which will require to be countersigned by Robert W. Jones, Esq., Jones' Island, St. Andrews, Fisheries Overseer.

The Municpal Concil.

The Municipal Council met on Monday the 4th inst., at seven o'clock in the evening.

Mr. J. C. Wilson of Montreal exhibited the plans of a paper mill, which he intends to build at Lachute, on the North River, opposite Mr. Fish's Grist Mill. The plans were for a stone building three stories high, 160 × 40 with a wing, one story high, 130 × 40. The machinery is to be driven by water power, but as steam is needed in the manufacture of paper there will be boilers which will use from 5 to 10 cords of wood per day. The cost is estimated at $40,000. They will employ at least, from 30 to 40 skilled hands, and move about three car loads of stuff per week. Mr. Wilson asked the Council to exempt him from taxes for twenty years, which after a very lengthened discussion, was granted.

Mr. Raitt's account, showing a balance of $8.50 due the Council, was passed and the Sec. Treas. instructed to notify Mr. Raitt, to pay over the balance.

The account of the late Sec. Treas. was also passed.

Mr. James Fish lodged a complaint as to the condition of the sidewalks in the West End, the Mayor said that they were, in some places in the village, a disgrace to any civilized community. The Sec. was instructed to notify the road inspectors to see that they were put in proper repair.

The council agreed to pay Thos. Quinn's board for one month longer, at the rate of $6 per month, as a certificate was received from Dr. Smith, stating that he was still unable to do any thing for his own support.

The council adjourned with the understanding that except in case something of importance to come before them, they would not meet until October.

From James Cochran, Esq., Patantee of Cochran's Patent Spinning Wheel.

Church St. Cornwallis, N. S.,
February 27, 1879.

My brother had for more than eighteen months suffered with a distressing cough. One side of his breast had shrunken or fallen in, his strength was fast failing and he was to all appearance far gone in *consumption*, when he commenced the use of Graham's Pain Eradicator under the proprietor's direction. The result of its use was most satisfactory, and the cure rapid. He has remained in the enjoyment of good health since using this medicine more than fifteen months ago. We have many times since then proved its efficacy in other forms of disease and pain, and have reason to believe that it has no equal.

JAMES COCHRAN.

NEW YORK LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, August 1st, 1879.

We left the readers of THE WATCHMAN with an imperfect idea of the size of New York, and now advert to what most naturally suggests itself, viz: social life in such a city.

If we were to permit observation to portray the above in detail a wonderful account would be submitted. There are as many grades of society here as are to be found. This city seems to be a focus towards which every corner of the world has contributed its dark as well as its more illuminating rays, and it may be termed a receptacle for good and bad, from every point of the compass. Side by side go the pauper and the millionaire, the saint and devil, in some cases distinguishable, in others not. Were we to penetrate some of the dens and hovels to be found here, and present in black and white the inhuman deeds and habits that prevail, immediately, our narrative would assume an exaggerated aspect; suffice to say that the biography of some of the residents of New York will present as black a chapter as can be found. On the other hand, instead of poverty, vice and crime, there is luxury, order and virtue. Looking at these extremes, a distinction among the people is obvious and here and there a growing aristocracy labors to predominate; for the millionaire finds it repugnant to his nature to be on a level with the poor man, notwithstanding the national boast of equality in citizenship and exclusion of classes, which is so characteristic of all European countries.

Another source which tends to create and foster distinction is that of nationality, which has been practically illustrated in the attempt of a wealthy and influential hotel and railroad manager to exclude from Coney Island—one of the great watering places adjacent to this city—all who were Jews.

This called forth public indignation, inasmuch as those who are of that nationality are as respectable a class as can be found among the hundred thousands that resort to the above mentioned watering place almost daily. But this country or rather these United States are broad and when oppression or intolerance manifests itself anywhere therein, there is an easy escape from the same and abundant opportunities to rise to power and equality. Hence we need not look for history repeating itself to the same extent as in older countries.

One great prevailing custom in this city is that of beer drinking. Men and women enter saloons and beer gardens to quaff this beverage together.

A recent report of the Beer Brewing Association of the U. S., showed a great increase in the consumption of beer, whereupon a prominent city journal took occasion to congratulate the brewers and eulogize the country. An admirable cause surely to elicit such servile flattery. But Lager Beer intoxicates and a nation or city of beer-drinkers is as much on the highway to ruin as any other kind of drunkards.

Yours, etc.,
GRAPHO.

Strawberry Socials.

What would the churches do without the festive strawberry? Its appearance in the early spring, as the earliest and most delicious of all fruits, is looked forward to by those who guide church affairs temporal with a longing almost indescribable. The ladies generally arrange the seductive berries for the delectation of their male and female friends, small plates of berries at 10 cents each, with a winning smile thrown in. Then to eke out a festival proportions, the flower gardens are robbed of their choicest treasures to make into bouquets, large and small, and averaging in price from ten cents to two dollars. Fortunately, too, there is the stomack-perplexing ice-cream, with its conglomeration of eggs, milk, sugar and ice. This is a never-failing source of attraction. You first are tempted to fill yourselves with berries. Then you buy a bouquet to please some friend, and buy some more to present to other friends. By this time the ice cream comes round, and you not only destroy your own stomach, but are responsible for the aches of others by the consumption of two much of the frozen compound. But the worst of all comes when you go home and consult your pocket book. You find the $5 bill which you had been treasuring up for a new hat has melted away like snow before a July sun. You vow you will never again go to a strawberry festival, but after next season it will be just the same. It's the "old, old story." But we suppose it is all right. The church makes the money, and console yourself with the reflection that perhaps after all you would not have bought the new hat, but spent the money in cigars, or lemonades, or lagers, melting it all the same.—*St. Catherines' Journal.*

A COLD DIP.—On Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, of New York, at present on a visit to the city and stopping at the Windsor House, went boating on the Ottawa. On returning to the boat-house (Mr. Ratté's) they started to make the land and mistaking the saw dust covered river between the boat-house and the shore, walked together right into the water. It was a regular surprise to the parties, who managed to get ashore after some little difficulty. Mrs. Hopkins lost her hat. The parties naturally did not relish the incident.—*Free Press.*

No More Credit.

From this, 8th, day of August we will give no more credit, but will sell for cash or produce only, will sell a first class article and will sell very cheap, please try our new system. We also give notice that every one owing us must now settle, as unpaid accounts will be handed to a solicitor.

ALFRED BENN & Co.

Get Married.

The French *savant*, Dr. Bertillon, has given the result of his study of the mortality statistics of every country in Europe. He comes to the conclusion that marriage is condusive to health, long life and morality, and is, so to speak, a limited insurance against disease, crime and suicide. He says a bachelor of 25 has not a better prospect of life than a married man of 45; that among widowers of 24 to 30 the rate of mortality is as great as among married men of 45 to 60. Taking the French bills of mortality, he shows that while the annual death rate among married men between 20 to 25 years of age is rather under 10 per. 1,000, bachelors of that age die at the rate of 16, and widowers at the rate of 19 per. 1,000. These figures apply to the whole of France, while, taking Paris it appears that the rate for men between 20 and 25 years of age is 15. 7 per. 1,000 for married men, 26 per. 1,000 for bachelors, and 32 per. 1,000 for widowers. With advancing life the difference goes on increasing. With regard to crime Dr. Bertillon asserts that crimes against the person are 50 per. cent less, and against property 45 per. cent less among married men than among unmarried men. The difference is still more remarkable among the women, amounting to 250 per. cent. The number of suicides is at the rate of 628 per 1,000,000 for widowers, 273 per 1,000,000 for batchelors and 246 per 1,000,000 for married men.

She Didn't.

It was plain enough to all other passengers on the ferry-boat that the two were in love and engaged, yet the girl seemed to doubt his fervor just a little. Therefore, as the boat reached midstream she leaned over and tenderly said:

"Johnnie, I'm going to test your love, I'm going to jump overboard, and if you really love me I know you'll jump after me and save me."

"Yes, I'll jump after you," he slowly replied, "but, but—"

"But what, Johnnie?"

"But if I were you I'd take off my shoes first. Just the minute they haul you out of the water every woman in this crowd will rush to see whether you wear No. 2's or No. 5's and if you are in your stocking feet they can't get the size."

The girl drew her feet under the chair, sighed once or twice and did not regain her old enthusiasm until the boy came along with peanuts.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"VEGETINE,"

I will try VEGETINE
HE DID
AND WAS CURED.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 16, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir.—I wish to give you this testimony that you may know, and let others know, what Vegetine has done for me. About two years ago a small sore came on my leg; it soon became a large Ulcer, so troublesome that I consulted the doctor, but I got no relief, growing worse from day to day. I suffered terribly; I could not rest day or night; I was so reduced my friends thought I would never recover. I consulted a doctor at Columbus. I followed his advice; it did no good. I can truly say I was discouraged. At this time I was looking over my newspaper I saw your advertisement of Vegetine, the "Great Blood Purifier" for cleansing the blood from all impurities, curing Humors, Ulcers, &c. I said to my family, I will try some of the Vegetine. Before I had used the first bottle I began to feel better. I made up my mind I had got the right medicine at last. I could now sleep well at nights. I continued taking Vegetine. I took thirteen bottles. My health is good. The ulcer is gone, and I am able to attend to business. I paid about four hundred dollars for medicine and doctors before I bought the Vegetine. I have recommended Vegetine to others with good success. I always keep a bottle of it in the house now. It is a most excellent medicine.

Very respectfully yours,
F. ANTHONI.

Mr. Anthoni is one of the pioneers of Delaware, O. He settled here in 1834. He is a wealthy gentleman, the firm of F. Anthoni & Sons. Mr. Anthoni is extensively known especially among the Germans. He is well known in Cincinnati. He is respected by all.

IMPURE BLOOD.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases; such as salt-rheum, ringworm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers and pimples. In this condition of the blood try VEGETINE and cure these affections. As a blood purifier it has no equal. Its effects are wonderful.

VEGETINE

Cured Her.

DORCHESTER, MASS., June 11.

DR. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir.—I feel it my duty to say one word in regard to the great benefit I have received from the use of one of the greatest wonders of the World; it is your Vegetine. I have been one of the greatest sufferers for the last eight years that ever could be living. I do sincerely thank my God and your Vegetine for the relief I have got. The *Rheumatism* has pained me to such an extent, that my feet broke out in sores. For the last three years I have not been able to walk; now I can walk and sleep, and do my work as well as ever I did, and I must say I owe it all to your blood purifier, Vegetine.

MARGERY WELLS.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

VEGETINE

is bette, than any
MEDICINE.

HENDERSON, KY., Dec 1877.

I have used H. R. Stevens' Vegetine, and like it better than any medicine I have used for purifying the blood. One bottle of Vegetine accomplished more good than all other medicines I have taken.

THOS. LYNE,
Henderson, Ky.

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks and herbs, it is very pleasant to take: every child likes it.

VEGETINE.

Recommended by
M. D.'s

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ.:

Dear Sir.—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

A. B. DE FIESI, M. D.,
Hasleton, Ind.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY
H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

49—1m

Bread! Bread!!

FIRST QUALITY OF WHITE, BROWN and GRAHAM Bread, Twists, Scones, 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 POPE,
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.

38m1. HAMELIN & AYERS.

Lachute Foundry!

H. BOYS & BROTH.

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 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
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St. Andrews, Aug. 29, 1878. 9tf

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"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.

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SMITH'S FALLS, Ont.
Manufacturers of Light Reapers, Model Mowers, Steel Ploughs, &c., &c.

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

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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.

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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.

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Now is the time to prepare for Storing Ice.

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

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Insurance and General Agent,
Lachute, Jan. 14, 1879. 21tf

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Blank Notes and
Joint Notes of hand,
Blank Orders,
Bill-Heads,
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CHEAP FOR CASH.

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

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

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MARKET LINE.

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

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FIRST CLASS FARE - - - 25 Cts.
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Freight lower than any other line.

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A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. Nothing to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. Costly Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 48y1

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Pain Eradicator!

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

Rheumatism,
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The cause that produces it must be removed for this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by
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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 37tf.

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 enquire of the proprietor, GEORGE SHERRITT.
42tf. Township of Gore.

Burial Notice

PARTIES WANTING GRAVES DUG, by leaving their orders at Mr. Charles Rice's Coffin Store, East End, Lachute, will be immediately attended to.

Let Bygones Be Bygones.

Let bygones be bygones; if bygones were clouded
By aught that occasioned a pang of regret
Oh, let them in darkest oblivion be shrouded;
'Tis wise and 'tis kind to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones, and good be extracted
From all over which it is folly to fret;
The wisest of mortals have foolishly acted—
The kindest are those who forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; oh, cherish no longer
The thought that the sun of affection has set;
Eclipsed for a moment, its rays will be stronger,
If you like a Christian, forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; your heart will be lighter,
When kindness of yours with reception has met
The flame of your love will be purer and brighter
If, Godlike, you strive to forgive and forget

Let bygones be bygones, oh, purge out the leaven
Of malice, and try an example to set
To others, who, craving the mercy of heaven,
Are sadly too slow to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; remember how deeply
To heaven's forbearance we all are in debt
They value God's infinite goodness too cheaply
Who heed not the precept, "Forgive and forget."

—*Chambers' Journal.*

LADIES COLUMN.

TO SINGLE LADIES.

To be Let, at a very desirable rate;
A sunny little House, in a nice bye state;
'Tis a Bachelor's Heart, and the agent is Chance,
Affection the Rent to be paid in advance.
The Owner, as yet, has possessed it alone
But the fixtures are not of much value; but soon
'Twill be furnished by Cupid himself; if a Wife
Takes a lease for the term of a Natural life.

The Tenant will have a few Taxes to pay—
Levy, Honor, and—heaviest item—Obey!
As for the Good-will, the owner's most ed
To have *that*, if agreeable, settle in *kind*;
Provided true title, by proof, can be shown
To a Heart, unencumbered, and free as his own.
So Ladies, dear Ladies, pray do not forget
Here's an excellent Bachelor's Heart to be let.

The peril of employing highly educated young men as clerks was again illustrated recently. A woman stopped at a green grocer's on Woodward avenue and asked:

"Is them lettuce fresh?"

"You mean *that* lettuce," suggested the clerk, "and it is fresh."

"Then, you'd better eat it!" she snapped, as she walked on.

The grocer rushed out and asked what on earth had happened to anger her, and the young man replied:

"Why, nothing, only I corrected her grammar."

"You have turned away one of my best customers! Only yesterday she come in and asked me how I sold those white sugar's and I got an order for a whole barrel. Hang you, sir! but if them customers want grammar they don't expect to find her in a grocery! No, sir, and if you see she again you want to apologize in the most humblerest manner!"

A YOUNG WOMAN'S STRATEGY.

Pittsfield, Massachusetts, has had a romance. The daughter of one of the town's wealthy citizens fell in love with a poor but worthy young man, who reciprocated the damsel's affection, and an engagement resulted. Papa opposed the match because the swain was poor, and brought a man of property on the scene as a suitor of the maiden's hand. After much persuasion and entreaty she accepted the proposal of the rich man, apparently proving false to her true lover. The father was delighted, and ordered for his daughter an elegant trousseau besides giving her a handsome marriage portion, including a furnished house. The day for a grand wedding was appointed, and the Methodist church was to be the scene of the ceremony. Three days before the appointed time for the wedding, the dutiful daughter with her first, true and only love, called on the parson by night and were quietly married. The bride took possession of her new home, and a happier couple than she and her new husband did not live in town.

A DISCOURAGED TRAVELLER.

A belated and rather poverty-striken foot-traveller, whose railway ticket was good on all country roads and cattle paths, stopped at a small mansion of apparently four rooms and a kitchen in the South Hill suburbs, the other evening, to beg a night's lodging. As he stood timidly knocking at the door, the shrill commanding tones of the lady of the house, dismissing the garrison for the night: "Tommy, go haul up Charlie and Ben and tell them to go to the grocery and tell your father to bring Ella and Willie right home its their bed-time, and if they see Louise on the way send her to Miss Crozier's for Alice and Jim, and see if they know where Ezra is; you take this lamp up to granma's room and ask her if she won't take care of the baby while I go and find Dick, and while I am gone you undress Mabel and put her to bed, and if cousin Harry comes while I am gone, tell him he's to stay with you." And the traveller sighed and turned away so oppressed with a feeling of overcrowdedness that he walked out into the country and slept all night in a pesiry nine miles long.—*Hawkeye.*

To paper collars, paper petticoats, paper curtains, paper carpets, paper chairs, paper tables, paper chandeliers, paper frames, paper corals, paper jewellery, paper barrels, and paper wheels for railway carriages, must now be added paper stockings. These are intended to be worn over the ordinary cotton or woollen stocking, excluding all cold or dampness from the feet.

A STATE CONCERT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

A State Concert was given at Buckingham Palace on the evening of the 16th inst., by command of the Queen, and attended by a great number of Royal, Noble and other distinguished persons. The list occupies two columns of the London daily papers. The band and chorus, consisting of upwards of 160 performers, were selected from the Italian Operas, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, with Her Majesty's private band.

It is stated that:—

The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg Strelitz, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Baden, and the members of the Royal Family, conducted by the Earl of Mount-Edgcome (Lord Chamberlain), and attended by the Great Officers of State, the Mistress of the Robes, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Household in Waiting, entered the saloon at a quarter before 11 o'clock, when the concert immediately commenced.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales wore a dress of rich violet velvet, with draperies of gold brocade gage and fine Brussels lace, looped with bunches of dark violets. Corsage to correspond. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds. Ornaments, opal and diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, the Star of India, St. Catherine of Russia and the Danish Family Order.

Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein wore a dress of white crape de chene and silk, with a trimming of white beaded embroidery. Head-dress, a tiara of diamonds. Ornaments, opal and diamonds. Orders, Victoria and Albert, the Crown of India, the Saxe-Coburg and Gotha Family order, the Prussian for Care of the Wounded, St. Isabel of Portugal and St. Catherine of Russia.

HOUSE FLOWERS.

There is in attending to flowers just that mixture of manual with mental occupation which is to most people peculiarly soothing as a relaxation, with the advantage that whatever is too heavy in the manual part of the work can be easily delegated to others, who themselves acquires any skill. The mental part of the work, on the other hand, is not severe, and is all interwoven with keen and simple pleasures—the pleasure of beautiful colors and forms, of fragrance and of freshness—not to mention association and hope. Our plants make just enough demand upon us to beguile us into a little daily lingering among them, which soon becomes a delightful habit; and though they will supply any amount of occupation, they never require enough attention to be a serious interruption to other pursuits. The very busy very lazy may enjoy watching the continual growth and unfolding of ferns in their glass abode, without lifting a finger for months at a time to do anything for them while there is room for any amount of delightful daily pottering over climbing or freely-flowering plants; and if once a spirit of anything like scientific observation gets a footing in our minds, there is no limit to the materials they will supply for it. Perhaps the chief drawback, in a moral point of view, to the advantages of window-gardening, is the really bloodthirsty spirit of revenge and intolerance which it kindles against slugs, spiders, wire-worms, green fly, and other blameless creatures.

Dennis O'Flaherty said that his wife was very ungrateful, for "when I married her she hadn't a rag to her back, and now she's covered with 'em."

A young woman in Chicago, who had lost her speech from a severe cold, had twenty offers of marriage in one week.

"Put out your tongue a little farther," said a doctor to a fair invalid. "A little farther still, if you please." "Why doctor do you think a woman's tongue has no end?" said the gentle sufferer. "An end, perhaps, madame," replied the physician, "but no cessation."

An American lady gave a party in Paris to none but ladies. Not a man was to be seen about the house, all the attendants and waiters being women. Fifty only were invited and every invitation was accepted. The company were entertained by private theatricals, given by a party of actresses, the ladies playing the lovers parts. Strange as it may seem, it was a grand success.

Feathers should be very thoroughly dried before using them. If feather beds smell badly, or become heavy from improper renovation of the feathers, from old age, empty them and wash them in a tub of suds, spread them in the garret to dry and they will be as light and good as new. Never lay the pillows or feather ticks to dry in the sun; lay them in a shady place where the wind can purify them. Heat makes feathers rancid.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

[By request of a Committee from Ottawa Division Sons of Temperance, the following 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.]

THE YOUNG CORPORAL.

There was a young corporal in the garrison of Nantos in the year 1795. He was a spirited young fellow, barely twenty, but young though he was, he had already learned to drink to excess, according to the too frequent custom of the day.

Brave and excitable, wine was a bad master for him; and one day in a moment of intoxication, he was tempted to strike an officer who was giving him an order. Death was the punishment of such an offense, and to death the lad was condemned. The colonel of his regiment, remembering the intelligence and bravery of the young criminal, spared no pains to obtain a remission of the sentence; at first with no success, but finally hampered with a certain condition—that the prisoner should never again in his life be found intoxicated.

The colonel at once proceeded to the military prison and summoned Cambronne.

"You are in trouble, corporal," he said.

"True colonel, and I forfeit my life for my folly," returned the corporal.

"It may be so," quoth the colonel, shortly.

"May be!" demanded Cambronne "You are aware of the strictness of martial law, colonel; I expect no pardon; I have only to die."

"Suppose I bring you a pardon, on one condition!"

The lad's eyes sparkled. "A condition! Let me hear it, colonel; I would do much to save life and honor."

"You must never get drunk."

"Colonel, that is impossible!"

"Impossible, boy! with death as an alternative! You will be shot to-morrow otherwise; think of that!"

"I do think of it. But never to get drunk again! I must never let one drop of wine touch my lips! See you colonel, Cambronne and the bottle love one another so well that when once they get together it is all up with sobriety. No, no! I dare not promise never to get drunk."

"But unhappy boy! could you not promise never to touch wine!"

"Not a drop, colonel!"

"Not a drop."

"Ah! that is a weighty matter colonel. Let me reflect. Never to touch wine!—not a single drop in all my life!" The young soldier paused; and looked up.

"But colonel, if I promise, what guarantee will you have that I shall keep my promise!"

"Your word of honor," said the officer. "I know you; you will not fail me."

A light came into the young fellow's eyes.

"Then I promise," he said, solemnly, "God hear me. I, Cambronne, swear that never to my dying day shall a drop of wine touch these lips."

The next day the corporal Cambronne resumed his place in his regiment.

Twenty-five years after he was General Cambronne, a man of note, respected and beloved. Dining one day in Paris with his old colonel, many brothers in arms being present, he was offered a glass of rare old wine by his former commanding officer. Cambronne drew back.

"My word of honor, colonel; have you forgotten that!" he asked extultingly. "And Nantes—the prison—my vow!" he continued, striking the table. "Never sir, from that day to this, has a drop of wine passed my lips: I swore it, and I have kept my word; and shall keep it, God helping me to the end."

—The son of the late King Theodore of Abyssinia will shortly complete his education at the Royal Military Academy, where he has been for some time studying as a cadet.

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 and cheese. All communications will receive immediate attention, and the names of the writers will not be divulged if they so wish.]

AN ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

"The greatest agricultural show the world ever saw," according to the London *Times*, was being held at Kilburn at the date of the departure of the last mails. The place was an improvised city, two miles from the Marble Arch, in London. The growth of that mammoth metropolis is daily making it more difficult for the citizens to find any vacant spaces or green fields within a reasonable distance of Charing Cross. It is remarked that at the present rate of developments the next show will be twice as large and twice as far off. A hundred acres have been laid into streets covered with shells, and provided with all the conveniences for a mixed multitude of men and beasts, not without the more dignified structures fit for the management, refreshment, and even the ornament of this great polity. Cities of Desert are the proverbial types of sudden and unexpected appearance. The mirage now mocking the gaze of the suburban wanderer is the exhalation of a few weeks, to pass away still more quickly. But it is impossible to estimate the length of the labor, the number of heads and purses employed, the amount of inventive faculty displayed in the instruments, or the lessons of costly experience brought to bear in the breeding and feeding of the animals, still less the national genius which has developed itself in the perfection of British husbandry.

The QUEEN was to have opened the great Show, which is that of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, but owing to the unfavorable state of the weather, the duty devolved on the Prince of WALES, who is president of the Society. He made an excellent speech, as did also the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, the LORD MAYOR of London, etc. Several of the foreign Ambassadors were in attendance at the Show.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Rake the field after the grain has been drawn; the labor will be repaid.

After early potatoes are dug for market, they may be followed by cabbages.

Every farmer knows that his team must be well fed to get good work. Try a generous diet.

Hay caps will serve a good purpose upon grain shocks, and are more secure than cap sheaves.

France produced in the year ending with last September the enormous amount of over 800,000,000 pounds of beet-root sugar.

Farmers are beginning to learn that early-cut grass makes a more agreeable food for animals than if it is left until dry and hard.

The beet-root sugar industry in Main this season promises success beyond the highest anticipations of its friends at the start early in the spring.

Give a share of the green fodder when horses does not run at green pasture. If at pasture at night, a generous feed should be given before they are turned out.

Land-draining goes ahead in the West, especially in Indiana and Illinois. The former State has now 500 tile factories each of which turns out 240,000 tiles in a season.

Butter dairymen will find some of the artificial food profitable to feed with green fodder or pasture. Scouring caused by green feed may be stopped at once by giving the cow two quarts of dry cottenseed meal.

In all our cropping and planting we should remember that the farm is our capital and that increasing its producing capacity means adding to our principal, while reducing it is taking away the "means by which we live."

Land which without an application of manure will give a yield of 15 bushels of wheat per acre will by the addition of 80 pounds of nitrogen in a favourable season give from 35 to 40 bushels of wheat with a proportional increase of straw.

Keep ewes intended for the butcher by themselves and feed liberally. A quart of mixed ground feed or bran and oil-cake meal will soon bring them into marketable condition. Keep store sheep in a light pasture, and give a handful of feed daily. Provide shade of some kind.

In plowing it is never a good plan to turn up a mass of crude earth of several inches in depth, never before exposed to the sunlight and air. It will, unless heavy manuring is given as a top-dressing, result in loss. In deepening a soil it is better to plow up an additional inch in each year.

The flock should now be weeded out; all unprofitable fowls, poor layers, and poor mothers, should be used or marketed. Two weeks' feeding in a coop will be sufficient to make them fat. A few of the best old hens may be kept over for early setting, but many in a flock are unprofitable.

Corn should not be neglected in the hurry of harvest. Frequent cultivation hastens growth and the maturing of the crop. To see the difference, leave a row or two uncultivated. Much hard work later in the season may be avoided by a little work with the cultivator, and by keeping the weeds down.

Young pigs may be ready for market in 100 days if desired, by good feeding. The sow should be well fed with rich slop, to force a rich flow of milk, and a feeding place for pigs should be provided, in which they can get spare milk with a little fine ground barley meal or wheat middlings.

Flies of all kinds are now very troublesome and should be watchfully guarded against. If maggots are found upon the sheep, apply tar and grease (rancid butter or lard) to the parts and clip off the wool closely. Carbolic sheep dip and other preparations of carbolic acid may be used to prevent attacks.

LOOK TO THE APPLE ORCHARDS.

The abundant crop of apples and other fruits which orchards have borne the past year all through the country, and the extensive plantings which have been induced the common remark that as a matter of course, the low prices will result in neglect and diminished care of the trees. Such a course would be the worst which owners could adopt, and which, nevertheless the majority will fall into. The future of orcharding, judging from the past, will be this: Most of them, from lack of care and attention, will bring their owner little or nothing, and these meagre returns will increase the neglect. A few wise and enterprising planters will pursue the opposite course, and as common fruit become cheap, they will give increased care—manure and cultivate their trees, destroy insects, thin and select, furnish only the finest specimens for market, and secure a reputation by years of persevarance. They will never suffer for want of a ready and good market. The few who thus secure the finest fruit put up in the most perfect order will always obtain purchasers, no matter how abundant common or poor fruit may be. This has actually been the case in many instances which might be cited.

The careless owner will let his orchard run to decay, and he will obtain only knotty, worm-eaten and scrabby apples, which will bring him but small returns in market, or not enough to pay for picking, packing and conveyance.

Amon the important means for obtaining fine, attractive and high priced specimens, is the practice of thinning the fruit while young. At this time it is removed with rapidity and ease. The strength of the tree goes with the remainder, and in gathering the crop the labor of picking off all these supernumeraries is entirely obviated. This was all done when they were small. If left on the tree they mus be all carefully hand-picked, with threefold the labour, and then all as completely assorted, to get rid of the many which are unsaleable.—*Country Gentleman.*

The Broken Window.

Rose stood with her head pressed against a pain of glass in her grandmother's kitchen when with a crash the glass fell out, and was shivered to pieces on the bricks below.

"O! mother, what will grandfather say, for I have broken a pain of glass? I didn't mean to, but I was watching Jane hang out the clothes, and I guess I pressed hard, for the glass popped right out and broke all to pieces."

"You must tell your grandfather all about it, Rose, and I do not think he will blame you very much."

"O, yes, he will, for I dropped a button last week and forgot to pick it up, and he called me a careless little girl."

"And I think you were; but there is your grandfather now, reading his paper in the sitting room. Go a brave little girl and tell him all the truth."

Grandpa looked through his glasses and wondered what had happened to his little Rose, her eyes were full of tears and not even a trace of a smile could be seen on her face.

"What is the matter now, I wonder!" he asked.

"O, grandpa! I've been a very naughty girl, but I didn't mean to do it. I've broken the kitchen window all to pieces and what will you do to me!"

The old man put down his paper and took the girl's hand. "Come and show me what you have done. Well, is that all? I can mend it in a very little while, and you shall help me."

And so while little Rose sat by his side, and held the putty and little nails, she forgot all about her trouble, and wondered she had ever thought grandpa stern and cross.

When the glass was in at last, the kind old man patted her head and said. "Little girl, never be afraid to confess when you have done any wrong thing, or even such a little thing as breaking this window. Whether you sin against God or against man, get it off from your conscience as soon as possible. God will forgive you, you may be sure, and as for me—why, I love my little girl too much to let her wait one minute for a kiss of forgiveness. Come and get one now.

Scaring his Wife.

The Chicago *Tribune* has the following good story:—"A man of Center avenue undertook the other day to give his wife a healthy scare, so as to make her more obedient and agreeable in future; so he put up a quarrel with her, and, bounding upstairs, dipped his razor in some bric-à-brac and water, which he had prepared for the occasion, spilled some more of that awe-inspiring compsition over the floor, and flung himself down with a crash, grasping the brick-and-water-stained razor in his hand. He waited eagerly to hear a frightful shrieking through the house, and to see a woman with an awful white face and lambent self accusing eyes totter up the stairs, gasp "My husband!" go off into a set of hysterics in seven acts and ten tableaux. He was, however doomed to disappointment. His wife meandered slowly upstairs remarking, "you pesky fool, you'll break your neck yet some of these days if you insist upon putting both legs into your trousers simultaneously," and when she opened the door and saw the terrible sight, she said, "Well, I didn't think he had the courage and sense of decency to do it. However, I will look well in black, and it is a mercy I took up the bed-room carpets to-day and sent them to be cleaned." Then she called the servant girl. "Maria, here; your master has killed himself!" And when the girl came and said, "Hadn't I better run for the doctor! I think his left leg wiggles a little," the Spartan matron replied: "No, there is no use throwing good money out after bad. I want you to see that I didn't kill him, and then run to the *Tribune* office and tell them to send a reporter up here for a scoop on the other papers, and if you breath a word of this to any one before the other papers have gone to press I'll tell you young woman, that you'll buy your raven tresses." Then she went down stairs, locking the door after her, after audibly wondering if the corpse would keep; and after about twenty minutes of impatient waiting for the flinty heart to melt, the corpse had to give it up and go and pound on the door to be let out.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Aug. 10th, 1879.

THE FRUIT OF THE SPIRIT.

Gal. 5. 22-26. Commit to memory, vs. 22-26.

OUTLINE.

1 The source of character, v. 22-26.
2 The test of character, v. 1-6
3 The result of character, v. 7-9.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for what soever a man soweth, that shall he also reap. Gal. 6. 7.

PRACTICAL LESSONS.

1. Show your religion in your life.
2. Be patient and kind towards the faults of others.
3. Don't grow tired of doing good.

Find a sum in addition in 1 Peter.—Find a parable of Christ about sowing.—Another parable, about tares and wheat.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

BERLIN, 7.—On dit que le prince Bismark est disposé d'accorder l'amnistie aux prêtres: en même temps il permettra aux évêques bannis de reprendre possession de leur siéges.

Il y a un projet de loi devant la chambre de Quebec qui tend à exempter de la saisie la moitié du salaire des ouvriers. Par ouvriers la loi entend tout homme qui travaille à la journée et qui est payé à la journée, à la semaine ou au mois.

Tout le monde est satisfait de l'excellence choix du gouvernement fédéral en la personne de l'hon. T. Robitaille comme lieutenant-gouverneur de la province de Québec à la place de M. Luc Letellier.

Ondit que l'impératrice Eugénie a écrit a Sa Majesté la Reine demandant qu'aucun châtiment ne sort infligé au lieutenant Carey qui a si lâchement abandonné le prince Imperial.

Des inondations dans le nord de la France et en Belgique ont causé des dommages considérables.

Il parait certain que Sir A. T. Galt sera l'agent général du Canada en Angleterre. C'est une nomination que l'opinion publique approuve à l'unanimité. Le gouvernement fédéral a obtenu des autorités impériales le privilége de faire représenter se Canada dans tous les traités de commerces entre l'Angleterre et les autres pays. Notre représentant à Londres recevra les instructions nécessaires de notre gouvernement afin d'obtenir dans ces negociations des privilèges pour nos industries. Le gouvernement conservateur est à remplir un programme dont l'ampleur dépasse tout ce que nous avons vu jusqu'à présent dans notre politique. Les effets en seront sans doute très avantageux.

Les nouvelles que nous recevons de toutes parts, sur la démission de M. Letellier, nous apprennent que l'enthousiasme et la réjouissance régnent dans toute la province.

D'après une rumeur, M. Letellier, se présenterait pour la Chambre des Communes dans le comté de Kmouraska, M. Dumont, devant se retirer pour lui faire place.

L'enquête sur l'affaire Joly-Gowen se continue, et les preuves qui condamnent la conduite du gouvernement Joly en cette malheureuse transaction son très nombreuses.

QUEBEC, 1 aout.—Monseigneur O'Brien, évêque de Kingstone, arrivé en ville hier, se disposait à partir aujourd'hui pour une excursion au Saguenay. Il était accompagné des Révérends pères Brown et Lynch et tous étaient descendus à l'hotel St. Louis. Ce matin vers six heures voyant que Monseigneur ne descendait pas, ses compagnons de voyage conçurent quelque crainte et après avoir inutilement frappé à sa porte se décidèrent à l'ouvrir de force. Qu'on juge de leur stupeur, lorsqu'ils virent Son Eminence insensible et la figure conjestionnée, mais respirant encore. L'hon, Dr. Church, qui était logé au même hotel, assisté du Dr. Russel, essayèrent, mais en vain, d'appliquer tous les ressources de leur art. Malgrés toutes leur efforts, Monseigneur O'Brien, mourut vers 7 heures sans avoir recouvré l'usage de la parole Une enquête a eu lieu ce matin, par le coroner Belleau, et le verdict est que la mort est le résultat d'une apoplexie.

QUÉBEC, 30.—Hier, sur les Plaines d'Abraham ont eu lieu des courses dont le prix, consistant en une coupe, était offert par la majorité de la Chambre.

Son Excellence gouverneur-général et S. A. R. la princesse Louise ont offert une diner hier soir à la citadelle. Les personnes suivantes avaient été invitées: M. et madame Chauveau, l'honorable M. Marchand, monsieur, madame et mademoiselle Roe, M. Dobel, M. et madame Caron, le lieutenant-colonel et madame Caron, le lieutenant-colonel et madame Duchesnay, M. R. Cobell.

Son Excellence le marquis de Lorne ainsi que Son Altesse Royale, doivent partir pour Pt Jean, N. B., mardi prochain. Ils seront probablement rendus le lendemain. Le jour de leur arrivée une adresse leur sera présentée par la municipalité.

De la *Gazette d'Ottawa:*

Les affairs sont calmes en ce moment, mais on espère avant peu les voir s'améleiorer. Les récoltes dans la région d'Ottawa ont une appearance magnifique; jamais les pommes de terre n'ont eté aussi belles et aussi abondantes, elles se vendent 70 à 80 centins le minot. Les avoines facilement des acheteurs à 40 cents le minot, le foin est tombé à $6 la tonne, et beau coup pretendent qu'il se vendre encore meilleur marche. Le beurre est on ne peut plus abondant, le prix variant entre 10 et 12 centins par livre. Les Marchés sont littéralement inondes de fruits et de legume. Si l'argent n'est pas abondant, les provisions sont bon marche. Cela doit satisfaire M. Mackenzie qui veut faire du Canada *a cheap country.*

Are You Disturbed at Nights and broken of rest, by sickly suffering and crying with the pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the little sufferer immediately. It cures Wind Colic and regulates the bowels.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England—Rev. Mr. Stonehouse, Rector. Services in the Church at Sabbath-morning, at half past Eleven o'clock, by Rev. H. Evans, Missionary to Lachute and Arundel. Sunday-school at 2:30.

PRESBYTERIAN.—(First Church.) Rev. D. Mackie, Pastor. Services in the Church at 10:30 a.m., and 6:30 p.m. Sunday-school in Hall at 2:30 p.m. Week-day services every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p.m. Sunday-school and Bible class every Sunday afternoon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Church on Bethany Road. Rev. A. Decoine, Priest. Sabbath Services: Mass at 10 a.m., Vespers at 4 p.m.

OFFICIAL LIST.

COUNTY MEMBER FOR ARGENTEUIL.—Thomas Christie, Esq., M. P., Lachute.

MEMBER FOR PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.—Robert C. Meikle, Esq.

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

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

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—T. Ryan, Esq., (Mayor), Messrs. T. Shuptrine, Patrick Donohoe, William Molson, George Morrison, Thomas Palmer, and R. C. Wurtele.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Chas. Poulin, Esq., Lachute; Alexander J. Bow, Esq., and John McAdam, Esq., (Gore), Richard Hopkins, Esq., (Lennoxville), 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 10th to the 16th of the months of January, March, June and October, and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 28th of the same month.

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeois, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz: January 12th to 17th, May 28th 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 15th to 18th February, May and October.

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

In JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

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

In FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER,

On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 3 meets at No. 6 school at 2 p. m.

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 Sch ol 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.

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 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.

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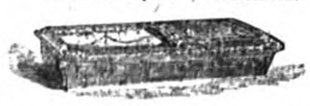

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Grenville,—W. Thompson, Russell house Wednesday and Thursday.
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TERMS VERY MODERATE.

F. W. ALLEN.

Lachute, May 16, 1879. 37tf.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1879. NO. 50

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

The above paper is printed and published

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

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

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

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A general assortment of Clocks, Watches and Jewellry, always on hand, at Moderate Prices. CALL and SEE. 45y1.

Drifting Apart.

BY CON. F. MURPHY.

[Dedicated to my friend Yank Adams]

Two good ships sailed from port one day,
At their mast heads both had colors gay,
Bounding along with white sails set
They'd scarce begun their journey yet;
And as they left behind the shore
The wind wailed mournfully, "Nevermore"
Shall they sail together as they sailed to-day,
Down to the ocean, out of the bay,
For the self same port, with the self-same chart,
Ere night comes on they'll be drifting apart, drifting apart.

Two maidens sat at a trysting place
With arms entwined in fond embrace,
And they talked of the lovers they had foun I
And laughed till the dell gave back the sound,
But a raven o'er their heads did soar
And sang his song of "Nevermore"
Shall they sit together as they sat to-day,
Out in the sunshine merry and gay
One weds for gold the other for heart,
And so their lives are drifting apart, drifting apart.

Two lovers stood at the holy shrine
With love's sweet words, "Forever thine;"
And the good priest, as in days agone,
Pronounced the twain forever one.
Ah, perjured soul! But so 'twill be
Till time fades to eternity.
Ah, could she hear, e'en while he swore,
The angels whispered "Nevermore"
Shall peace reign in your broken heart,
From thence *your's* ever drifting apart, drifting apart.

Two churchmen knelt at the hour of prayer,
With dove meant hearts and modest air;
The one communed with God aloud,
The other cared but for the crowd;
The one was there his soul to save,
The other to show the alms he gave.
As if in prayer, his head bent lower,
The demon whispered "Nevermore"
Shall you enter here, for mine thou art,
Too long have we been drifting apart, drifting apart.

Of the two ships one did safely ride,
Of the maidens one is a happy bride,
Of the lovers one's beneath the sod.
Of the churchmen one still worships God;
But so it is and will be still,
As long as man lacks strength of will
Shall he hear forever at his door
The demon crying, "Nevermore,"
Till you drive me forth from your shining soul
Shall you be at rest or reach that goal
Where evermore the weary heart
Finds rest, for there's no drifting apart, drifting apart.

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER XII.

BEACON FIRES,

Saville was not slow in keeping his promise, and became a frequent guest at the little cabin among the mountains. His visits, which at first were made largely from sympathy, soon became sources of so much pleasure, that he was ready to avail himself of any pretext which gave him for a few hours the society of one who was more fascinating than if schooled in social arts. And yet such was her youth and simplicity, and so undisguised was her wonder as he described scenes and life in New York and Europe, that she seemed to him only an intelligent child, whom it was a delight to instruct. Congenial companionship was a necessity of the young man's nature; and in Vera he found so much delicacy and refinement, combined with such utter absence of conventionality, and entire ignorance of the form and etiquette of the times, that she appeared to confirm his Utopian dreams of a liberty so large that the impulses of nature would become the only laws. But nature, to Saville and Vera, had very different meanings. To the one it was an existing order of things that he could not account for, but in which man was supreme, and a law unto himself. To the other it was the creation and dwelling-place of a Divine, all-powerful Being, who was, at the same time, her Father and Friend. In the beauty and purity of Vera's character Saville saw the effects of this belief, but he erred greatly in supposing all to be the result of earthly causes. The development of the soul, under the influence of a Divine ever present Spirit, was a truth concerning which he had little knowledge and no faith.

Of his own great trouble and disappointment he never spoke to any one. His wife's conduct was more than a sorrow, and had become rather a bitter shame and disgrace, to which his proud spirit could not endure the slightest allusion. Not even to his mother had he mentioned her name since the evening she crossed his threshold for the last time. It was his wish to forget her existence; for his blood tingled as he remembered how easily she had duped him, and how blindly and stupidly he had wrecked his happiness. While, therefore, he spoke frankly to Vera of his mother, and of his life abroad and in New York, he maintained the habit of silence, in regard to his wife, which was already fastened upon him.

Vera had disarmed at once the bitter and misanthropic thoughts, which a man with his experience is prone to cherish toward the entire sex. No mountain stream could be more transparent than this child of nature, who had learned none of art's disguises. When, from instinct, she manifested maidenly reserve, the cause was as apparent as the effect. Her perfect guileness deepened the impression that Saville had formed from the first, that she was but a child; and his warm and growing affection was that of a brother for a younger sister, who accepts wonderingly and trustingly his superiority in all things. And yet there was withal a certain womanly dignity which often puzzled Saville, and made it impossible for him to indulge in the innocent caresses which are natural between brother and sister.

As for the young girl, she no more thought of analyzing her feeling toward her new-found friend than would the mind of a famished man dwell upon the chemical constituents of the food that was giving him a new lease of life. She did indeed love Saville, and she knew it; but her strong and deepening regard caused no more unrest than had the tender yet tranquil affections which had hitherto governed her. She loved him as a sister might, and yet with more intensity than that relation usually awakens. She loved him from a deep and abiding sense of gratitude. He had been a friend in the sorest extremity of her life, and had come as a deliverer when her heart was breaking in her terrible anguish and loneliness. He had rescued her from the agony which pierced like a mortal thurst, as she realized that her mother was buried from her sight; and he had gently and tenderly sought to comfort and divert her thoughts ever since. She loved him for the same reason that many others of her sex would: because he was loveable, and possessed the traits that usually win esteem. He was brave; he was manly in his appearance and bearing; frank and affable in his manner; and, more than all, possessed tact and the power of adapting himself to the moods and characters of his associates. He could be most fascinating when he chose to exert himself; and both inclination and every generous impulse led him to do all in his power to cheer the orphan, who looked to him as the sole friend she possessed. But perhaps the tenderest element in her affection was the result of her mother's knowledge of him, and her belief that he would prove the deliverer who would open a way of escape from an isolation which she saw, more and more clearly, would be fraught with danger and unhappiness. He had shown kindness to her mother, and his gift of the brandy had made the pain and weakness of her last days more easily borne. Under the circumstances, and with her nature, how could she do otherwise than love this stranger knight, who had done so much to help and relieve from sore distress?

And yet there was a depth in her heart in which the name of Saville had never sounded. If he had told her that he had a true and loving wife in New York, her heart would have bounded with joy; for in that wife she would hope to find another friend, of her own sex. She could love her at once, for his sake. If, in brotherly confidence, he had told her of another maiden that he loved, no sister would have sympathized more unselfishly and heartily. Saville was right; Vera was still a child.

The arrival of British forces was daily expected at New York, and it was said that the loyalists in the city and along the shores of the Hudson were in league to rise, on the advent of large bodies of supporting English troops. It was a time of general distrust. Near neighbours regarded each other with suspicion, and often with good cause. Spies were everywhere plying their trade of drawing from the unwary secrets that might prove ruinous. It was a bad time for people who could not or did not fully account for themselves; therefore, the man who, among the few that were aware of his existence, went by the name of "Skulkin' Brown," could not fail to become an object of suspicion. There were increasing rumours, which had no other foundation than the excited imaginations of people who feared danger on every side, and only the fact that nothing definite was alleged against him, prevented a self-appointed delegation from waiting on him with notice to decamp to parts unknown.

But, in the garrison at Fort Montgomery, rumour began to take more tangible and ominous form; for Molly, sharing in all her mother's prejudices against the neighbours who had been so secluded and unsocial, began to give out many dark hints of what she had surmised rather than seen; and these intimations constantly gained in evil suggestion, as they became the staple gossip around the camp fire.

The artillery company to which her husband belonged had been stationed for a time at Fort Montgomery, but had recently been recalled to Fort Constitution, and Larry was glad to get back, for after his experience as sentinel, he regarded the east side of the river as the safer one. He and his wife naturally gravitated toward that class among the soldiery who were as ignorant and superstitious as themselves, and loquacious, rash-speaking Molly was not long in convincing her associates that old Gula was a "haythem," and in league with the Evil One, and that Vera was her disciple

These rumours soon took such shape as to become the topic of conversation among the officers, and thus Saville heard of them. Alarmed for the safety of Vera, he promptly sought their origin, and was not long in tracing them to the daughter of the old crone who had disgusted him with her envenomed but baseless innuendo on the afternoon when he and Larry first saw the nymph of the potato field. At first he sought to reason with Molly, and awaken her sympathies for the motherless girl. But, on the mention of Vera, the coarse-fibred woman only tossed her head, with something like a leer on her bold, handsome face; and Saville, with indignation, saw that she gave him credit for very different motives from those of commisseration and friendly regard for the maiden he was seeking to protect. Therefore he said, with a sudden anger and sternness, before which even the reckless termagant quailed.

"Beware how you or your husband whisper another lie against those who are under my protection. If you even hint anything you cannot prove, I will have you drummed out of the camp."

This, to Molly, was a dire threat, which for a time had the desired effect; for, in her estimation, she could suffer no greater misfortune than to be exiled from the camp, where she had already become quite a potentate, with numerous satellites, the unfortunate Larry being the most subservient of all. But her spite rankled and strengthened, nevertheless; Saville was no favourite of hers; for her husband had reported his significant offer of his old breeches, as well as his shoes, at the time she captured his quondam man-of-all-work.

Saville was able, in part, to allay the suspicions of his brother officers, by his strenuous assertions that the Whig cause had nothing to fear from the inmates of the mountain cabin; but, when asked to give some account of them, he could say but little, and so an evil-boding prejudice remained.

But the rapid events of a stirring campaign soon banished all thought of possible dangers; and in the approach of legions of British troops, the exile suspected of Tory proclivities was forgotten.

As the month of June passed, the nearer approached the time when all felt that the English men-of-war and transports must appear upon the coast. Not a day dawned but the tidings of their arrival at New York was expected by Colonel James Clinton, who then commanded the forts in the Highlands; and the feverish excitement of expectation hourly increased among both officers and men.

One lovely evening, about the last of June, Saville, after his labours upon the fortifications were over, pulled his boat across the river to a little cove near the cabin. He had suffered much, during the past year, and was finding in the society of Vera an increasing power to obliterate the painful impressions of the past. He felt, at times, like one consumed with feverish thirst, and that her conversation, at once so childlike and intelligent, so natural and yet tinged with the supernatural, was like a cool mountain rill, sweet and sparkling, as it issued into the light from its mysterious source in the heart of the hills. He oftened wondered at her ability to enchain his thoughts, to awaken questionings in regard to matters which he had considered settled, and unconsciously to arouse misgivings concerning his doubt and unbelief.

Of one thing, however, he was certain: her influence was making him a better and truer man, and bringing a strange peace and hopefulness into his soul, that hitherto had been full of unrest, and was at times embittered by impotent resentment at his destiny, and again weighed down by deep despondency.

He was soon on the crest of the rocky height above the cabin, playing upon his flute the air which had become the summons to trysts that, thus far, had not been tainted by the thought of evil. A clear voice from the glen below echoed back the words,

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

and, a moment later, Vera gave him her hand in greeting.

After a little while their conversation flagged. The subtle sympathy between them had grown so deep, that they did not need a constant interchange of words to enjoy each other's society; and, on this occasion, the exquisite beauty and peace of the landscape, as they scanned it from their lofty eyrie, so impressed both that they were content to gaze in silence. Darkening and lengthening shadows from the western mountains stretched far across the river, whose glassy surface had gradually passed from the sheen of silver to a colder, steely gleam, as it washed its bold shores at their feet; but the heads of "Sugar Loaf" mountain, and other lofty heights, were still crowned with light and robed in royal purple. Coming night would soon uncrown them, even as death brings darkness and obscurity to those who, but a brief time before, shone pre eminent in power and station.

At last Saville said,

"Why is it, Vera, that while here with you, the real world, which is full of turmoil and trouble, recedes, and I seem near another world which I would gladly enter; for even on its borders I find a strange peace and quiet joy. The people I am thrown with in the garrison are coarse, and their best idea of life is commonplace and material. Our food is plain and even gross, and yet it seems wholly to occupy the thoughts of many. How you live I cannot tell, unless the fairies feed you. Every day has its harassing rumours, and we know that the enemy will strike us soon; and the sooner the better, for the great question of Liberty can only be decided now by hard blows. But you cannot know what a relief it is to escape from the dust, heat, and din of labour on the fortifications and the oversight of men who seem little better than beasts of burden, to a scene like this, and to have you hover near me, my dainty Ariel. Are you sure you are not a spirit of the air, an emanation of this romantic region and hour? When the cold dark days come, will not you and your rustic bower vanish? If I come next November, and give our musical signal, will not the sighing of the chilly wind be my only answer? Are you really flesh and blood?"

"I might answer with Shylock," replied Vera, playfully, "'Have I not eyes? Have I not hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions?'"

"Still, you differ vastly from ordinary mortals. How is it that when with you, such a sense of peace, rest, and deep content steals into my heart?"

"Another has said, 'My peace I give unto you, not as the world giveth give I unto you.' It is that which you feel, I trust."

"Who said that?"

"The Prince of Peace—the God who loves us both. Life is bringing to me, as well as to yourself, many sad and stern realities. I live as you do, but am fed much as the ravens are, not knowing where to-morrow's supply is to come from; only sure that it will come. You know well, Mr. Saville, that there is now nothing sportive and fairy-like in my life, and yet deep in my heart abides perfect peace."

Its reflection was on her face, as he gazed upon it long and intently.

"May it never be disturbed," he said, fervently; "I enjoy, while here, but the pale reflection of what you possess. But it's all a mystery, like yourself. What's that?"

Far to the southward a faint light illumined the dusk of approaching night. While they looked, another and nearer flame sprang into the sky, and soon the highest mountain-tops all along the river were ablaze.

"What do they mean?" asked Vera, in an awed whisper.

"They are beacon fires," said Saville excitedly; "the enemy is at last at hand. Good-bye, my little wild flower; I must be at my post instantly. May the hot breath of war never wither your bloom."

"Good-bye," said Vera, sadly; "but remember, I shall be here in November, just as certainly as in June."

"While I live I will seek for you," he called back, as he sprang down the rocks and vanished in the darkness.

Vera watched the ominous glare of the alarm-fires for a long time, and then sighed, as she descended to her home.

"Alas! war means death to many, and, perhaps, to him, my only friend. But not if prayer can shield him."

She found her father watching the glare, also in moody silence. Taking his arm, she stood quietly by him. How much those beacon fires might presage to both!

"They have come at last," he said, with a deep breath.

"Yes, father, no doubt the English ships are down the river, and now is the time for you to do as mother said—join Mr. Saville, and take an open part in the struggle for liberty. It will be so much better and safer."

He only shook his head, and she felt his arm tremble beneath her hand.

"Do you think," he asked hesitatingly, "we could find a safer place than this?—one further away?"

"No, father; none half so safe as this. We cannot leave this place, where mother died," she answered, so decidedly that he yielded to her stronger will, and permitted himself to be led quietly within the cabin; but, in accordance with his old habit, he sat, a sleepless watcher, through the night, in his dark corner, his eyes moving restlessly at the slightest sound without. Vera tried to watch with him, but her head soon drooped upon the chair.

Gula, shading the light with her hand, looked at her calm face a moment, and then went muttering to her loft, "She doesn't hear no voices yet."

(Continued.)

A Put-up Job in Matrimony.

(From the San Francisco News Letter.)

"I have been a subscriber to the *News Letter* for the last ten years," said a "broke-up" looking young man going into that office yesterday and sitting down in front of the managing editor, "and I call upon it for aid and assistance."

The editor looked rather pointedly at the clock, and asked what he could do for the visitor?

"Why, I want you to hold up to public scorn and detestation a fellow called Mooney and a mean red headed girl named Morrissey."

"Scandal case, eh?"

"A heap sight worse. You see I was engaged to be married to that girl—her name's Maria—and Dr. Stone was to hitch me up the first of the month so I asked this mean cuss, Mooney, to be one of the groomsmen."

"He consented of course."

"You bet he did. You see Mooney has a big black moustache and—and all that—and he's a good deal of a smasher, as it were. He said he'd try to make it lively and pleasant for the bridesmaids."

"And did he?"

"Why, he actually made love to all four. Got the other groomsmen furious by flirting with the whole lot. Told 'em it was the correct thing in Europe for the groomsmen to kiss the bridesmaids all round before and after the ceremony and that they ought to meet and practise to get the thing in good running order."

"Did they practice?" said the editor laying down his pen.

"Did they? Why, it was just disgusting the way they went on every evening. To see that villian Mooney pretend to steer down the aisle and back up against the chancel rail, and then, when the mock service was over, kiss and paw around the girls, would have made your hair raise a foot. Why, he actually began flirting with my Maria—I mean that Morrisey girl."

"Made love to the bride, eh?"

"Exactly; and she a-letting him do it—mind you. Well yesterday they said that they were going to have a final rehearsal that night, and to make the thing more perfect they intended to get Bings, the young divinity student, to read the service. And as I was going over to Oakland with a load of furniture for our new house, Mooney said he would officiate in my place."

"That was kind of him."

"But wait a minute. When I got back and called at Maria's house about eleven p. m., I found all the party sitting round the parlour looking very serious, except the bride who seemed kinder frightened. "What's the trouble?" said I; "what's happened."

"Well, the fact is," said the cheeky Mooney, "there's been the most singular accident and queerest mistake you ever heard of in your life. You see, we were rehearsing the service as usual and I was a-holding Maria's hand just like this, when young Bings got sorter absent minded, so to speak and, and the first thing we knew he pronounced us man and wife in the regular form, and he now says we are married in real earnest. Too bad, isn't it?"

"Singular mistake," said the editor.

"But the worst of it was the way that false hearted hussey took it. She said it was pretty hard, but what couldn't be cured must be endured, and that she supposed they couldn't get divorce under a year anyway, and a lot of stuff like that."

"Peared resigned to her fate, as it were."

"Exactly; and then Mooney chipped in with a lot of stuff about not crying over spilt milk, and said he'd take the furniture off my hands, and pay for the ring. Said he'd give his note for 'em. Check? Why, that man has more gall than a pawnbroker's clerk, and I want you, Mr. Editor, to show him and his red-headed, big-footed wife up the very worst way. Accident, indeed! Why, it's the plainest put up job I ever saw in the whole course of my life. Just let 'em have it in italics, if you please, and I'll take 500 extra copies!"

The editor said he'd attend to it, and has since written to Mr. Mooney to say that a position as a reporter was always open to him on his go-ahead journal.

A Muscular Clergyman.

A METHODIST PREACHER IN AN OLD DUG-OUT BEATS ALL THE FANCY CRAFT AT A REGATTA.

The New York *World*, in its report of the Lake George regatta, says:

The closing feature of the day was a mile paddling race for canoes. There were ten entries. Of the newest and most improved styles were the canoes, and gorgeous in gold lace and brass buttons were the occupants. Almost every canoe furnished something new and costly in the matter of steering gear or patent paddles. At the extreme end of the line, as the boats got into position for the start, the Argus eyes of the referee discover a strange looking craft. She had the graceful lines of a small canal boat and there was something unmistakably home-made about her appearance. "Are you in the race?" sang out Mr. Curtis to the occupant of this ungainly "dug out," in a tone that but half concealed the irony of the remark. "I would like to be," replied a meek voice, at which there was a roar of laughter from the proud captains of the more jaunty craft. "All right," said Mr. Curtis. "I wish you luck," and then fired the pistol. There was a graceful flourish of paddles and away went the fleet, Mr. Doremieux and Mr. Whitlock taking the lead. In the excitement of the moment nobody thought of looking at the home-made canoe on the left. Presently however, we all became aware of a great commotion out towards the middle of the lake. Seen from the corners of our eyes it was as if a windmill had got adrift and was going down with the tide. Regarded more attentively we discovered that it was no windmill at at all, but the despised canoe of the meek-voiced stranger. Faster than the wings of the albatross flew the blades of a huge paddle, describing great white circles and sending the waters of the lake, white with foam, high up into the air. In less than five minutes the rest of the fleet were hopelessly behind. The good steamer could with difficulty keep up. "Who is it?" cried everybody. "I'll see if I know him," replied the captain of the tug, as he turned a pair of glasses on the foam-covered canoe. "Well I swow," bringing the glasses down with a rap on his knee, "if it ain't the parson." And a parson it proved to be—no other than the Rev. Charles A. Cressy, of New Hampshire, who has long been in the habit of spending his summer vacations at Lake George, and who cruises the lake, a veritable sportsman, in a canoe of his own manufacture. To say that the clergyman was congratulated upon his victory is but feebly to describe the scene that followed the race. The Rev. Mr. Cressy was however nowise disconcerted, and waving the paddle above his head he exclaimed; "You see now, young gentlemen, what Methodism can do."

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Aug. 17th, 1879.

THE CHRISTIAN ARMOUR.

Eph. 6. 10-20.

HINTS ON TEACHING.

No one can teach well who does not live well. In a small community the teacher is known to all his scholars. The sharp boys and girls will not forget to point out inconsistancies if they are to be found in the life of the teacher. The teacher wants to watch his life and example. There should also be an anxiety to advance. Paul never seems to have settled into that comfortable indolence which is so prevalent among modern Christians. "I press forward &c." When we are better Christians we shall be better teachers. Here, in this lesson we have:

1. THE WAR.
2. THE ARMOUR.
3. THE PIECES.
4. THE SPIRIT OF THE SOLDIER.

The enemies to be encountered are; "wiles of the devil," "principalities," "powers," "rulers of the darkness," "spiritual wickedness and the fiery darts of the wicked."

The Heated Term.

HOW DR. HALL SAYS THE HEAT CAN BE AVOIDED.

The present season has been unusually hot, and in view of this the following instructions from Dr. Hall, of the New York Board of Health, as to how to avoid heat, will be read with interest:

"Sunstroke is caused by excessive heat, and especially if the weather is "muggy." It is more apt to occur on the second, third or fourth day of a heated term, than on the first. Loss of sleep, worry, excitement, close sleeping rooms, debility, abuse of stimulants, predispose to it. It is more apt to attack those working in the sun and especially between the hours of 11 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. On hot days wear thin clothing. Have as cool sleeping rooms as possible. Avoid loss of sleep and all unnecessary fatigue. If working indoors, and where there is artificial heat—laundries, etc.—see that the room is well ventilated. If working in the sun, wear a light hat (not a black, as it absorbs heat), straw, etc., and put inside of it on the head a wet cloth or a large green leaf; frequently lift the hat from the head and see that the cloth is wet. Do not check perspiration, but drink what water you need to keep it up, as perspiration prevents the body from being overheated. Have, whenever possible, an additional shade, as a thin umbrella, when working, a canvas or board cover when walking in the sun. When much fatigued do not go to work, but be excused from work, especially after 11 o'clock in the morning on very hot days, if the work is in the sun. If a feeling of fatigue, dizziness, headache or exhaustion occurs, cease work immediately, lie down in a shady and cool place; apply cold clothes to and pour cold water over head and neck. If anyone is overcome by the heat send immediately for the nearest good physician. While waiting for the physician give the person cool drinks of water or cold black tea or cold coffee, if able to swallow. If the skin is hot and dry sponge with or pour cold water over the body and limbs, and apply to the head pounded ice, wrapped in a towel or other cloth. If there is no ice at hand keep a cold cloth on the head, and pour cold water on it, as well as on the body. If the person is pale, very faint and pulse feeble let him inhale ammonia for a few seconds, or give him a teaspoonful of aromatic spirits of ammonia in two tablespoonfuls of water with a little sugar.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the celebrated Dick's Blood Purifier just received at Benn's. People will hardly take any other now. 49—2w.

PROFESSOR J. B. LEPAIVRE has opened his academy over the shop of Mr. Gobeille, Watchmaker, where the branches of an English, French and Latin Education, are taught. Also the Piano.—[Advt.—48.

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, AUG. 15, 1879.

OTTAWA-DOMINION EXHIBITION.

We have been handed a few copies of the Prize List of the Dominion Exhibition, to be held in Ottawa on the 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th and 27th of September. The list covers almost every conceivable industry, and offers special inducements in some, especially to the agriculturalists.

Every arrangement is being made for the comfort and convenience of the exhibitors. Large additions are being made to the already commodious building, and the grounds are being enlarged.

As the whole Dominion is asked to contribute and compete, we hope to see this Province making a good display, but more particularly would we feel pleased to see the farmers of this fine County carry away from their Ontario brethren a good share of praise as well as prizes.

Which of our herdsmen will carry away the Gold Medal offered by H. E. the Governor General for the largest number of first prize cattle? The Silver Medal for greatest number of first prize horses, and the Bronze Medal for do. on sheep and swine?

The Hon. Minister of Agriculture offers a special prize of $50:00 for the best Stallion of any age, and also a prize for a like amount for the best essay on Pleuro-pneumonia and contageous disease in cattle.

We notice as next to the last article in the list, an offer to young ladies who intend getting married about the first of October, to the effect, if they will send up their Wedding Cakes the Judges will eat them, and in return for the best one attach a Red badge to the plate and $3, and for second best a Blue badge and $2. While all the rest must learn how to bake better ones before they can expect to please the lords of creation who wish es to have them for cooks.

TOO MUCH POLITICS.

It is a generally expressed opinion that the people are agitated too much about politics in this country, and especially in this county. The subject is nauseating to many who pray for a rest. The fact is, in our opinion, a large number of the persons know very little about politics, and a far larger number than may be expected are almost entirely ignorant of the principles of political economy, or the constitutional Government of this country. There is a large number of the people who know considerable about party. They are aware that they have voted and worked with such a party all their lives, or that they have worked with one party for a while and then changed to another; but that they were actuated by an intelligent conviction that the politics of the one party were preferable to the other, is not certain. The public has been treated to too much scandal, too much abuse, too much personalities, too much party; but that they have had too much politics, we do not believe. There is required even now an intelligent search into the principles of our civil government and its administration. The political measures that affect the nation, and every individual in it, should be looked into by all the people. They require study. The measures by which the property and labor of our people are directed in the best manner to the success of individual industry and enterprise and to the public prosperity or misdirected to the injury of our people, is a question of the greatest interest to all. The history of our political fathers who founded the Confederation and brought this country to the highest state of prosperity which it ever had, deserve our study, and their measures should be known and their wisdom and experience appreciated. The consolidation of these provinces, their preservation and improvement, their augmentation and strength, with all their civil rights and privileges, are matters of politics and should be intensely interesting to every loyal subject. The people generally have had their attention drawn away from the men who founded our laws and gave us a national status among the countries of the world. Their wise measures have been over-looked and their political distinctions in the science of government, which have so far tended to the preservation and improvement of the civil rights and morals of the people have not been duly considered; but the low pedagogue cry of scandal, of personal abuse, of anything and everything has been raised to such an extent, and so continuously, that the people have mostly lost sight of politics and political measures, which are palatable subjects and not nauseating like the everlasting dishes of hash, termed politics, and warmed up by every casual excitement, and served out in quantities sufficient to gorge the universe. It is this sort of stuff the people are praying for a rest from, and we heartily join them in that prayer.

A CHANGE IS EVIDENT.

The Quebec Government has lasted another week. On a direct vote of want of confidence they were sustained by only two. Some of their strongest supporters are getting tired of the professions of economy without seeing any measures introduced to bring it about. Even Mr. SHEYN, who has been a strong liberal and a man of whom that party has been proud, has gone against Mr. JOLY and voted with Mr. CHAPLEAU on the want of confidence motion. There are a few others, though they did not vote against Mr. JOLY, yet they condemned him in their speeches. Their old friendship, which had been appealed to in plaintive tones, saved the Premier from a defeat. How long this state of things will last is uncertain. It cannot be long. The session, which was to have been a short one, has lasted nearly two months and but very little has been done yet. A change certainly could not be for the worse, and that a change may soon take place is evident from the present out-look at Quebec.

OUT OF WORK.

A large number of persons are always out of work. They are to be seen about the hotels and other places, they eat, drink and dress well, and appear as contented as if they were possessed of thousands, while they are actually too poor to pay their board bills or anything else. Being out of work is not because there is no work to be had, but because the employment offering or in which they might engage, is not that which just suits them, or not sufficiently remunerative. They seemingly cannot be convinced that any honest employment is better than none; that fifty cents a day earned is better than earning nothing, so they spend their time in idleness, while every day lost is a blank never to be filled up. If instead of waiting for something to turn up, they would commence doing what work was offering and at a remuneration such as could be had, it would not be a total loss as it is to remain idle. No one need be without employment. We cite the case of Franklin, when a youth he went to London, entered a printing office and enquired if he could get employment: "Where are you from?" asked the foreman. "America," was the reply. "Ah," said the foreman, "from America. A lad from America seeking employment as a printer? Well, do you really understand the art of printing? Can you really set type." FRANKLIN stepped up to one of the cases, and in a very brief space of time set up the following passage from the first chapter of John:

"Nathaniel said unto him, 'Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?' Philip said unto him, 'Come and see.'"

It was done so quickly, so accurately, and contained a delicate reproof so appropriate and powerful, that it at once gave him character and influence in the office. Now FRANKLIN did not go to England to work as a printer. He had other views of a higher nature, being disappointed in them, he did not long remain idle, and his work at a small remuneration was of far greater profit to him than the course taken by so many young men in remaining idle because there is nothing just to suit them in the shape of work. Their career in life will probably differ as widely as the course they adopt differs from that of the great philosopher FRANKLIN, who did not believe in losing one minute of time; and if he had a spare hour, it was utilized in some way profitable to himself or others.

QUEBEC MINISTERIAL JOBBERY.

From developments taking place in the Quebec House of Assembly, it appears that the JOLY Government have been engaged in Jobbery of as rascally a nature, if not more so, than any they accused their predecessors of. The last unearthed job is that brought to light by Mr. TALLION, the member for Montreal East, who accuses Ministers of giving the contract *privately* to Mr. BERGER of the furnishing of the new Jacques Cartier Normal School of Montreal, for the exorbiant sum of $18,000, although a Mr. LAVIGNE offered some time previous to do the same work for $10,000, and guaranteed the work for one year. But he was told the matter being of public interest they were compelled to ask for tenders by public advertisement! Yet in the face of this statement they gave it to Mr. BERGER, without calling publicly for tenders,—because he was a Grit! *Fiat justicia, ruat celum.*

THE RECENT BANK FAILURES.

We understand it is the intention of the Dominion Government, in view of the recent Bank failures, to introduce a new Banking Law for the whole Dominion of Canada at the next meeting of the House of Commons. The failure of four Banks in Montreal in so short a space of time, having greatly shaken the confidence of the public in the stability of all our Banks. Therefore it is absolutely necessary that all our monetary institutions should be placed on a solid foundation, so that the public may be fully protected against losses; and this we trust will be fully done by the proposed new law. Our Banks hitherto have been made a money speculation of by the projectors—got up to enrich a few at the expense of the many—without sufficient security being given to guard against loss to depositors and billholders. These failures will no doubt put a stop to this reckless system; for the public will be more guarded in their dealings with Banks, and do business only with those established on a sound foundation, and not given to reckless speculation.

LETTERS OF COMMENDATION.

Many letters of approval have been accumulating for some time past, and we now find room for the following, which are encouraging to us in our efforts to produce a good moral family newspaper.

LADIES COLUMN.

CHATHAM, July 21, 1879.

SIR:—I am delighted with your Ladies column. Whoever does the selecting for it, knows the way to please the ladies. It is an attractive column every week, and must do a great deal of good.

Yours truly,

ALICE.

ST. ANDREWS, July 31st, 1879.

DEAR SIR:—Your paper is to my knowledge the only family paper all printed on the line of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. between Ottawa and Montreal. The other one which claims to be a family paper, and which pitches into you so severely for saying you are the only family paper, cannot claim to be a family paper at all. It is a mere political dodger, as every one knows. In looking back for months I can find no editorial upon any subject but politics and abuse of yourself and friends.

Yours truly,

A READER OF BOTH PAPERS.

LAKEFIELD, Aug. 1st, 1879.

MR. EDITOR: Your paper is becoming a great favorite in this part. I hear many persons speaking of it frequently, and I for one like it better every week. It would please me more if there were less advertisements in it, and more reading; but I suppose the advertisements pay best. I wish you much success.

Yours &c.,

A SUBSCRIBER.

HOUSE HINTS.

DEAR SIR:—I wish to express my gratitude to you for the many useful household hints contained in your paper every week. It is the best family paper I can get hold of. Last week there was a hint that kerosene would make tin tea-kettles as bright as new. I tried it with a piece of flannel, and sure enough my tea-kettle is as bright as new, and it took only a few minutes to make it so. I have tried many of the hints you give and find them all good.

Yours thankfully,

HOUSEKEEPER.

Lachute, Aug. 11th, 1879.

PUBLICATION NOTICES.

We have received the first number of the *Cosmopolite* a monthly journal just started in the Sioux City, Iowa. It is a double quarto sheet, independent in politics, neatly got up and printed, and ably edited. We wish our contemporary a long life and a prosperous one, and enter with pleasure the *Cosmopolite* on our exchange list.

WE acknowledge, with thanks, from Capt. B. BURGESS, a copy of the "Journal of the Royal United Service Institution," with an appendix to Vol. 22. The first article, "The Military Prize Essay, 1879," is from the pen of Capt. CORNELIUS CLAXTON, R. A., on Field Entrenching; its application on the battle field and its bearing on tactics, followed by maps of the battles of the Lisaine. German works before Paris, 1870. Turkish works at Plevna. The second article is the "Gold Medal Essay," by Bevet-Major T. FRASER, R. E., treating of the previous subject followed by tables showing relative exposure of a company in line and column at various ranges, (Rifle measure). Results of firing at unknown ranges, at Brüch, in 1875. (Rifle Werndl.) Result of Austrian Field Firing in 1877. (Rounds fired 674,000.) Searching power of small arms, followed by diagrams to show the relative areas affected by musketry and artillery fire in the past and present, etc., etc. The last article being a Lecture by Lieut.-General the Honourable ARTHUR E. HARDINGE, C. B., on the results of Field firing in India, in view to their tactical application. The smallness of the space at our disposal prevents our giving a more extended notice of this very valuable publication, which should be patronized by every officer in our Canadian Army. Subscription £1. The number before us is worth that sum alone. Address Capt. B. BURGESS, Secty., Whitehall Yard, London, Eng land.

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.

Sawdust.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—The order to keep sawdust out of the North River is one which at present gives mill-owners great anxiety, and it is one in which the general public has considerable interest. The mill-owners have petitioned to be permitted to let the sawdust go into the river as usual, but agreeing to keep all other refuse out. This I understand has been followed by a counter petition to oblige all mill owners to keep the sawdust out. The persons who have sent in this counter petition may be very sincere in their motives, but they are probably not aware that the increased cost of keeping sawdust out of the river will have to be borne not only by the mill-owners, but by themselves, as the mill-owners cannot bear the cost alone and will be obliged to raise the price of sawing and the price of lumber in order to meet the increased expense of keeping the sawdust out of the river. This view of the matter may not have occurred to them and to others who are urging an expense upon the public which in these times is a great burden. Of the mills on the North River the expense of keeping out the sawdust will cost probably about $1500 per annum. It is estimated that the cost at Lachute mills alone will amount to half of that sum. The question naturally arises will the increased benefit to the public from keeping out the sawdust amount to any thing like that sum. I think not. Where then is the benefit of the enforced regulations of this measure to come from? This is a question which I should like to see answered. Any measure that is for the general good of the public should be enforced, but the enforcement of one which gives embarrassment and entails a loss far exceeding the benefits intended, as would appear from this sawdust movement, should be abandoned. Even should keeping out the sawdust from the river foster a piscatoria' enterprise, the advantages of that enterprise would never pay the cost. But I question whether there would be any increase of fish from such a regulation being carried out. There has been for years past an increased amount of saw dust going into the North River, and there has also been an increased quantity of fish caught. In the elaborate report of the Commissioner of Fisheries of 1877, where the question is fully dealt with and reports from a large number of Fishery overseers upon various rivers, and in the whole report there is scarcely any thing said about sawdust being injurious to fish except trout; only one overseer giving it as his opinion that sawdust and millrubbish filled up the streams and caused a decrease of fish.

The original intention of keeping sawdust out of the rivers was expressed in an Order in Council, passed on the 26th March, 1877, and had relation only to navigable rivers; and in that Order in Council it was also provided that the Governor in Council shall have power from time to time to exempt any stream or river from the operations of the Act, when it was shown the public interests would not be injuriously effected thereby. The public interests will in nowise be injurisously effected by allowing sawdust to be put in the North River. I question if $1500 worth of fish, which is the cost to the public of one year's work in keeping the sawdust out, could be taken from this river in five years. If furnaces are built for the disposal of the sawdust the cost of attending them and the increase insurance would amount to the same sum as to draw the sawdust away. Fish racks are a necessity and if the agitation which is caused by the sawdust question had reference to these, there would be infinitely more sympathy manifested by mill-owners. Fish racks, however, are allowed to remain in a state of uselessness or not built at all, and the fish cannot get up the river in many places. If the regulations announced to keep sawdust out of the river are strictly enforced, one great industry will be paralyzed as the expense cannot be borne by mill-owners, the mills being so peculiarly situated that it will pay better to close them up than to keep the sawdust out of the river unless the public at large are willing to pay the increased price for sawing.

MILL-OWNER.

A Deception.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—I, with others, have been deceived by a published Time Table of the Q. M. O. & O. R. R., as contained in the *infallible* "Advertiser." The mixed Train leaves Lachute about two hours earlier on Monday mornings than is stated, not only in the advertisement but also at the head of the Local column of that paper. I would throw the mantle of charity over this, only that it has been continued all summer and is inexcusable. Fortunately very few are influenced by the advertisement, any more than they are by anything which comes from the same source, otherwise the loss of time and delay would be very serious.

Yours truly,

TRAVELLER.

St. Andrews, Aug. 12th, 1879.

Card of Thanks.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN

SIR:—Allow me a small space in your columns, to offer my most sincere thanks to the citizens of Lachute and neighborhood, who have furnished us with a great proof of their charity in encouraging by their presence, as well as their purse, the Concert given by the benevolence of Madam Waters for the benefit of our church here. Before I came to Lachute, I had often heard of the generosity of its inhabitants, but now I have a tangible proof that the rumor is true.

Fellow-citizens of Lachute, who have contributed to that good deed, I thank you. May Providence return you in a hundred fold the alms which you have offered, and which shall be used for the ornamentation of the house of God.

A. DEROME, P. P.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

(From Local Correspondents.)

Chatboro.

Farmers in this vicinity have stored in all their hay, and are now busily engaged in reaping their harvest, which is a very bountiful one, the best for many years.

The usual monotony of this neighborhood, has been enlivened by the return of a number of young ladies to ruralize among its cool sequestered shades.

Sight-seeing has become a mania, and the rising generation is determined to see more than is contained within the narrow compass of this rural district. Among others Mrs. John, and Mrs. Adam Douglass have recently returned from a visit to the capital of this fair Dominion. They gave a vivid description of the pleasures and sights of their trip, but their highest encomiums are bestowed upon that lofty stone pile from which emanate the laws of the land and heightens the attractions of Ottawa: their walk among the flowers and shrubs that adorn its approach was one ecstatic pleasure; nor was their astonishment diminished when they beheld the wonders of the patent room. I am sure the glowing description given by them will induce others of our quiet neighbors to go and see for themselves.

W. A. Douglass has also returned from an extended sojourn among the hospitable Gael of Glengarry. He gives a good report of the abundant crops and fertility of the soil, and seems to be so much enamored with the Highland Pipes and lassies, that he is going back to teach the young idea how to shoot in that land of ancient music.

Chatboro is making rapid strides towards prominence, for besides its tourists it may, in this age of wonderful discoveries, boast of an inventor of a milk can, for which the orignator claims a precedence beyond all others, and boasts that the Cooley Cans dwindle into insignificance when compared with his. Young men would do well to secure a locality to canvass for it during the ensuing winter. Its simplicity is astonishing, and at a casual glance would be taken for a tin pail. He has not yet had time to pore over the dead languages to find something expressive enough to give a name to this wonderful combination of utility and ingenuity.

CLAUD PATCH.

August 7th, 1879.

Mary Ann Craven.

The subject of this notice, whose maiden name was Taylor, was born in London, England. Her parents were highly respectable and warmly attached to the Established Church. Under their care and culture she developed into bright and beautiful womanhood. Early in life she became acquainted with William Craven, a young Welsh local preacher in the Wesleyan Connection. A warm and mutual attachment sprang up betwixt them, which led to a very happy marriage. The newly married pair settled in Wrexham, in North Wales, and then under the searching ministry of the Rev. Mr. Griffiths, sister Craven was converted to God.

But the great event of her life, that to which her mind ever delightedly turned, was her entire sanctification. This great blessing was received in Quebec (to which city she and her husband had moved) under the labors of the Rev. J. Caughey. The anniversary of this great change she ever kept with careful review and hearty praise till the close of life. Her diary affords abundant evidence of the thoroughness of the work, the value she attached to it, and the gratitude with which it inspired her. Well educated, naturally amiable, and of a lively disposition, the grace of God found in her mind and heart, a fine soil for its growth and fruit. Perfect love was beautifully developed in her life and character. The beauty of holiness shone in her countenance, and shed a lustre over her whole department and conversation. To know was to confide in and admire her. The ministers of her church found in her a true friend, mighty in prayer in their behalf, and ready to co-operate as far as health and ability would allow in every good work. She was a great admirer of Methodism. Its doctrines, discipline, and means of grace commended themselves to her judgment, and secured a warm place in her heart. The Bible was her daily prayerful study, the house of God her spiritual home, and in its sacred circle she ever mingled with delight. Her husband praised her with his dying lips. Her children rise up and call her blessed. Her class-mates and Christian friends fondly cling to her memory and mourn her absence from their midst, and her neighbors regard her departure as a great loss. For some years she had been the subject of disease, which medical skill could not eradicate. It gradually undermined her constitution, and occasioned her much distress and suffering. But in regard to her spiritual life it proved fuel, which through grace helped to refine the silver and make it more perfectly reflect the image of the refiner. Her last illness was long and painful, but it brought out grandly and gloriously the beauty of the holiness she possessed. O what a privilege it was to visit and wait upon her. Her spirit so placid, her faith so strong, her love so intense, her joy so constant and full. In her room you felt close on the verge of heaven. When the last boat came her blood-washed spirit seemed to greet the arrival of heavenly attendants, and with a smile and glow of unearthly sweetness, she passed away to be forever with the Lord. She departed this life June 19th, 1879, in the 62nd year of her age. A large and respectable cortage followed her remains to the beautiful cemetry in this village, where with many tears we deposited all that was mortal of her till the resurrection morn. A funeral sermon was preached by the writer on the following Sabbath to a full house, from Prov. x. 7, "The memory of the just is blessed."

JAMES CASWELL.

The subject of the above notice, which we copy from the *Christian Guardian*, was the mother of Mrs. Wm. Leggo, and Mrs. Alfred Benn, of this village.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, Aug. 14, 1879

Flour per barrel	$5. 2	@	$5.50
Flour per bag	2.65	@	0.00
Oats per bushel	0.40	@	0.4
Corn " "	0.00	@	1.7
Peas " "	0.00	@	0.75
Oatmeal per 100 lbs.	0.00	@	2.25
Corn Meal "	1.25	@	0.00
Moullie " "	1.15	@	0.00
Grue " "	1.00	@	0.0
Bran " "	0.90	@	0.00
Dressed Hogs "	6.00	@	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	5.50	a	6.00
Potatoes per bag	0.75	a	0.00
Butter per lb	0. 8	a	0.10
Cheese " "	0.10	a	0.11

BOAT for SALE.

A First Class Boat, quite new, for Sale Cheap.

Apply to JOSEPH MAYEA, West End Lachute.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875,

AND AMENDING ACTS.

DAVID PROVAN BEATTIE, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

FRANK WILSON BEATTIE, of the village of St. Andrews, in the District of Terrebonne, Trader, *Defendant.*

A Writ of Attachment has been issued in this cause and the Creditors are requested to meet at my office in the said village of St. Andrews, on Saturday the Thirtieth day of August instant, at the hour of TWO of the clock in the afternoon, to receive a statement of his affairs, to appoint an Assignee if they see fit and for ordering the affairs of the estate generally.

SAM. MACDONALD, *Official Assignee.*

St. Andrews, P. Q., 13th August, 1879.

Teachers Wanted.

WANTED for School Municipality of Arundel,

District No. 1, Teacher to open School on the 1st of September.

District No. 2, Teacher to open School on the 1st of November.

District No. 3, Teacher to open School on the 1st of November.

Applicants to state the salary expected. Districts No. 1 & 2 on Elementory Diploma. For No. 1 an experienced Teacher, and a good salary will be paid for an efficient Teacher. Address

DAVID STEEL, *Chairman,*

Arundel Post Office. 49w2.

TAILORING.

THE UNDERSIGNED in returning thanks for the liberal patronage he has so long received from the inhabitants of St. Andrews and its vicinity; begs to say that he has moved to the Store formerly occupied by the late Mr. Thos. Turner, where he will still carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

Having always on hand the latest fashions, he hopes by moderate terms and attention to the wishes of his customers, to still merit a continuance of their patronage.

JOHN J. W. WEBSTER.

49m3.

United States Hotel,

E. MATIEU,

OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION, LACHUTE.

This New and Commodious House, well finished and furnished, is now open for the reception of Guests. It will be conducted in every respect on the principles of a First-Class Hotel.

☞ *First Class accomodation for Private Families wishing a quiet comfortable boarding place and airy rooms.*

CHARGES MODERATE.

41y1.

NOW is the TIME!

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

WATCHMAN,

Devoted to the diffusion of useful knowledge.

Subscription only $1. a year.

Building Lots

AND

Mill Priviliges with Water Power,

at low prices and on reasonable terms by

F. C. IRELAND.

LOUIS GOBIELLE,

WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c.,

Lachute, P. Q.

Repairing Done at very Modera e Rates.

Has removed his business to his new house next to the residence of Mr. Wm. Pollock, Main Street.

Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired.

50tf.

Fisheries Branch,

OTTAWA, 31st July, 1879.

SIR:—I am to instruct you to enforce the law and insist upon new dams of mill rubbish being kept out of the river.

Your obdt. servant,

W. F. WHITCHER.

For the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ROBERT JONES,

Overseer Fisheries, St. Andrews. 49—2w.

Sewing Machines.

"The Wanzer F."

The most popular machine in the market.

Points of Superiority.

Has a **Reversible Feed** enabling the operator to fasten the threads at the beginning and ending of seams; also to strengthen any parts liable to extra strain, by sewing backwards and forwards over them without stopping the machine.

Simplicity.

In having no cogs and cams and complicated machinery.—Has large bobbins, and spools the bobbin without running the machine.

Has reliable tensions, making a perfect lock-stitch, and no breaking of threads in sewing. Improved attachments furnished. Illustrated instruction books also furnished.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

C. T. WALES, & Co.,

AGENTS.

St. Andrews,

48tf

H. J. M'MARTIN 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 SALVE'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. 5—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.

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.

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,

Yeast 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.

1y40tf.

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. 41m2.

DICK'S

CELEBRATED

MEDICINES

DICK'S

BLOOD

PURIFIER

HAS no equal in putting horses and cattle in

FIRST-RATE CONDITION

It will loosen the bible, 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 very 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 worthless 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 blow 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.

FACTS

FOR

THE

PUBLIC

Read Every Word.

THESE ARE 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.

Rev. William Lochead, Beneton Falls, Ont.,
Rev. James G. Calder, St. Marys, Ont.,
Rev. W. J. Jolliffe, Gananoque, Ont.,
Rev. James Caswell, Londesborough, 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 Russ, Lemington, Ont.
Rev. Geo Brow, Streetsville, Ont.
Rev. A. Ferrie, Brighton, Ont.
Rev. Brother Cuthbert, St. Charles Borromeo Montreal
Rev. J. F. Stevenson, Emanl Ch. Montreal.
Judge Chagnon, St. Johns, Que.
Judge Lazier, Belleville, Ont.
Richard Carter, Esq., Belleville Ont.
R. A. Beckett, Esq., Craig street, Montreal.
Madame Hudon, 91 Hubert St., Montreal.
G. F. Maitland, Esq. Stratford, Ont.
Geo Levy, Esq. Coberg Ont
Mrs Evans, Sul an Street, Toronto, Ont.
C. F. Rees, Esq, 18 Jarvis Street, Toronto.
T. J. McFadden, Esq, 55 Peter St., Toronto.
S. C. Kanady, Esq, 187 Carleton St., Toronto
Mrs Cann, Eppington, Ont.
Arthur Richardson, Esq, Luton P. O. Ont.
John Nattrass, Esq, Vaughan, Ont.
Dr. W. T. Erith, London, Ont.
Miss H. M. Spencer, Paris, Ont.
John Ingles, Esq, Bleury Street, Montreal.
T. H. Christmas, Esq, Etna Ins., Montreal.
N. Macphee, Esq, Dalkeith, Ont.
Wm. Manders, 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.
J. M. T. Hannam, Esq, Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs John Wilkinson, Whitby, Ont.
W. H. Mitchell, Esq, 198 St. James St., Montl.
J. J. Hannan, Esq, 303, Notre Dame St., do.
F. Lapointe, Esq, St George St., Montreal.
O. P. Robert, Esq., Lachine.
J. A. Harte, Esq., 400 Notre Dame st., Montl.
E. Cox, Esq, 361 Notre Dame st., Montreal.
W. Walsh, Esq., Bellevi le, 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. 34lw

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,

49y Lachute, P. Q.

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion,	68 "
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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Boat for Sale.
Insolvent Notice.

LOCAL.

NEURALGIA.—See McVeigh's advertisement of a new remedy for neuralgia, on our fourth page.

THE Lord Bishop of Montreal intends holding an ordination and a confirmation in Christ's Church, St. Andrews, on Sunday next.

SUCH IS LAW.—A man went last week to a lawyer, and made complaint that some boys had stolen the linch-pin from his cart. The result was the cart was taken for law expenses.

QUITE A DASH.—Two of our respected citizens are making quite a dash just now owing to having purchased the patent right of a certain churn-dash which the butter makers buy readily.

BATHING EPISODES.—While some young people were bathing in Mr. Fish's bath house, the other day, a very large eel came from the flume through the spout into the bath tub, causing no little fright at first, as from it cylindrical form and great length they took it to be a reptile, but after finding out that it was an eel it afforded good amusement and afterwards a good breakfast.

SEANCE MUSICALE.—We are pleased to learn that the concert given by Madam Waters, in Victoria Hall, on Thursday evening of last week, in aid of the funds of the Roman Catholic Church, of this place, was a grand success. The proceeds after all necessary expenses were paid, amounting, we believe, to $53, were handed over by Madam Waters to the Rev. A. Derome, whose card of thanks appears in another part of this paper. Madam Waters deserves the thanks of her co-religionists for giving her services gratuitous, and aiding a deserved ly laudable object.

REV. A. ANDREWS.—We would remind our readers of the Sunday School Normal class lectures, by Mr Andrews, in the Methodist Church, to-night and to-morrow night, at 8 o'clock; also of the fact that Mr. Andrews will preach in the same place on Sunday morning at half past ten o'clock. In addition to these services there will be union Sunday School lesson exercise in Victoria Hall, on Sunday afternoon conducted by Mr. A. All S. S. workers and scholars as well as the general public, are invited to attend these services. The l sson on Sunday afternoon, will be the international lesson for the day. Subject: "The Christian Armour." Those attending will oblige by bringing their Bibles.

The Prince of Wales and the Irish.

The Prince of Wales never did a wiser, more popular and more politic thing than when he received the 350 Irish tenant farmers, who, led by Cannon Bagot, having come over for the Agricultural Show, have been "doing" the sights of London under the experienced guidance of Lord Powerscourt and Captain King-Harman. Previous to their starting Canon Bagot had telegraphed that of all the sights in London the most grateful to the farmers would be that of the Princess of Wales, and at one o'clock on Saturday they entered the garden at Marlborough House, where they were welcomed by their royal hostess, with whom were their children and the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. The Prince addressed some kindly words to them; they were daily "refreshed," but as one of them remarked, "It is not the eating and drinking but the welcome that pleases us." They were, indeed, thoroughly delighted; and in addition to the rounds of cheering one enthusiast called out, "I hope we shall soon see you all in Ireland," a sentiment which was received with shouts of applause. My compliments to the lady who acts as housekeeper at St James' Palace. When the Irish tenant-farmers were being shown through the state apartments one of them said to the housekeeper, who was kindly in attendance: "I am afraid, ma'am, you must be alarmed at seeing so many Irishmen here." The chatelaine was quite equal to the occasion and replied, "Not at all! I never knew an Irishman who did not know how to behave himself like a gentleman." Honor to whom honor is due. The organizers of this remarkable expedition were the Rev. Canon Bagot, rector of Fontstown, County Kildare, and Mr. James Robertson, two of the most active members of the council of the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland. About 350 men came over, representatives of many different counties—Roscommon, Sligo, Kerry, Cork, Galway and Wicklow. They were much struck by the show, and one of them remarked, "Why, we are all asleep in Ireland! We had no idea of the kind of thing." Lord Powerscourt, Captain King-Harman, Mr. Hugh Law and another gentleman, devoted much valuable time to the services of their tenant friends. They were regaled with biscuits and whiskey. They carried away the biscuits as heirlooms and they—drank the whiskey. As one burly Carlow "boy" lifted the glass to his lips he eyed it viciously a moment and muttered, with a droll tremor of affection. "A', whiskey, you devil, I'll not leave a dhrop of you. You killed most of me family."

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[*Compiled from our Exchanges.*]

OTTAWA.

It is now said that there will be two assistant parliamentary librarians. Mr. DeCelles, of *La Minerve*, and Mr. Chas. Belford, the former as a representative of the French and the latter of the English side of the parliament.

It is understood that Mr. John Ryan made the necessary deposit in his Canada Pacific Railway contract on Saturday.

Ottawa will in the future be a United States Consular agency instead of being a branch of the Prescott agency, as has been the case in the past.

A clock is being placed in the dome of the Post Office. The dial is 5 feet 11 inches in length and is about 2 inches in thickness. It is made of slate, and the figures are of gilt, with a black ground.

The alterations and improvements to Rideau Hall, mentioned in a previous despatch, are completed. They were much needed.

Mr. Manning, one of the contractors for section B, has arrived, and the new arrangement will be immediately carried into effect.

The cricket match between Daft's English eleven and a twenty-two from the Ottawa Cricket Club has been fixed for the 15th, 16th, and 17th of September.

The telegraph wires are being removed from the telegraph poles on Parliament Hill, and will now be conducted into the Parliament Buildings by underground passages.

It is understood that Mr. Mutchmore has decided to remove with his family to the State of Kansas.

Arnprior has raised a large potato. It measures fourteen inches in circumference and weighs three quarters of a pound.

There is now one train running to and from Aylmer. The Montreal train reaches there about 10 o'clock at night, and the train leaves there in the morning about 8.

The contractor for the Q. M. O. & O. Railway bridge across the Ottawa River has bought a gravel pit at Britannia on the Canada Central, and is bringing gravel to ballast the crib work from the Ottawa side. About a quarter of a mile of the crib work is finished. On the Hull side of the river the work is making equally good progress.

Judge J. G. Barnett, the new commercial agent for the United States is in this city, in succession to the late Governor Cummings, arrived here on Saturday, and has his rooms at Windsor Hotel for the present.

MONTREAL.

Mr. Thomas White, M. P., will accompany Mr. Brydges to the Northwest in the course of a few days. They will proceed as far as the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. M. H. Gault, M. P., President of the Exchange Bank, left Montreal for Toronto, with the object of making arrangements to Transfer the agencies of the Bank to other institutions.

The electric machine again sheds its "effulgent rays of light" over the wharves.

The Sixth Fusiliers have resolved to accept the invitation of the 13th Brooklyn Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y. for Decoration day, 1880. With great spirit, and an independence worthy of emulation, the members have resolved to defray the expenses of the trip themselves by each subscribing $10, with proportionate amount from officers. Extra drills will be held during the winter, and we may rest assured that the Sixth will do credit to this city.

The Consolidated Bank has made a call upon its shareholders for the amount of their subscribed and unpaid stock.

No official decision as to their course has as yet been adopted by the directors of the Ville Marie Bank. Another meeting of the directors was held, when a resolution was passed, calling an early meeting of shareholders to whom the question of resumption will be referred. In the meantime specie payments will continue suspended.

QUEBEC.

Last Sunday was the three hundred and forty-fifth anniversary of the discovery of the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, by Jacques Cartier.

The police patrolled the streets of St. Roche and St. Sauveur the night of the 10th inst., and found no signs of any disturbance.

A religious service, at which Hon. Mr. Langevin and many others of our leading citizens attended, was held on board the "La Galissonniere" at 10 o'clock on Sunday morning. Mass was celebrated by the Chaplain of the ship. As the day happened to be co-eval with the entry of the first European vessel into the Gulph, three hundred and forty-five years ago, the service was peculiarly appropriate. The guests afterwards breakfasted with the officers and landed about noon.

It is said that Parliament will continue in session for about three weeks longer.

Mr. Pottinger, the Superintendent of the Intercolonial Railway, is in town, and is arranging for the taking possession of the River-du-Loup branch of the Grand Trunk Railway.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, August 11.—An extensive Home Rule demonstration was held at the Crystal Palace on Saturday night, at which resolutions were passed solemnly re-affirming the Irish right of self-government and containing a pledge not to vote for anyone opposing a native Irish Legislature.

CALCUTTA, August 11.—Up to the 6th of August, there have been 75 cases of cholera among Europeans at Candahar; 60 were fatal.

The Pope is about to issue a Papal Encyclical on philosophical teaching.

Serious disturbances have arisen in the north-eastern provinces of Brazil.

A new provisional Government has been organized in Hayti.

A Catholic procession was attacked in Belfast, on Monday, and many persons were wounded.

It is rumoured that Count Andrassy contemplates resigning the Austrian Premiership.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at the opening of the art exhibition at Chester on the 11th ult., said, when America learned to trust entirely to her own splendid national resources, the great genius of her people and their marvelous proficiency in the adoption of labor-saving appliances, in which she was at the head of the world, she would be a formidable competitor with English manufacturers.

Russia has ceded Kuldja to China, receiving therefor five millions of rubles to indemnify Russian traders.

General Grant sails for San Francisco on the 25th or 26th of September.

UNITED STATES NEWS.

WASHINGTON, August 11.—Our Minister resident at Monrovia, Liberia, in a despatch dated June the 12th, reports the secession of a number of tribes heretofore supposed to belong to Libera. They have issued a formidable manifesto, in which they declare:—"We consider our people under the protection of England, whose flag we will fly, and also call upon you in our present difficulty.

The prospects in Memphis are gloomy. The fever is spreading in every direction. The post office and telegraph offices are invaded. The sick show no sign of improvement. For over two weeks there have been nightly assemblages of colored people in their churches. It is proposed to close the churches to prevent such meetings in future.

R. E. J. Miles and others of Chicago, began a suit on the 10th inst., for $300,000 against P. T. Barnum, who is there with a show. He says it is a blackmailing scheme.

No More Credit.

From this, 8th, day of August we will give no more credit, but will sell for cash or produce only, will sell a first class article and will sell very cheap, please try our new system. We also give notice that every one owing us must now settle, as unpaid accounts will be handed to a solicitor.

ALFRED BENN & CO.

CHEERING mirthfulness while at meals is conducive to health and long life.

Training of Children.

Many parents make the serious mistake of not training their children early to regular habits. So fearful are they of being too stern or strict, that that they err on the other side and allow their children to take advantage of their very tenderness and affection.

It it is not uncommon, in these days, to see children who have apparently grown utterly indifferent to the pleasantly expressed wishes of their parents and who constantly transgress the rules and regulations of the household.

They must be urged or scolded to get them up in the morning, or to come to their meals in time, and there is always a contest before they can be induced to leave their play, to study their lessons, or to do their practising. It is no kindness to children to permit such irregularities. The training of the young is given into the hands of parents, with full power to direct and govern and they have no right to allow their children such liberty and freedom from proper restraint as will render them disagreeable and unfit them for future usefulness.

They are often weakly allowed to argue with their parents and to discuss the justice of their commands. This does no good, but positive harm, which the parent will discover as the child grows older and more difficult to manage; and when discord and wrangling have driven peace and happiness from the home

Obedience should be prompt. Because father says so, or mother says so, should be a sufficient reason. Parents who do not insist on this must not think it strange if in future their hearts are saddened by the irreverent and unfilial conduct of those who should have been a comfort and a strength to their declining years.—*Ex.*

The Oldest Paper.

Prof. Morley stated in a recent lecture that there was no such thing as a newspaper in ancient times, the first germ of such a production being a custom which prevailed at Venice in the sixteenth cenutury of reading aloud in a public place a manuscript sheet of news of general interest, prepared by the authorities, the sum paid by such as cared to hear the reading of the document being one *gazette*—a fractional coin—and hence the name *gazette*. The London *Builder*, however, points out that the learned professor seems at the moment to have forgotten that not long after the foundation of Rome, the high priest was directed to exhibit to the public at frequent intervals the chronicle (*Annales Maximi*) he was enjoined to keep. This went on until the institution of the *Acta Populi Romani Diurna* to which, under Cæsar, were added the *Acta Senatus*. Under the emperors, copies of the Official Gazette were sent to the provinces, and in Rome its contents were quickly diffused by persons who make a business of disseminating news contained in it. No copy has been preserved, but contemporary authors refer to it, and occassionally interpolate extracts. It appears to have contained war news, accounts of gladiatorial contests, popular festivites, personal gossip, and, in a word, nearly all that goes to make up a modern newspaper. It also published, probably for payment, advertisements of auctions, births, deaths and marriages, etc. Thus, two thousand years ago there existed an exact prototype of the modern newspaper. Its spirit "was extinguished in that frightful epoch which for centuries saturated the soil of all countries with gore," and it did not revive until the the days of printing.

HOW SHALL WE READ.—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holme's life of study, of reflection, and literary production gives to his opinions on reading peculiar value. His answer to the question, "How shall we read?" is brief. He believes in reading in a large proportion by subjects rather than by authors—and certainly for systematic, accurate culture there can be no better plan. While such a method gives to the mind plentiful stores of fact and argument, it also insensibly leads it to arrangement, combination, reflection and discussion; and it, no doubt excludes much trash which unsystematic reading ignorantly admits. "Some books," says the Doctor, "must be read tasting, as it were, every word. * * * But once become familiar with a subject so as to know what you wish to learn about it, and you can read a page as a flash of lightning reads it. Learn a lesson from Houdin and his son's practice of looking in at a shop-window and remembering all they saw. Learn to read a page in the shortest possible time, and to stand a thorough examination on its contents." There could be no wiser injunction in regard to reading than is contained in this last sentence. The number of books that are devoured, leaving "not a wrack behind," is almost incredible; perhaps to five persons in fifty the reading of a fresh volume is something more than a temporary excitement and amusement. Assimilation in the matter of reading is not taught in the schools of any country. Dr. Holmes has but small patience with the habit of novel-reading, and of those young women who do most persistently pursue it he says; "What are they doing but pouring water into buckets whose bottoms are as full of holes as a colander, and which would have nothing to show if Niagara had been emptied into them?"

The Eddystone Lighthouse.

After bravely withstanding for a hundred and twenty years the furious onslaughts of seas reputed to be the most violent in the world, the Eddystone Lighthouse is doomed to be removed, and replaced by a larger structure; and the work of fitting the stones which are to form the new tower is proceeding quietly but rapidly. Saturday, June 21st, the longest day of the year, was to have witnessed the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new Pharos; but the high winds and heavy seas prevented the carrying out of the programme. There was a certain fitness in the temper of the elements in thus prohibiting access to the reef. On Midsummer Day, at lowest spring tide the waves were breaking wildly over the Eddystone Rock, and rushing madly up to the summit of the tower which has for four generations sent forth its welcome light to warn the mariner of the hidden danger beneath, and to serve as a landmark to the rumberless vessels passing up and down the most crowded wateway in the world; and it is less difficult, therefore, to imagine the overwhelming violence of the winter gales, to whose full fury the brave lighthouse has been so long exposed. Still, however, the fabric itself is as secure as ever; but the solid rock—the "House Rock"—on which and into which, it was built, has been gradually worn away by the incessant action of the water, and of the shingle and sand which have been hurled against it, till it threatens to succumb, and to carry down its precious burden. A small cavern which was discovered by Smeaton himself, after his work was completed, and which he offered to fill in at a cost £120, but which was neglected—has thus increased in size till it threatens the existence of the rock and the lighthouse together. It is now too late to remedy the defect, and a larger tower fitted with a more powerful light will, in another three years, have replaced the most noted of modern beacons. This remarkable incident in the history of the "Light of all Nations" will, no doubt, exercise a strong influence in the choice of sites for lighthouses in other parts of the world, and particularly in the Colonies, where insecure reefs of coral are numerous; and it will probably lead to the more frequent use of dynamite, or other powerful explosives, for the purpose of entirely removing submarine dangers, wherever practicable, instead of perpetuating them by the erection of lighthouses.—*The Colonies.*

"VEGETINE,"

I will try VEGETINE.
HE DID
AND WAS CURED.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 16, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I wish to give you this testimony that you may know, and let others know, what Vegetine has done for me. About two years ago a small sore came on my leg; it soon became a large Ulcer, so troublesome that I consulted the doctor, but I got no relief, growing worse from day to day. I suffered terribly; I could not rest day or night; I was so reduced my friends thought I would never recover. I consulted a doctor at Columbus. I followed his advice; it did no good. I can truly say I was discouraged. At this time I was looking over my newspaper I saw your advertisement of Vegetine, the "Great Blood Purifier" for cleansing the blood from all impurities, curing Humors, Ulcers, &c. I said to my family, I will try some of the Vegetine. Before I had used the first bottle I began to feel better. I made up my mind I had got the right medicine at last. I could now sleep well at nights. I continued taking Vegetine. I took thirteen bottles. My health is good. The Ulcer is gone, and I am able to attend to business. I paid about four hundred dollars for medicine and doctors before I bought the Vegetine. I have recommended Vegetine to others with good success. I always keep a bottle of it in the house now. It is a most excellent medicine.

Very respectfully yours,
F. ANTHONI.

Mr. Anthoni is one of the pioneers of Delaware, O. He settled here in 1836. He is a wealthy gentleman of the firm of F. Anthoni & Sons. Mr. Anthoni is extensively known especially among the Germans. He is well known in Cincinnati. He is respected by all.

IMPURE BLOOD.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases; such as salt rheum, ringworm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers and pimples. In this condition of the blood try VEGETINE, and cure these affections. As a blood purifier it has no equal. Its effects are wonderful.

VEGETINE

Cured Her.

DORCHESTER, MASS., June 11.

DR. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I feel it my duty to say one word in regard to the great benefit I have received from the use of one of the greatest wonders of the World; it is your Vegetine. I have been one of the greatest sufferers for the last eight years that ever could be living. I do sincerely thank my God and your Vegetine for the relief I have got. The *Rheumatism* has pained me to such an extent, that my feet broke out in sores. For the last three years I have not been able to walk; now I can walk and sleep, and do my work as well as ever I did, and I must say I owe it all to your blood purifier, Vegetine.

MARGERY WELLS.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

VEGETINE

is better than any

MEDICINE.

HENDERSON, KY., Dec 1877.

I have used H. R. Stevens' Vegetine, and like it better than any medicine I have used for purifying the blood. One bottle of Vegetine accomplished more good than all other medicines I have taken.

THOS. LYNE,
Henderson, Ky.

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks and herbs, it is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE,

Recommended by
M. D.'s

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ:

Dear Sir,—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

A. B. DE FIRST, M. D.,
Hazleton, Ind.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

40—1m

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 to get a reliable article at moderate prices will do well to call on Mr. E. 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.

3sm1. 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.

Bargains

TO BE HAD AT

F. X. BERTRAND.

SELLING OFF

Having Tools at Cost Price, for Cash only. Ten per cent off on

BOOTS & SHOES,

Men's Gaiters, $1.50, $1.75, $2, & $2.25.
Brogans, per pair, $1.00 to $1.22.
Ladie's Prunella Boots 45c. 55, 65, 85, 90, & $1.25.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

Call and get your Cottons, Prints, Mourning, Calicoes, Winceys, Linens for dresses, Grass Linen for wrappers, Home-made Linens for Towels and Straw Ticks, Ticking for feathers, White Sheeting, Flannels, Black and Drab Lustre lining of all kinds.

Patent Medicines

A Large Variety and Low in Price.

CANNED FRUITS,
CANNED FISH,

Meat Sauces of excellent quality.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

A Good Assorted Family Grocery where you will always find the best of Teas, Sugars, Molasses, and Syrups. Prepared flour, Buckwheat flour and Oatmeal kept regularly. 50 pound Bags of fine butter salt on hand.

Oils! Oils!! Oils!!!

Coal Oil 20c. per gal. or 5 gals. for 90 cents. Paints and Paint Oil, Glass all sizes kept for windows and doors, also cut to size.

Please don't forget to call at the West-End

Cheap Cash Store.
F. X. BERTRAND.
WEST END LACHUTE,
47tf.

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.

GREAT BARGAINS

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. 35tf

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. 49y1.

HAND-MADE BUTTER TUBS,

AT THE

LACHUTE WOODEN-WARE FACTORY.

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 releasing 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,
St. Andrews, Que.
39-44

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,

21tf.

Lachute, Jan. 14, 1879.

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.
President.

35—tf.

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

ALEX. McKENZIE,

Merchant Tailor,

AND DEALER IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

38y1.

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PARTIES WANTING GRAVES DUG by leaving their orders at Mr. Charles Hayes Cabinet Ware, East End, Lachute, will be promptly attended to.

LADIES COLUMN.

Passing Away.

Standing in the shady portal
Leading to the mystic bourne
Where the figures of immortal
Spirits wander in a morn
Brighter than the sun supernal,
I behold the wonderous scene
Of a country bright, eternal,
Hills of light and valleys green.

Murmuring a dirge forever,
As its waters timeward glide,
Just before me flows a river,
Bearing far upon its tide,
But where seraphs in Elysian
Valleys wander evermore,
There, beyond the waves, my vision
Rests upon the further shore.

All the anguish, care, and sorrow
Seem to leave my heaving breast,
And, before another morrow,
I shall be fore'er at rest.
But while Death's pale, ghastly finger
Points me to that mystic shore,
Still, alas! I halt and linger,
Shrinking from the evermore.

While the Pale King, close beside me,
Points exultant to the tomb,
Jesus, Saviour, wilt thou guide me
Through the valley's awful gloom?
Yes! my sins are all forgiven!
Christ is standing on that shore,
Welcoming one more to heaven,
To the blest "Forevermore."

MARVIN SEATON.

THE TRIBUTE OF BRITISH ROYALTY TO THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S BLAMELESS CAREER.—The Prince Imperial's funeral befitted one who, in the words of the Princess of Wales, written by her own hand on the card which accompanied her wreath of violets, "died a soldier's death, fighting for our cause." The whole of the inscription on this wreath is well worth quotation, since it indicates the spirit in which the Royal House of England did such ungrudging honor to the memory of a cherished and lamented guest of this country. But first the words of the Queen, thoughtfully written in French by Her Majesty and attached to the wreath of golden laurel leaves which she laid upon the coffin, should be given. Written in the Queen's own hand the words are:—"Souvenir de vive affection, d'estime, et de profounds regrets de la part de Victoria Reg." The Princess of Wales wrote: "A token of affection and regard for him who lived the most spotless of lives and died a soldier's death fighting for our cause in Zululand. From Albert Edward and Alexandra, July 12, 1879." A wreath of white roses was sent by Albert Edward; another white wreath from Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales; yet another from Edward and George of Wales; and an *immortelle* to which Prince Leopold attached these words, "Hommage d'affection et d'estime de la part de Leopold." The Duchess of Cambridge had placed upon the coffin a cross of violets, with her name and the inscription, "A le momoire du jeune et bien aime hero, Louis Napoleon."

Among the ladies who came over from France to attend the funeral of the Prince Imperial, was Madame Thayer, the widow of one of the ministers of Napoleon III. She is the daughter of General Bertrand, who accompanied Napoleon I. to St. Helena, and remained by him to the last. When a girl, she stood by the bedside of the dying Emperor, and heard his last utterance: *Mon fils.... tete de l'armee.* This lady has now in her possession the original pencil sketch of the mortal remains of the 'sublime infortuné de Sainte Helene,' as Thiers styled him, made a few hours after his death, by Capt. (then midshipman) J. Marryat, of the Royal Navy. From her birth she has shared the chequered fortunes of the imperial family of France.

Although Queen Victoria was not present at the golden wedding of the Emperor and Empress of Germany, she none the less sent a present that was very costly and elegant—a majolica tray two feet in diameter. The groundwork is composed of gold of such richness that the Cupids and floral emblems, which are painted *au naturel*, look as if they were raised on a background of beaten gold. The central part of the plateau is filled with the arms, on separate oval shields, of the Emperor and Empress, surmounted by the imperial crown. The border is composed of a wreath of Cupids holding garlands of orange flowers and myrtle tied together with turquoise ribbons.

A dispute with reference to the wearing of earrings by School-girls is on foot between the Bootle School Board and the authorities of Christ Church School. A girl had been refused admission to the school because it was alleged she wore earrings. The explanation given by the Rev. H. Smith, to the Board was that the mistress, observing that there was a tendency to violate the regulations as to neatness of appearance and dress by girls wearing earrings and other articles of finery unsuited to national school-girls, forbade the future use of such articles.

THE QUEEN AND THE EX-EMPRESS.—Her Majesty the Queen has sent to the Empress Eugenie an exquisitely made work of picture setting, designed to enclose the last portrait taken of the Prince Imperial. The frame is composed of amethysts cut out in flowers, chiefly violets. A garland which crowns the frame is surmounted by an eagle, holding between its claws a banner scroll in tricolor, on which is written in gold letters the words; —"Not lost, but gone before." The Empress has been greatly touched with this sympathetic present, and has ordered copies of it to be made and given with the last photo of the Prince to his and her own intimate friends.

The Empress of Japan sets a good example to the ladies of the realm. She has attained great skill in silk weaving.

The Duchess of Connaught has been presented with a handsome illustrated Bible by a deputation representing the maidens of Great Britain.

People who fish for compliments do not need long lines. They will get their best bites in shallow water.

The hum of a tea-kettle that is paid for is far more beautiful than an operatic air on a piano that is not.

FASHION NOTES.

The coming bonnet will probably have strings fastened under the chin, and will be of velvet trimmed with satin.

A new fancy in trimming babies' gowns is to make them rather short, and to trim them in the same way as the underskirt.

Undervests and cuffs of brown holland, embroidered with gold, are worn with summer costumes.

The old-fashioned footstools in the shape of hard square cushions, with tassels at the corners, are coming in again.

Very small red feathers of every shade, from light scarlet up to garnet, are made into bands for trimming chip hats.

The fashion plates of 1840 furnish some good hints for ladies who wish to be a little in advance of the reigning style.

Some of the coming bonnets have formidable scoop-shaped fronts that hide the face. It takes about a bushel of flowers to trim one.

A satin crown, wide strings of Surah foulard of the same color, and a straw brim make up a Clarissa Harlowe hat, as it is now worn in Paris.

The narrow silk flounces, worn so that its lower edge peeps just below the skirt, must always match some part of the gown, or of the bonnet, and form a contrast to the skirt.

A cattle ranche near Austin, Texas, is managed by a widow seventy years old. She goes out in all weathers, can ride a mustang on a full run, and takes care of her own cattle.

A New York lady has a menagerie containing 113 cats.

Cetewayo has 1,300 wives, which explains his knowledge of the art of war.

GOING INTO THE COUNTRY.—"My folks are going to the country, to be gone all summer!" enthusiastically exclaimed a little girl, as she met another on Cass avenue. 'Your pa must be awful rich,' replied the second. 'Oh, no, he isn't; but if you never tell anybody I'll tell you something.' 'I never will—hope to die if I do.' 'Well pa was telling ma that we'd all go out to Uncle John's. Ma she'll work for her board, pa will work in the saw-mill, I'll pick berries and ride horse to plough corn, brother Tom will go round with a lightening rod man, and while you folks are in the awful heat, we'll be putting on airs and fixing over our old clothes for fall. Don't you tell, now, for ma is saying to everybody that she must have the country air to restore her shattered nerves.'"—*Exchange.*

Our Spot took his girl out for a boat ride last night. After sailing around Mohawk Lake, singing:

When other hearts and other tongues,
Their tail of love would tell,

The boat suddenly capsized, precipitating the lovers into the raging deep. 'Help, help!' was loudly called for, and a dashing young man from the bank hustled towards the shipwrecked lovers and rescued them from a watery grave.

GOOD COOKING.

Many cities are starting cooking clubs. That is a move in the right direction. Good cooking is better than bad poetry. It is a solemn fact, that the girl who knows how to grease the frying pan is worth more about dinner time than the one who can fluently conjugate all French verbs, and who can begin with Omega and sing the Greek alphabet backwards.

THE TICKET FOR ROYAL SOUP.—The last piece of personal information respecting Her Majesty comes from the Fremdenblatt, which tells us how to make Queen Victoria's favorite soup, of which we are informed, she partakes daily. Thus three fat chickens are to be washed in warm water, and then stewed down in veal gravy for an hour. The chickens are then taken out, and the crumbs of two French *brioches* are soaked in the liquor. Then the flesh of the chickens, being taken off the bones, is beaten in a mortar and replaced in the soup, together with the yokes of four hard-boiled eggs. The whole is then poured through a sieve, and a quart of cream being added, the soup is complete.

TO CAN TOMATOES.—Have found it cheaper to can my own tomatoes than to buy them canned. I do not scald my tomatoes, but put them in bake-pans, just as they are; of course, I have washed and dried them first; I then bake 15 minutes, then I take them out and pour off all the fluid which has come from them; this liquid I throw away; then I peel my tomatoes when they are cold; I now cook them in a large kettle for a full hour and a half; when scalding hot I put them in my tins and solder; I generally warm my tins, so that in cooling the vacum is more perfect. I put neither salt nor pepper in the tomatoes; I never think of putting them up before the 10th of August; then they are ripe.—*Farmers Daughter.*

SOME INTERESTING INSTANCES OF THE WORK OF THE TENDER PASSION.—Courtship, it will be admitted, is a very ancient practice, and prevails everywhere. And yet, whatever may be the inner and concealed lines on which it is conducted, the external and visible ones vary with country, age and circumstances. In some lands it is an affair of the state, and with certain people it is a mere matter of family arrangement; with others the adjustment of a few financial questions. In some instances, the true fire and inspiration (of love—the "stound"—which give life to the forms of courtship, are of necessity absent. The following curiosities of courtship in its various phrases may interest our readers:

William Drummond, the poet, wooed and won Miss Cunningham, a beautiful and accomplished young lady, who died when the wedding day was fixed. This melancholy event so overwhelmed the poet with grief, that he never ceased to pour fresh tears over her grave. At least, for many years after the death of Miss Cunningham, life seemed to Drummond "a naught, a thought, a masquerade of dreams." He lived in a state of celibacy till the age of 47, when he married Elizabeth Logan, a lady in whom he traced many strong resemblances to her whom he first loved, and by whom he was so greatly charmed.

A gentleman in Nottingham, looking from his window one day, saw a lady pass, who seemed very much like his late wife. He made haste after her, and having succeeded in obtaining all necessary information, she was married to him, because of the likeness which she bore to one whom he had tenderly loved.

OUR BABY.

A Bachelor's Experience With It.

It was a very pretty little baby—that is, for a baby. I had no fault to find with it, as far as its individual identity was concerned. If babies must exist—and I suppose there is a necessity for the thing, or else where would all the grown-people come from?—this baby was as well as any other baby.

I mention these facts merely to prove that I am in no way prejudiced. As far as mortal man can be, I am an entirely impartial witness.

It was fast asleep in the cradle—a little white headed doll, with long, dark eye lashes, and a crimson dot of a mouth, against which lay its tiny fist, with five defined dimples in the five joints thereof. It was fast asleep, I say, when Bertha came airily into the room.

"I am going over to the depot to see mother off, Joseph; I'll be back in half an hour. Just keep an eye on the baby while I'm gone, will you?"

I looked blankly at my sister. But while I was considering how to express my total dissent from her audacious proposition, she tripped out of the room, her ribbons fluttering in the soft spring air.

Silence doesn't always give consent; but Bertha had taken it for granted, in this matter, and I was left an unwilling guardian of my little nephew.

However, he was fast asleep; that was one circumstance in my favor. Mortal baby couldn't present a more innocent and cherubic aspect than he did. So I calmly went on with my writing, soon becoming oblivious to his infantile presence.

"Talk about tending babies," quoth I to myself, dipping my goose-quill triumphantly into the ink, "why, it's the easiest business in life. I should never spend my money hiring nurses. If that little one were mine—but women never do know how to economize properly."

As these fancies passed through my mind, the baby woke and sneezed.

I gave the cradle an ocillatory kick, and then burst forth into the well-known burden of "Bye a baby bunting," but the little villein absolutely declined to shut his eyes again, like a sensible baby. He opened them wider than two miniature moons, staring at me with an air of malevolence that has made me a firm believer in human depravity ever since, and deliberately began to cry. And the harder I rocked the cradle and the louder I sang the more resolutely did that baby cry.

"He's hungry," thought I to myself. "Babies must be fed, and it's highly reprehensible of Bertha to stay away so long."

So I went down into the pantry and instituted a search for some milk, which I had a vague idea was the diet generally preferred by toothless infancy. But milk there was none. Lamp-oil, Stewart's syrup, vinegar, kerosene, brandy—everything but milk there; every known conceivable fluid, in aggravating profusion—but not a drop of milk.

All this time, meanwhile, the roar of my infuriated nephew, but slightly softened by distance, followed me about like a Nemesis.

I rushed frantically up stairs, armed with a lump of sugar, the first soothing expedient that suggested itself to me.

"Bless its dear little heart!—there, there! Confound your racket! can't you keep still? Take its sugar from its own, own uncle, that's a little golden boy!"

But the golden boy resolutely rejected the sugar, screaming louder than ever, as if its lungs were forty baby-power, and warranted never to tire out. It kicked, it struggled, it pawed the air, it grew purple in the face. Ashes of King Herod and all the Egyptians! What was a man to do?

In vain I executed a war-dance around its cradle, in vain I rang the dinner bell, and jingled the china ornaments, and waved the feather duster, and swung my gold repeater, and bawled nursery ballads at the top of my lungs. Talk about perseverance. Robert Bruce's spinner was nothing to that atrocious little lump of mortality.

"There is nothing for it but to capitulate," said I to myself, as I jammed my hat on my head, viciously thurst my arms into my overcoat, and seized the baby out of its cradle.

Leave it absolutely alone I dared not, and the nearest grocery where milk was procurable lay full three blocks off! Thus, in a sort of stony despair I issued forth from the house, carrying my persecutor like a bundle under one arm.

I thought he would stop crying when he got out in the open air, but not he; oxygen only seemed to increase the shrill power of his villainous little pipes! People turned to stare at me as if I were an escaped lunatic, or an abductor of infant innocence. Women looked indignantly at the baby. Blue worsted socks and little pink legs kicking blindly from beneath my arms. Children ran after me, dogs barked, but I kept doggedly on my way, walking into the grocery with a resolution second only to that of the Roman fellow who jumped into the crater, nobody knows how many hundred years ago!

"A pint of milk, if you please."

"Milk, sir? Have you brought anything to put it in?"

I thought of my tobacco box, my pocket handerchief, the corner of my hat, all of those impracticable places for the deposit of the lacteal fluid.

"I never thought of that!" I said, righting the baby, who came head uppermost with a very crimson countenance, and eyes looking defiantly into mine—eyes that said as if they had spoken in so many syllables, "I won't stop crying! I'll die first!"

The store-keeper looked on sympathetically.

"I could sell you a nice little pitcher, sir, if—"

"The very idea," I interrupted. A pitcher of milk! And please take the change out of this porte-monnaie, for if I had three pairs of hands, I couldn't more than hold this kicking little demon with them!"

"Well, sir," said the storekeeper, "he does seem a rare one for usin' his legs, let alone his lungs. Yes, sir, thank'ee sir!"

Now, I have always laid it up as a grudge against human nature that that unprincipled grocery-man took a five dollar bill out of my porte-monnaie, knowing that I should not discover it until too late to rectify the error!

(I wouldn't have treated a Turk so!)

I took up the pitcher of milk in my right hand, still balancing the baby skilfully against my left arm and side, and started for home.

"Now, I'll settle your business, my fine young friend!" I thought. Is it possible that I was ever such an incorrigible nuisance as this?"

But my triumph was soon reduced to the lowest pitch of humiliation!

"Dear me, Mr. Beverly, is it possible that this is you?"

It was Kate Milton's self, radiant in spring bonnet, lilac silk walking dress, close fringed parasol, and the dantiest of lilac silk gloves? Kate Milton, with an air of astonishment that served to make her one degree prettier than ever!

My first instinct was to turn and flee ignominiously; my second was to drop my nephew and his milk into the gutter and resolutely deny all connection whatever with them; my third promted me resolutely to stand my ground.

"Yes, it is I, Miss Milton—a—a fine day!"

"Very fine."

Kate eyed me dubiously, and no wonder. One sock curling and twisting as if a serpent were inside of it instead of a baby's foot, appeared beneath my coat-skirts, flanked by about a quarter of a yard of Swiss embroidery and tucks, wofully crumpled by the firey ordeal through which we had both passed—the milk (confound it!) had dropped a-down the full length of my pearl-colored pantaloons, and my hat, bent and bruised, was thrust rakishly on the side of my head. I was gloveless, flushed, and dishevelled, and take me for "all in all" must have appeared considerably like a pick-pocket or an old clothes-man out for a walk!

I passed on, followed by the sound of faint, subdued laughter—a sound that stung me to the stick.

So Kate and her companions were laughing at me; this was indeed, the unkindest cut of all. I resolved never to dance the German with Kate Milton again!

The house was quiet and deserted as I inserted my night-key in the little circular lock. What could have become of Bertha? The cold dew oozed upon my brow, as I for one instant contemplated the horrible possibility of my being left a sort of modern Robinson Crusoe with that diabolical little man Friday on my hands.

Nonsense! there was no probability of that. I sat down on Bertha's rocking-chair, and, planting the baby firmly on my knee, applied the spout of the pitcher to his mouth.

Would you believe it? he wouldn't drink a drop. He screwed his mouth as tightly shut as if he never intended to open it again, and doubled himself over backward with a strength of will that would have been remarkable in a full-grown man, but was simply marvelous in a ten-months-old baby. I persevered, and he persevered. I poured the milk down his neck, his embroidered dress-waist, and his coral armlets; he would have been drowned sooner than open his mouth half a quarter of an inch. Probably of such stuff were our Revolutionary fathers made; and this baby had, through some inscrutable blunder of Dame Nature, came into the world just a century too late.

I put him back in the cradle, flat on his spinal column, and looked at him, more in sorrow than in anger.

"My youngster!" I addressed him, "cry away, cry your lungs out—break a blood vessel or two, if agreeable to you—fracture your trachea! I can't be held legally responsible for it, thank Providence."

I took up a book and sat down by the cradle, rocking it recklessly backwards and forwards, regardless of the screams which still rent the air. I wasn't going to waste any more time in trying to quiet him. Let him cry! This is a free country.

"Why, Joe! whatever is the matter?"

It was Bertha's voice. I jumped up as if a cannon-ball had smitten me, and dashed my book upon the floor.

"Matter ma'am! matter? The matter is that I'm going mad! I shall be a fit subject to a lunatic asylum in just about fifteen minutes more!"

But I might as well have wasted my desparing eloquence on a blank wall! She didn't hear nor heed me! She was loading the little wretch with caresses, pity, and blandishments. And—I shouldn't have credited the sudden turn of affairs if I hadn't witnessed it with my own eyes—the baby resolutely laughed up in her face, as if to say, "I've given my uncle a pretty time of it!"

Yes, laughed and crowed, and held up his hands, and behaved exactly as if he had never in his small life known what it was to shed a tear! The hypocrites are not all grown up.

"Has he been good, Uncle Joe?"

I looked volumes at my sister.

"Bertha, if you ever leave me again in charge of that—that little atrocity, I'll commit suicide."

"You needn't speak so loud," said my sister, in an injured voice; "I intended to have been home before, but the train was delayed, and—bless its little heart, did it want to come to its mamma's arms—and was Uncle Joe crosser than an old bear, and wasn't it the sweetest little rosebud that ever—"

I waited to hear no more, but rushed precipitately out of the room, convinced that of all fools a young mother was the most hopeless specimen.

That's the last time I have had the heir of the family confided to my guardianship. I think Bertha's a little afraid to leave me alone in the room with him. "So mote it be!"

Some one sent me a comic valentine on the fourteenth day of February—a picture of a hooked-nose old bachelor (my nose is a fine Romanesque curved) in a blue coat and red trousers, dandling a baby upside down; I solemnly believe it was Kate Milton!

I detest comic valentines. I abhor babies—and I believe in a life of old bachelorhood! That's my platform! Do you wonder at it?

Paralysis Cured by Prayer.

A singular case of belief in the power of spiritual faith to cure physical ailments has come to notice in Saratoga County. It happened in West Galway, a small hamlet of 300 population, in the extreme western part of the country. The inhabitants are principally farming people, exceedingly simple, and far removed from any city. The region is mountainous and sterile. Four years ago Adele Shattuck, a young woman 18 years old, became paralyzed from the effects of a violent nervous attack caused by hearing of the sudden and accidental death of a brother to whom she was greatly attached. She went into convulsions, was in a comatose condition for several days, and when her mind recovered its normal condition, she could neither talk or use her limbs. For four years this condition was unchanged. In that time her body gradually wasted, until the skin was drawn tightly over the bones, and the flesh assumed a milky or cream color. Miss Shattuck was a devout member of the Methodist Church. She has since her prostration persisted in believing that she would be restored to health, and she expressed her faith in the efficacy of prayer to bring about her recovery.

Three week's ago, having been totally helpless for four years, and being regarded as incurable, the young woman one day walked down stairs and informed her wonder-striken parents, by signs, that she had been cured in answer to prayer. Since then her limbs have gradually become strong and pliant. Last week, at her request the clergy and members of the three churches in West Galway met at her father's and held a meeting for the especial purpose of praying for spiritual power to enact a further cure in this person's case, and restore to her the power of speech. Miss Shuttuck soon began singing and talking.

The case is vouched for as a fact by the village folk, one of whom gave this account of it to the reporter.—*N. Y. Sun.*

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

SAMEDI, la Banque Consolidée suspendait le paiement de ses obligations à Montréal ainsi que dans toutes les localités où elle avait des succursales. M. Barbeau était le gérant de la branche de St. Hyacinthe. Les actionnaires vont peut-être perdre beacoup, mais nous sommes assuré que les dépôts seront entièrement payés Les billets de cette banque se vendaient samedi, à Montreal, à 20 pour cent d'escompte, toutefois, nous conseillons aux porteurs de ces billets de ne pas les sacrifier, car il n'y a aucun doute que dans quelques jours ces billets seront rachetés au pair.

Du *Nouveau Monde*:

Un certain nombre de cultivateurs sont dans l'erreur en croyant qu'il leur est permis de transporter du tabac non manfacturé d'une localité à une autre, notamment de le porter dans les villes et là de le vendre à qui ils veulent. Il est vrai que le droit d'accise sur le tabac canadien non manufacturé y compris le tabac en rouleau ou en *torquettes*, a été reduit de 10 centins à quatre centins par livre; mais cela n'empêche pas qu'il ne faille encore obtenir un permis de l'officier du revenu le plus proche pour transporter du tabac, et pour le vendre à un marchand licencié à cet effet. Ceux qui transportent du tabac, soit en feuilles soit en rouleau, sans avoir préalablement obtenu ce permis, qui ne coûte rien, d'ailleurs, s'exposent grandement à voir leur produit confisqué, et celui qui achète du tabac sans payer le droit d'accise de quatre centins par livre, viole la loi et s'expose à payer l'amende, ainsi que celui qui le lui vend en secret avec le but d'éluder la loi et de frauder le revenu.

Plusieurs comtés dans le Haut Canada souffrent du manque de pluie et le feu fait de grands ravages dans les bois.

L'on rapport de France que la récolte des betteraves à sucre a manqué, ce qui pourrait donner une nouvelle impulsion au commerce de sucre colonial.

On annonce à Ottawa deux excursions pour Manitoba, une vers la fin du mois d'août et l'autre pour le millieu du mois de september.

On rapporte de toutes les parties de la vallée de l'Ottawa, que les grains sont dans une condition splendide en dépit des orages de pluie qu'ils ont éprouvés. Le blé du printemps a souffert un peu de la rouille, mais cette perte sera compensée par les autres produits.

On dit que Son Excellence le gouverneur-général et Son Altessé Royale la princesse Louise, après un court séjour dans les provinces maritimes, visiteront les principaux endroits recherchés par les touristes aux Etats-Unis, et qu'ils reviendront à Québec, vers la fin du mois.

Mgr O'Brien, mort subitement, était venu à Québec, pour accompagner Mgr l'archévêque Taschereau, parti vendredi matin pour Chicoutimi. Le regretté prélat est né à Longborough, Ontario, le 19 février 1832. Il a été tonsuré a Québec le 16 octobre 1853. Il a été curé de Brockville pendant quelques années. Sa Grandeur était accompagnée des Révérends MM. Lynch et Brown, curé de Peterborough.

Mgr O'Brien, avait été consacré évêque de Kinston le 18 avril 1875 et sa mort jette dans le deuil, non seulement le clergé de son diocèse, mais aussi le clergé de toute pays parmi lequel il comptait grand nombre d'admirateurs.

Mgr O'Brien n'avait pas encore atteint sa cinquantième année. Son corps a été envoyé a l'évêché de Kingston par le train de vendredi soir.

Effets de la protection: Nous lisons dans la *Voix du Peuple*:

La manufacture de verre de St. Jean a recommencé ses opérations mardi sur une plus grande échelle que jamais. Dans quelques semaines elle donnera de l'emploi à plus de 80 personnes et paiera $500 de salaire par semaine. Le fourneau qui a été reconstruit est celui qui a été patenté par M. Chs. H. Foster.

La manufacture de faïence donne de l'emploi à environ 90 employés auxquels elle paie $1,200 de salaire par semaine, c'est autant de dépenses dans notre ville. Voilà un des beaux résultats de la protection que nous a donné le gouvernment conservateur.

UNE FAMILLE EMPOISONNÉE.—Le village de St. Matin, situé à environ 12 milles de Montréal, à été jeté dans un grand émoi avant hier après-midi, en apprenant qu'une famille toute entière du village nommée Monette, s'était empoisonnée avec du vert de Paris.

Les voisins accournrent à la résidence de la famille Monette et constatèrent que la nouvelle n'était que trop vraie Des medecins furent mandés aussitôt et arrivèrent promptement, mais malgré tous leurs efforts trois sur sept personnes dont se composait la famile Monette sont mortes dans la soirée. Les quatre autres sont dans une condition très critique et on a très peu d'espoir de les sauver.

Tout ce que l'on sait de cette pénible affaire, c'est qu'une quantité de vert de Paris a été trouvé dans une armoire avec le pain que servait ordinairement aux repas de la famille et que ce mortel poision s'est mêlé d'une manière inexpliquable au pain que la famille a mangé le midi.

Cette terrible catastrophe a jeté un deuil dans tout le village et la paroisse où la famille Monette et bien connue.

Le gouverneur-général a souscrit $50 pour le monument proposé de Salaberry.

Lundi le 4 courant était le premier anniversaire de la mort de Mgr Conroy décédé le 5 août, était le 34ème anniversaire de la naissance du Marquis de Lorne, et le 104ème anniversaire de la naissance du grand O'Connell.

$500 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industerious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine. 8yl

Relief and Health to Your Children.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children it relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and wind colic.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England services are conducted in the Court-house every Sabbath afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, by Rev. H. J. Evans, Missionary to Lachute and Arundel. Sunday-school at 2:30.

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

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

METHODIST. Rev 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. Boa, Esq., and John McAllister, Esq. (Genoa,) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

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

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

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.

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 Commissioners now when and where to find them in session.

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

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

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

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

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.

LOST RIVER, P. O., is in the Township of Harrington, nineteen miles north of the Grenville P. O., mail weekly. This P. O. is situated midway between the Grenville and Antionette offices. The mails from Grenville and Antionette leaving their respective Offices on Saturday mornings calling at intermediate Offices, meeting each other at Lost River, exchanging mails and returning to their respective offices on the same day. William Munroe, Mail Carrier from Antionette, and Louis Bennette from Grenville.

LAKE VIEW, P. O., is in the Township of Harrington, twenty-four miles from Grenville, known also as McDonald's Mills.

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.

RIVINGTON, P. O., is in the Township of Harrington west of the River Rouge, twenty miles from Grenville.

All mail matter for *Antionette, Arundel, Lake View, Lost River, Harrington,* and *Rivington*, is mailed from the Grenville Post Office every Friday evening.

McVEIGH'S

Sovereign Remedy

FOR

Neuralgia and Rheumatism.

Please read the following testimonials of prominent and respectable citizens of Montreal who have used my remedy, and who are living witnesses of its value and efficacy, and any doubting the genuineness of the remedy in the treatment of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diptheria and Lumbago, can satisfy themselves still further by referring to the parties whose names appear below testifying to the good effect of the remedy in their case, never since the practice of medicine first became a science, were there discovered a greater boon for suffering humanity than McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy, which is now about being introduced to the citizens of Montreal.

The undersigned having made a special study of all nervous, muscular and blood diseases, and hence, the result shows satisfactory cures in all cases.

For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in the city, and at No. 222 St. Paul Street.

Put up in pint bottles, Price $1.00.

THOMAS McVEIGH,
Manufacturing Depot, 222 St. Paul St.

P. S.—May be consulted from 10 A. M., to 1 P. M., free of charge.

Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph,
Montreal, July 21st, 1879.

MR. THOMAS McVIEGH,
Hotel du Peuple, St. Paul St.

Please send by bearer two bottles medicine (McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy), same as before, and oblige.

SISTER BONNEAU,
Superior

Montreal, June, 1879.

MR. THOMAS McVEIGH, City.—Dear Sir,—I am glad to bear testimony to the good effect of your Rheumatism Remedy, I have suffered from Rheumatism for some few years and especially during the last eighteen months, and have taken your medicine for nearly three months with excellent effect, and can recommend it with confidence.

F. W. RADFORD,
of McLachlan Bros., St. Paul St.

Montreal, June, 1879.

MR. THOMAS McVEIGH, Albion Hotel.—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that three bottles of your Sovereign Remedy has completely cured me of Neuralgia of which I was dreadfully afflicted for the last thirteen years. I may say I have been treated by some of the best physicians in the city without receiving any permanent benefit whatever, I feel thankful to Divine Providence for making you the medium by which I am cured of that painful disease Neuralgia in the head.

ANNIE SMITH,
at Henry Morgan & Co., St. James St.

MONTREAL, 19th June, 1879.

THOMAS McVEIGH, Esq.—Dear Sir,—I have for the past two years and six months been at times a sufferer from acute Neuralgia in the head. One half of one of your bottles of medicine, has given me complete relief, and I now feel no pain, and none of the symptoms. I am Sir, very respectfully yours,

JOHN CORCORAN
Head waiter, "Albion Hotel."

MONTREAL, June 15, 1879.

MR. THOMAS McVEIGH, Hotel de Peuple.—Dear Sir,—My wife has been troubled considerably with Neuralgia, and having used one bottle of your Sovereign Internal Remedy, has experienced almost entire relief. I have much pleasure in recommending it to any person suffering from above complaint.

I am, very truly yours,
A. M. ALLAN,
Dry Goods merchant, 77 & 79 St. Joseph St.

MONTREAL June 1879.

MR. THOMAS McVEIGH, Albion Hotel.—Sir,—I wish to state for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that I have used your Remedy for Neuralgia and Dispepsia and find it very good; my Neuralgia is completely cured with one bottle.

Yours very truly
G. H. HOLLAND,
210 St. James St.

MONTREAL, June 1879.

MR. THOMAS McVEIGH, Montreal.—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the value of your Sovereign Remedy in Dyspepsia, having used one bottle with good effect.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. McNEILL,
64 Hypolite Street.

BRYSON, MARCH 1st, 1879.

I do certify that the medicine of Mr. Thos. McVeigh for muscular and Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia is really good. I have seen cases of long standing cured by the use of it, and especially a case of Neuralgia that I have witnessed myself (when all other remedies failed) on a lady in a pregnant state, I would recommend it as a safe and sure cure in those cases

DR. ROLEAU
Graduate of Laval.

MR. THOMAS McVEIGH, Albion Hotel.—Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the good effects of your Sovereign Remedy in my case, having suffered periodically for the last four years with Neuralgia of the worst type; but in March last, hearing of the many cures you had made on the Upper Ottawa with your remedy, I procured one bottle of your Sovereign Internal Remedy, and having taken it according to directions, I wish here to state, for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that I am entirely and satisfactorily cured.

W. SEATH,
of Robert Seath & Sons, 111 Notre Dame St.

MERCER'S

Seeping 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 S. MERCER & CO., 161 St. Paul Street, and sold by all Druggists, Price FIFTY CENTS. 2yl

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 rediness for the accommodation of guests.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

F. W. ALLEN.

Lachute, May 15, 1879. 37tf.

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.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying busines before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 8yl

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.**

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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

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Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with erchants 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.

G. E. BAMPTON, B.C.L.
ADVOCATE,
LACHUTE.

Collections made and all legal business promptly executed. Attends the Courts in Terrebonne and Ottawa Districts.
Counsel and Montreal Correspondent
Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT, Q. C.
47y1.

M. DESJARDINS,
ADVOCATE,
Opposite Medical Hall, Lachute.
Attends all the Courts in the Terrebonne and Ottawa Districts. 49m3

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

DENTISTRY.

B. S. 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 & BEATH,
OFFICIAL ASSIGNEES
61, 63 and 163 St. James Street, Montreal.
L. Jos. LAJOIE, Official Assignee for the City of Montreal.
C. O. PERRAULT, Official Assignee for the District of Montreal.
DAVID BEATH, Accountant and Commissioner. 181f.

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 315 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 181f.

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

Business Notices.

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

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS
389 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine and Coarse Manilla and Sugar sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 29y1.

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.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1879. NO. 51

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 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.* 42y1.

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 reopened 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.

WM. GRAHAM,
Watch Maker & J weller,
HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS in the Store of Mr. Thomas Evans, Center Lachute, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Cleaning and Repairing of Watches and Clocks. Having worked in First-Class Jewellery Establishments, he is confident of giving satisfaction. All work intrusted to him warranted.
A general assortment of Clocks, Watches and Jewellry, always on hand, at Moderate Prices. CALL and SEE. 45y1

Mother.

When she undid her hair at night
About the time for lying down,
She came and knelt. I was so small
Three in my bed, her curls did fall
All over me, light gold and brown.

I fell asleep amid her prayers,
Her fair young face (for all I seems),
Her girlish voice, but tones sweet,
The luster of her busy feet,
Passed with me into charming dreams.

And when I woke at merry morn,
Through her gold hair I saw the sun
Flame strong, shine glad, and glorify
The great, good world. Oh, never can I
Forget the words—"My darling one!"

Ah! checkered years since then have crept
Past her and me, and we have known
Some sorrow and much pleasure too.
Far into manhood stands her boy,
And her gold hair snow-white is blown.

The world has changed by slow degrees;
And as old days recede, alas!
So much of trouble have I knew,
Those rare far joys grow dim, seen through
Sad times as through a darkened glass.

But just this morning when I woke
How lovingly my lips were kissed?
How chaste and clear the sunlight shone
On mother's hair, like gold dust sown
Athward thin clouds of silver mist!

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER XIII.

LIBERTY PROCLAIMED AMONG THE HIGHLANDS.

Several evenings passed before Saville appeared again, and then he went directly to the cabin, for he had tidings for both father and daughter.

"I wish you joy, Mr. Brown," he cried, as they went out to meet him. "You are no longer under British law. This is a free country." And in rapid sentences he told them of the formal declaration of independence on the part of Congress, and of its joyous and hearty ratification by the people, as far as they had been heard from.

His words greatly excited both his listeners, and a sudden gleam of exultation appeared upon the man's haggard face. Saville saw his advantage, and added eagerly—

"I have been selected to read this solemn declaration tomorrow, at evening parade, before all the troops; and I have come to ask you and Vera to be present. I will put you under the charge of our surgeon, whom Vera knows, and will guarantee your safety. Indeed, your safety largely depends upon your coming; for if you are known to be present and approving upon such an occasion, it will disarm suspicion, and all will recognize that you are on our side."

"We will come," said Vera, decisively; for she felt that it might be the turning-point in their lives.

"Oh, no, my child, I cannot," cried her father, tremblingly.

"Yes, father, you can and will," said Vera, calmly. "I shall go, you will not permit me to go alone."

Urged by his strong desire to verify the tidings he had heard with his own ears, and Vera's gentle coercion, he yielded. It was arranged they should come the following day to a point near the fort, where they would find Saville, who promised to give them a position which, while not conspicuous, would enable them to hear those pregnant words which had created a new and independent nation.

As may well be imagined, Vera's excitement was scarcely less than that of her father, though more controlled. She was, at last, to catch a glimpse of the world and its inhabitants, concerning which she had thought and dreamed so much. She was to be present on an occasion of pomp and military display, and the one she loved and honoured as the most excellent man existing was to be the central figure. To her, he embodied the Declaration which he was to read, and was a synonym for liberty. In her fancy, she compared him to the youthful David of Bible history, and the loftiest Shakespearian heroes, and her heart overflowed in gratitude to God that He had raised up such a friend and deliver for her and her father. Through his kind offices, she already, in hope, saw her father restored to sound reason and useful station, and both gaining a respect and recognized place in society. To-morrow would be the auspicious day which would inaugurate the happy change.

"Mother was a true prophetess," she said to herself, a hundred times. "He is the true friend whom God has raised up to rescue us."

Temptation was indeed coming to Vera as an angel of light, but as yet no threatening cloud appeared above the bright horizon. As the thunder-gusts lurked behind her native mountains, to break at last as from a clear sky, so might the truth come to her. But now, with the unquenched confidence of a child, she exulted over the vista of hope and promise opening before, and with an affection and admiration which was essentially that of a sister for a strong and gallant brother, she permitted Saville to become to her the centre of all earthly expectation.

She was almost as sleepless that night as her father, and the next day, an hour before the appointed time for starting, was dressed in all the simple finery she possessed. And simple indeed it was, for neither from her mother nor her foster parent, nature, had she acquired any artificial or gaudy tastes.

Mocassins encased her feet. Her dark blue gown was made after the fashion in vogue when her mother was a maiden in her English home, and was fastened at her throat by a quaint and ancient brooch. But her chief ornament was the wealth of golden hair that flowed, uncoutined, far down her shoulders. Upon her head, as jauntily as when Saville first saw it, sat the plumage of the snowy heron.

Saville wondered at her beauty, as she appeared, glowing with exercise and excitement, at the rendezvous. Her father also had seemingly nerved himself up to the emergency, and maintained the stately bearing of a gentleman of a former generation; while Vera, to a very great degree, had removed from his person and dress the habitual appearance of disorder.

Saville led them at once to his quarters, and placed before them such refreshments as could be obtained in a mountain garrison. According to agreement, the bluff but kindly surgeon soon appeared, and did his best to entertain the visitors. Saville would have introduced a few other officers, but Mr. Brown had stipulated that he should make the acquaintance of no other person than the surgeon. To his disordered fancy, danger menaced from every one who obtained knowledge of him. Saville and Vera readily acquiesced, feeling that his habit of reserve and morbid fear could only be broken gradually.

But Vera was more than content, and would have been in a state of child-like wonder and delight, had she been left solely to the enjoyment of the new and strange scenes witnessed now for the first time. But with Saville, and the surgeon who was kind to her mother, at her side, to explain and protect, she felt that her cup was full to overflowing.

Saville noted with pleasure her simple grace and dignity of manner. She was his *portégée*, and he had felt some anxiety as to her appearance and bearing, and also lest she should be painfully embarrassed, or so odd in dress and manner as to attract unfavorable notice. But her bearing was that of a well-bred but diffident child. Her modest deference to the surgeon's words both charmed, and disarmed him of the prejudice which her father's life and reputation had created; and her keen and intelligent interest in all she saw, and the innocent wonder that often found expression upon her mobile features, amply repaid Saville for his effort to secure her presence. There was, withal, a trace of quaint Shakespearian stateliness in her words and manner, which, to one of his tastes, was far more pleasing than the artificial graces of the prevailing mode.

As the hour approached for evening parade and the ceremonies attendant upon so important an occasion, Saville conducted them to a commanding yet sheltered position beneath some overshadowing trees, from which they could see and hear all, and still not be full in the public eye. As Vera noticed this, and saw how relieved her father was that he could shrink partially out of sight, she said,

"Do you read one's thoughts, that your courtesy is so kind?"

"I should be dull indeed," he replied, "if I could not read your thoughts, and most unkind not to please one so easily pleased. Good-bye, now, for a time. I must go and prepare for the part I am to take."

"I am proud that it is the chief part," she said exultantly.

Saville's enthusiasm over the Declaration of Independence had scarcely known bounds, and so attracted the attention of his brother officers, that Col James Clinton, the commanding officer, said laughingly,

"You shall read it at evening parade, for, judging from the feeling you show, you can do the document more justice than any of us."

"I shall esteem it the greatest honor of my life, if I may," responded Saville eagerly; "for I see in this instrument the inauguration of a totally new condition of society. I think its writer was inspired, and that it contains more than he realized. He wrought better than he knew. Take the words, 'All men are created equal, and are endowed with certain inherent and inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.' Push these pregnant sentences to their logical conclusion, and the level all arbitrary distinctions, and break all chains, spiritual and temporal. They will make all men sovereigns, instead of vassals and slaves of tyranny, existing on the earth or believed to exist somewhere else."

"Hold on, Saville," cried Clinton; "you haven't quoted correctly. The document reads, 'endowed by their Creator with certain inherent and inalienable rights.' A Creator that can endow, can also impose restrictions."

"I admit," Saville had replied, "that in the letter of its phraseology, the instrument accords with the waning superstitions of the times; but, as I said, the writer wrought better than he knew, and placed there the germs of a golden age, wherein man will be supreme, reason holding the sceptre. Suppose we break the bonds of King George, how can we possess liberty and pursue happiness, if we are trammeled on every side by what some ancient bigote imagined was the will of an obscure Hebrew Divinity? If we must be governed by the myths of remote antiquity, in the name of reason, let us go to Greece; for there, at least, we shall find some breadth and beauty."

"If I saw in this document what you forshadow, I'd burn it instead of having it read," said Clinton, with an oath. "I see in it only independence of King George, and allegiance to the God of my fathers."

"The acorn grows slowly," Saville answered; "but when it grows, the shell decays and drops away."

"Very well," said Clinton; "you shall read it, and every man can interpret it for himself."

And so it had been arranged. Apart from Saville's enthusiasm, the selection would prove good in other respects, for he had a fine presence, and a strong, sonorous voice.

As the sun sank behind the Western highlands, the tap of the drum summoned the garrison to their respective positions, and filled all minds with eager expectancy. Vera heard the confused and hurrying tramp of feet, and rapid commands from officers, which, though unintelligible to her, soon crystallized the human atoms into compact masses. In every part of the fort and island that was visible, bodies of men appeared with bayonets gleaming above their heads. Then, with a precision and order which only military discipline can produce, each company was put in motion by a single word, as if all were swayed by one will. The rhythmical tread of many feet echoed and re-echoed on every side, and soon the open, level space before her began to fill with angular masses of men. At first they seemed to her untaught eyes like human blocks placed here and there by chance; but, as company and battalion came marching forward to the music of fife and drum till they seemed to form an innumerable host, she saw the angular human masses take, as it were by magic, the outline of three sides of a hollow square. The martial sounds caused every nerve to tingle, and looking at her father, she saw, with a thrill of hope, that he was losing his shrinking manner, and that his eyes were kindling with a grand excitement akin to her own.

In very brief time the lines were dressed, and the men standing like serried ranks of statues. A word of command rang out, which was followed by a subdued crash, as every firelock came simultaneously to the ground, and the ranks became statuesque in another attitude. She also saw that in the meantime every cannon had been manned along the extensive line of breastworks. A little in the rear of the nearest stood a person whose strange costume did not prevent Vera from recognizing as the young Irish girl whom she had occasionally met in her mountain excursions. It was no other than the redoubtable Molly O'Flarharty, dressed in a blue petticoat, the scarlet coat of an artillery-man, and a cocked hat worn rakishly on one side. She also saw, from Molly's steady gaze, that she knew both herself and her father; but, while the woman's bold stare gave her for a moment an uncomfortable impression, she soon forgot her existence in the interesting scenes in which she was a participant.

When all were in position, and silence had taken the place of the preceding din and tramp of feet, Colonel Clinton, with his staff officers, issued from the shadow of some large tents, and grouped themselves on the fourth and open side of the square, the commander being a little in advance of the others. To Vera, as they stood there in as brilliant uniforms as the times and their meagre purses permitted, they seemed heroes of the first magnitude.

But when Saville's tall form appeared, and he advanced and saluted Colonel Clinton with the erectness and steadiness of a trained soldier, combined with the ease and grace of one who had seen court life abroad, tears of exultant pride suffused her eyes, and she murmured, "He towers above them all."

"See what a grace is seated on this brow:
Hyperion's curls; the front of Jove himself;
An eye like Mars, to threaten and command;
A combination, and a form, indeed,
Where every god did seem to set his seal,
And give the world assurance of a man."

A deep hush fell upon the garrison, broken only by the rustle of the parchment as it was unrolled. Even the most stolid of the soldiery could be seen craning their necks that they might hear more distinctly the words that were so fraught with destiny to them and their children. But there was no need of such effort; for Saville's powerful voice, like a trumpet, sent every syllable even to the artillerymen standing at the distant guns.

When he came to the words, "We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created *equal*," he gave to them such emphasis and meaning, that they thrilled all present, and touched the deep chord of human brotherhood in every heart. From the common soldiery, who felt their humble station, but believed that this truth made them peers of all mankind, there went up an irrepressible shout, whose echoes were long in dying away. Saville smiled, as he thought, "Did I not say that the germ of perfect liberty and equality is in these words? ay, and the instinct of the masses will discover it, in spite of their rulers. Even the mere announcement causes these poor fellows to break the iron bands of military restraint."

More than once the reader was interrupted by outbursts of applause, or by groans and hisses given with emphasis by his recent subjects for King George, who, in this memorable document, was to hear the unvarnished truth in a form that would make his ears tingle.

It was indeed a remarkable occasion and scene. In the words themselves, in the feelings of those who then for the first time heard them, and especially in view of the results, the element of sublimity was pre-eminent. It was befitting that the surroundings should be sublime; that there should rise on every side solemn mountains, some in shadow, some crowned with light and glory, suggestive of the chequered fortunes of those who must fight long years for the liberty they were now claiming. But when a strong current of popular feeling and opinion sets steadily in one direction, it will break through all barriers, and overcome all obstacles, even as the broad river at their feet had cleft its way through miles of granite hills.

As the last words fell from the reader's lips—"And for the support of this declaration we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor,"—a frenzy of enthusiasm seized upon all. The lines were partially broken, for the citizen soldiery were too recently from their domocratic homes to be held in check, had restraint been attempted. The three-cornered continental hats were whirled high in air, and the prolonged and deafening shouts were but partially drowned by the cannon that, from every embrasure, thundered repeated salvos. The guns of Fort Clinton and Montgomery were soon answering like mighty echoes.

Though the reader had acquitted himself admirably, he was content to be forgotten in the wild excitement over what he had read, and escaped almost unnoticed to Vera's side. As he saw the deep intensity of feeling expressed in her dark blue eyes and earnest face, the thought occurred to him, "She is not a child; she is capable of becoming, if she is not already, a heroic woman."

The father also was so changed that he scarcely knew him. He looked not only like one who could fight for liberty, but lead others in the conflict. Not from him, however, but from Vera, came the request that they might now depart.

"I am overpowered," she said; "perhaps if I had had former glimpses of the strange and unknown world, I would not feel so. But I am now overwhelmed, as I imagine one of the old prophets must have been just after he had seen a vision."

"The excitement has been too much for you," said Saville, gently.

"Yes, for the moment; but I have seen that which I can think over and dream about for months, I am very grateful to you for this wonderful experience; but let us go now, and when you come again I shall have many questions to ask. Mother was right—you are the friend that she had a presentiment you would become. Oh, that she were with us to-day!"

"Your mother seems ever present to your mind," said Saville, in a low tone, as they walked to the boat.

"Dear mother!" sighed Vera, in a tone that trembled with tenderness; "perhaps she is nearer to me than you, upon whose arm I lean."

It caused Saville a sudden and sharp pang to remember, as he believed, that her mother had vanished into nothingness, and had no longer any existence.

On parting at the landing, Saville took Vera's hand in both his, and said—

"I have learned to respect you very much to-day, my little friend. I think you are coming to be a child, and are becoming a woman."

"I would rather be a child as long as I can," said Vera, humbly, "for I have so much to learn."

Her father wrung the young man's hand, and said—

"I shall be with you in this struggle actively, if not openly."

"Openly, my friend, openly, and all will be well," cried Saville, as they pushed from the shore.

If he had taken that advice, it might have saved him and his daughter years of suffering.

(To be continued.)

The British Parliament.

PROROGATION—THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

London, August 15.—Parliament was prorogued to day and the Queen's speech was read in the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, Baron Cairns. The speech contains fifteen paragraphs, and the following is its substance:—

Her Majesty congratulates her Parliament on the fact that cordial and friendly relations exist between Great Britain, and all other governments of the world, with the exception of the South African chieftian, with whom, as she now believes, terms of peace are about to be arranged. The influence of Her Majesty has been sedulously employed for the maintenance of treaty obligations and for the consolidation of general peace on the continent of Europe. This influence has not been bare, and the state of tranquility which now exists through the continent is proof of the good effects which have originated from it. The territorial arrangements perscribed by the treaty of Berlin have been faithfully executed, and the calamities of war which seemed so threatening even a few months ago have been entirely avoided. Turkey has in good faith undertaken the adoption of reforms urged upon the Sublime Porte by the Powers who had joined in the treaty of Berlin, and Her Majesty trusts that the Sultan will fully recognise the great importance of timely and cordial compliance with all engagements into which he has entered. The Queen trusts that the decisive successes which have attended her armies in South Africa will lead to early peace and to the opening up to British enterprise and civilization the whole of that portion of Africa. She congratulates the country upon the favourable conclusion of the Afghan campaign, and praises the bravery, devotion and excellent management of the civil and military officers entrusted with the work of effecting a complete and satisfactory arrangement with the Ameer of Afghanistan. She thanks the Commons for the liberal manner in which they have responded to the unexpected demands made upon them to meet the expenses of the wars in India and South Africa, and remarks, notwithstanding the unfortunate depression of many branches of trade and industry in the Kingdom, that the revenue of the Government was found ample for all exigencies. The passage of the Irish University bill is mentioned as a further instance of the desire of the Soverign to comply with all reasonable wishes of her subjects respecting their improvement in education, and other measures enacted into law at this session of Parliament are cited in a single paragraph of congratulation.—*Ex.*

Fishing in Canada.

(*Special Correspondence New York Times.*)

TADOSAC, River Saguenay, June 25.—Salmon fishing is conducted in many of the Canadian rivers that are tributary to the St. Lawrence is a thoroughly royal fashion. Rich men spend thousands of dollars for the sake of a month's fishing every year, and, all expenses being counted, some of them pay as much as $5 or $10 a pound for their fish. I am speaking, of course, of rod fishing, which lasts from the first of July to the middle of August and have no reference to the fishing which supplies the New York Markets with specimens of Saguenay salmon. The fish offered for sale in the markets are taken in nets by men of commoner clay than those who catch the salmon for a pastime. The gentleman salmon-catcher either eats his fish himself or gives them away. It would be the last thought to enter his head that he should sell his fish to the fishmonger for ten cents a pound, when they cost him perhaps as many dollars.

The right to fish in the Marguerite river belongs to six gentlemen, who have each a handsome cottage upon its banks. This is the twelfth year they have held the river under a Government lease, and they have invested there over $10,000, the income from which is the pleasure they enjoy in spending a month there once a year. For the purpose of keeping off intruders a keeper is hired, who, with his assistants, patrols the stream, and makes it extremely unpleasant for poachers. Before the system of leasing was adopted the Indians hunted the salmon with spears. In the very height of the breeding season a party of Indians would visit a salmon pool by night, a flambeau burning in the bow of their canoe, and in a couple of hours would spear a hundred of magnificent fish. Had the slaughter been allowed to continue a few years longer, salmon would have been a rare fish in Canadian waters. The action of the Government had precisely the effect it was expected to have. The salmon have multiplied very rapidly, and are now as plentiful as ever. The price of the fish, too, has been greatly affected, falling in the Quebec markets from twenty-five cents a pound to seven and eight cents.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Aug. 24th, 1879.

THE MIND OF CHRIST.

Phil. 2. 1-16.

HINTS ON TEACHING.

There is often much time taken up on the first few verses of the lesson instead of running back for five minutes or so over the principal points of the preceding lesson, and in this way reviewing every week. Then take up at once some of the principal points of the present lesson such as, *the mind of Christ, the mind of the Christian, work out your own salvation, the Sons of God* and *lights in the world*, or more properly, the MIND, WORK, SONS and LIGHT. After dwelling on these as fully as the time will permit, then branch out to other subjects of next importance in the lesson, till the time is up. Teachers often try to impress too much on the minds of the scholars, and, in doing so, fail to fasten any thing. The great object of the Apostle in this lesson appears to have been to show the necessity of unity and humbleness of mind, which, if practised, will assuredly lead to salvation and make them lights in the world, and he cites Christ as an example to whom they are to look, which means review, and review, or *looking back* on the life of Christ, upon their own life and the lives of others is here recommended.

A Methodist and a Spiritualist camp meeting are only two miles apart in Bucks county, Pa., but the religious separation is much further. A delegation of Spiritualists went to the Methodist camp with a proposal to exchange speakers. "You have no Christ," replied Presiding Elder Chaplain, "no atonement, no repentance, no new birth, no resurrection, no judgment, no hell. You allow every man to think as he pleases, to act as he pleases. No we have no place for such as you." A heated and somewhat acrimonious theological discussion ensued; and finally, as the Spiritualists proposed to go, the Methodists knelt and began to pray for them.—The Spiritualists stood upright and disdainful. A Methodist clergyman besought pardon for those who had formerly preached Jesus, but now dishonored him," referring to two of the delegates who had formerly belonged to the Methodist ministry. He added:—"Oh that we all present may enter heaven!" "We will! we will!" shouted the Spiritualists. "But O, Lord," continued the Methodist, taking note of the interruption, "we know that nothing shall enter therein that defileth or maketh a lie. O, but many shall seek to enter therein but shall not be able." This time the Spiritualists made no response. Finally the Methodists sang them out of camp with "Old Hundred."

A TWELVE days camp meeting, gotten up on a mammoth scale, is announced to be commenced on the 14th inst., at the village of Fort Lambton, on the river St. Clair. Among the speakers announced to be present are the names of D. L. Moody and E. Payson Hammond.

DR. ORMISTON, who is now in Massachusetts, tells the folks there, that he never furnishes abstracts or copies of his sermons to the reporters, not that he is unfriendly to them, because if a public man undertakes to do it, down in New York, he can get time for nothing else, and that his delivery is so changeable—first slow, and then rapid—that the stenographers are not able to "take" him. Possibly on his return to New York he may be taught the way of the reporters more perfectly.

A certain man hit his toe against a pebble, and fell headlong to the ground. He was vexed, and under the influence of anger and self-sufficiency he kicked mother earth rightsaucily. With imperturbable gravity he looked to see the earth itself dissolve and come to naught. But the earth remained and only his poor foot was injured in the encounter. This is the way of man. An article in in a newspaper touches him in a weak spot, and forthwith he sends to stop his paper. With great complacency he looks to see the crash, when he finds he only hit his toe against a world that does not perpetually feel the shock and injures no one but himself.

About this time of the year city people are getting terribly anxious about the welfare of the country cousin. This anxiety and solicitude will grow as the season advances, and when they can bear it no longer, they will pack up four children and two trunks and go and see about it.

The fifteen largest hotels in New York City consume weekly 68,000 lbs. of meat, of which 43,000 is beef; of fish 70,000 per year, also, during the twelve months, 19,000,000 oysters, 5,500,000 eggs, 1,800,000 chickens and poultry, 11,000 barrels of flour, 20,000 barrels of potatoes, 32,000 cans milk, 170,000 quarts of cream, and 480,000 pounds of butter.

EFFECT OF "STOPPING UP" THE STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE.—Captain J. Graham, of the steamship "Moravian," is engaged compiling a memoranda and data to prove that if the Straits of Belle Isle were stopped up, it would considerably change the climate of Canada. He has an interesting table of the temperature of the water along the coast at different points and seasons, and is now comparing them with our temperature.

THE CROPS IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.—If nothing happens further in the season, the grape yield and the next orange crop will be simply immense. The grapes have not looked so promising for many years. Oranges, too, look far better than they did last year at this time. Lemons are not raised here as formerly, most of the old trees having died from the effects of a parasite which first made its appearance about eleven years ago.

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, AUG. 22, 1879.

Sir John Macdonald a Privy Councillor ---Dines With the Queen.

The Right Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD has been twitted time and again for the last three or four years by the Grit press, that he dare not go to England to be sworn in as a Privy Councillor, that he dare not present himself before the Queen for that she would spurn him with disdain. But he has dared, and been graciously received by Her Majesty too, to the no small chagrin of the whole Grit press of Canada. These worthies now make light of it, or ignore its announcement altogether—some put it in small type amongst the telegraphic news, others put it in a dark corner where it won't attract much attention, while others again exclude it altogether. It is a sore pill, no doubt, and therefore we suppose we must excuse them.

It is said to be the first instance in which so great an honor has been conferred upon a Colonist, as to be admitted a member of the Privy Council of the United Kingdom, to which position Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD has been elevated. The acceptance of this honor is understood not to effect his position as Premier of Canada, nor will it necessitate his remaining in England, neither will he receive any pecuniary advantage from the position.

The cablegram says that on Thursday afternoon, the 14th inst., "the Right "Hon. Sir JOHN MACDONALD, the Pre-"mier of Canada, was summoned to "Osborne House and sworn in as a "member of the Queen's Privy Council. "Sir JOHN was appointed a member "of the Queen's Privy Council in "July, 1872. The Right Hon. gen-"tleman was introduced to Her Majes-"ty and the leading members of the "Government, who were in attendance, "by Sir MICHAEL HICKS BEACH, Secre-"tary of State for the Colonies, and after "the ceremony he had a long interview "with the Queen, and subsequently "dined at Osborne House with Her "Majesty."

Banquet to Hon. Mr. Langevin Declined.

On Tuesday a deputation headed by Hon. Senator SKEAD, waited on Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN, and on behalf of the Conservatives of Ottawa, tendered the hon. gentleman a public banquet in recognition of the great and important service rendered by him to constitutional government on his recent mission to England. Mr. LANGEVIN, in a letter to Mr. SKEAD, whilst thanking the Conservative party of the Capital for the intended honor, begs respectfully to decline it at this time, on the ground that the success of his mission is due not to himself and the Hon. Mr. ABBOTT alone, but to the Administration as a whole, and as the head of the Government and two other Ministers are absent from the country just now, they could not share in the proposed demonstration, which he should wish them to do. The banquet is therefore only postponed until the return of Sirs JOHN A. MACDONALD, TILLY and TUPPER, now in England.

We may mention in connection with this, that it is again rumored that Mr. LANGEVIN will, within a few days, receive the ribbon of St. Michael and St. George as a reward for his long and important public labours as a Colonial Statesman, and as one of the fathers of Confederation. We are sure the event will be hailed with satisfaction throughout the Dominion, as a recognition of his sterling worth and statesmanship.

Rev. Mr. Andrew's Visit to Lachute.

During the past week our village was favored with a visit from the Rev. ALFRED ANDREWS, Secretary of the Sabbath School Board of the Methodist Church of Canada. On Friday and Saturday evenings he lectured on "Epochs of Bible Chronology" and "Reviews" in the Methodist Church. The lectures were practical, eloquent, brimful of instruction, well illustrated and well received. A very cordial vote of thanks, moved by Mr. F. C. IRELAND and seconded by Mr. ANDREW BOA, was tendered to the lecturer. The Rev. E. ROBSON, pastor of the Church, occupied the chair on both evenings, and the Rev's MACKIN, MCKECHNIE and SMITH took part in the exercises. On Sunday afternoon a union Sabbath School exercise was held in Victoria Hall, conducted by Mr. ANDREWS. The International lesson for the day—on "Christian Armour"—was read in concert, after which ample justice was done to the "previous lesson," "connecting link," "golden text" and "lesson in hand." Then followed the "lesson review," illustrated on the blackboard. The attendance was very large, comprising old and young, amongst whom we noticed most of the leading citizens of Lachute and vicinity, and all seemed thoroughly interested. It is not improbable that many persons left the hall knowing much better than when they came, how to use the Christian armour in the battle against evil. Some very inspiriting S. S. martial songs were sung during the exercise by the choir of the Methodist Church, and at the close of the lesson Mr. ANDREWS, assisted by Miss BENN at the organ and Mr. FISH with the clarionet, taught the congregation to sing, very fairly, a verse of a hymn the words and tune being perfectly new to them; the operation occupying only about five minutes. The lectures to which we have referred, illustrated by the exercise of Sabbath afternoon, must have offered a large amount of valuable instruction to the S. S. workers who were present. The collections were liberal which is proof that some, at least, considered that they had received value. One feature of the occasion, which must have been grateful to the feelings of Mr. ANDREWS as a former pastor of the Methodist congregation in Lachute, was the cordiality with which the Ministers of other churches aided in making it successful; the Rev. Mr. EVANS (Episcopalian) canceling his S. S. session for the day, it being at the same hour; Rev's FORLONG and MACKIE (Presbyterian) inviting their schools to be present, and the Baptists giving the use of their hall for the meeting, and all doing it cheerfully.

In addition to these services in his special department, the Rev. Mr. ANDREWS preached to large and interested congregations in the church and Olivet Hall.

Two suggestions only we beg to make to the proper authorities of the churches, and we do it with the modesty which becomes a member of the "fourth estate."

1. Let each church appoint a thorough going, live man, minister or layman, to visit the Sabbath Schools and wake up parents, teachers and patrons generally to the tremendous responsibility that attaches to this work of the religiously training the young. Then conventions may omit from their programmes the question "what shall be done to retain the senior scholars in the school?"

2. Let ministers, incumbents of churches, invite previous pastors of usefulness and good report to re-visit their fields of toil. "Tenting on the old camp ground," to judge from the experiment just chronicled, seems to fire the hearts of rank and file, as well as officers, with the enthusiasm of bygone days.

MR. and MRS. ANDERWS left early on Monday morning *en route* for the Thousand Islands Park where he is engaged to lecture before the International Sabbath School Parliament now in session.

The Agricultural Society.

A special meeting of the Agricultural Society of this County was held here on Tuesday the 19th inst. when the report of the Judges who were appointed to inspect the crops was received, and their awards are given below. The judges were Messrs. A. McConnell, P. E. McMartin and Thomas Todd, and their report shows encouraging prospects for the farmers. We regret that more wheat has not been sown as the report shows that it is a good crop and not eaten by the worm, but it is thinly sown. Oats are above the average. Moulis also is largely sown and above the average crop. Peas are good and in some places extensively sown. Corn is too closely planted but generally good. Potatoes are a good crop and the bug has done but little harm this season.

PRIZE LIST.

County Farms.

Michael Briarton, 1; William Ouat, (Hill) 2; James McOuat, (River Rouge) 3; Nelson Albright, (Bay) 4; Louis De Hertel, 5.

Parish Farms.

LACHUTE.—John Boa, 1; John Gordon, 2.

CHATHAM.—Ivory Fuller, 1; Eurastus Nichols, 2.

ST. ANDREWS.—Archibald Leroy, 1; Donald McEwan, 2.

Gardens.

Thomas Barron, 1; J. B. Cushing, 2; Charles Albright, 3; Albert Burwash, 4; Alexander McMartin, 5.

Grain, Green Crops, Roots, &c.

HAY.—Michael Briarton, 1; Charles Albright, 2; John McOuat, 3; Pierre Carriere, 4; John Boa, 5.

BARLEY.—Robert Jones, 1; John Summerby, 2; Archibald Leroy, 3; David Morrin, 4.

WHEAT.—Charles Albright, 1; Michael Briarton, 2; John Hewit, 3; Pierre Carriere, 4; Leon LeMarche, 5.

OATS.—Andrew Todd, 1; Archibald Leroy, 2; Thomas Shepherd, 3; Robert Gordon, 4; Pierre Carriere, 5; Mrs. Alexander Paul, 6.

MESLIN.—Arch'd LeRoy, 1; Stephen M. Burwash, 2; Martin Burwash, 3; Robert Todd, 4; William Drew, 5; Nelson Albright, 6.

PEAS.—Nelson Albright, 1; John McOuat, 2; Charles Bradford, 3; John Clarke, 4; John McGregor, 5.

CORN.—James Hardie, 1; Archibald LeRoy, 2; Chas. Albright, 3; Matthew Burwash, 4; John Martin, 5.

BEANS.—Ewan Cameron, 1; George Hooker, 2; Eurastus Nichols, 3.

POTATOES.—Robert Todd, 1; George Fraser, 2; Antoine Robert, 3; Thomas Noyes, 4; Angus Loynachan, 5; John Loynachan, 6.

TURNIPS.—William Hume, 1; John McGregor, Lachute, 2; John Rodgers, 3; Donald Loynachan, 4.

CARROTS.—Donald Loynachan, 1; Matthew Burwash, 2; William Wilson, 3; Thomas Smith, 4.

MANGOLDS.—Robert Woods, 1; Matthew Burwash, 2; Peter Gordon, Riviere Rouge, 3; Alex. McFarlane, 4.

The annual exhibition of the Society is to be held at Lachute on the 18th September.

There is to be a general meeting of the Society, to be held in the Court House, Lachute, on the 11th September, at ten o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of considering the propriety of investing the surplus funds of the Society in the purchase of improved stock.

The PLOUGHING MATCH is to take place this year on the farm of Mr. D. McEwen, River Rouge.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

(From Local Correspondents.)

St. Andrews.

FISH AND GAME PROTECTION CLUB OF ARGENTEUIL.—The laws of the Dominion and Province protecting fish and game having been, to a very great extent, violated in this county, and lakes and rivers adjacent, a few lovers of sport and law-abiding ones, met at Sauvé's Hotel, on Tuesday evening 19th inst, for the purpose of taking into consideration the necessity of organizing a club to assist and be affiliated with the "Fish and Game Protection Club of the Province of Quebec."

The notice being short only about fifteen gentlemen were present, and they unanimously "went in" for an organization which they hoped would materially assist in preserving Game and Fish in this neighborhood.

We may here mention that at this moment it is well known that people from Laprarie, exhibiting permits, in parties of three or four men each, have *seines* in the Ottawa River to a very great extent, and this in direct violation of an order passed by the Gov.-General in Council some months ago. The question now naturally arises, "Where are our Commissioner and overseers?" This wholesale use of "seines" must necessarily shortly exterminate our fish from the Ottawa River. A petition signed by *thousands* praying for prohibition of the use of seines was presented at last session of Parliament.

The following officers were elected:—President, Dr. Mayrand; Vice-President, Andrew Bell, Esq.; Sec-Treas., Sam. Macdonald, Esq.; Executive Committee, Messrs R. G. Meikle, M. P. P., G. Simpson, F. C. Ireland, John Dale, G. U. Hyde, R. P. Cooke, W. Hill, H. W. Robertson, T. C. Field, A. Pridham A. Mackintosh, J. W. Webster, W. Owens, E. H. Parent, H. Robertson, J. A. N. Mackay, R. P. De Lorende, J. W. Wainwright and A. Berthelot. Three of the above were appointed a subcommittee to draft by-laws, etc., who are to report to a general meeting to be held in the Secretary's office, on Saturday next at eight P. M., when it is hoped a large number of those desirous of assisting in upholding the majesty of the law will be present.

The work on the Carillon Dam and Canal is going on slowly owing to the height of the water in the Ottawa.

The S. S. "Islander" arrived here from Lachute, over land route, Wednesday last, p. m., but as I write, I see she has not yet been launched. So far as may be seen holders of steamboat stock here, should take the late and illustrious Horace's advice and "go west." N. B. Railway bonds seem to pay out there.

A gentleman here, last week, built three pair of stairs to his house—all outside. "How is that for high?" He had 30lbs beef stolen from him on Sunday night.

I am informed that large quantities of new wheat are coming into the mills and all of very good quality.

Several mercantile firms here are making preparations to buy from farmers for cash any amount of grain this autumn, principally oats, peas and barley.

NEW YORK LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, August 15th, 1879.

Having had a glimpse at the social customs of New York we may in turn view some of the activities of her commercial connections.

It will be remembered that the geographical position of this metropolis gives her advantages, which permanently place her at the head of American cities. Being a first-class seaport, and having innumerable inland connections by rail and water, she is naturally the channel through which ebb and flow the immense importations as well as the exports of a vast republic. We are not in a position to give your readers a detailed statement of the leading articles received and shipped annually, but we need only look at the gigantic storehouses which line the wharves of these sister cities to convince us that an extensive trade is carried on.

The panic that caused so much commotion in financial circles throughout the country nearly seven years ago had its origin here, after which followed, as your readers are aware, a general depression in every branch of commerce, causing the ruination of some strong firms, and severely testing those that have remained. It is quite evident that these "hard times" have come to their lowest ebb and that already the commercial pulse of the country begins to throb with new life. Business men however, have been taught a lesson, and having once more gained a firm basis will advance with greater caution. It is cheering to observe how many branches of business which have hitherto been dormant are springing into activity. Many years have elapsed since such a lively and extensive business has been done in stocks. The daily papers come out with statements like the following at the head of their financial review: "Remarkable activity!" "A great week in stocks!" "Another week of lightening express business in change, prices have steadily advanced," etc., etc. So remarkable has been the advance that some have had fears regarding such breakneck speed, and advise the application of the brakes before a catastrophe occurs. With common prudence there seems to be no danger of such an event occuring, for the road to improvement is made clear by a combination of promising circumstances such as this country has not seen for years, and nothing but reckless management and absence of any obstacle in the way. Of course times are not what they were seven or eight years ago, but the above is one of the strongest indications of prosperity, for this paper which represents companies through out the country has been in but slow demand, now like the growing corn it thrives with the thermometer in the nineties.

It may be a question with some to account for the general revival in business. Various reasons might be submitted, which are quite apparent. America is fast becoming a manufacturing nation, and instead of importing from foreign manufacturers, after supplying her own demand in many branches of trade she has a margin for the foreign market. To show what we mean take one article, viz: steel rails.

In 1870 not a single steel rail was manufactured in this country, in 1872 94,000 tons were made, in 1878 500,000 tons, while the largest quantity ever made by Great Britain in one year was 700,000. To demonstrate further what we mean take the importations to this country from England for 1872, which amounted to £40,736,594 sterling, last year their value was only £14,522,000. These figures mean something. Only the other day did we notice where one manufacturer was bringing skilled tradesmen from England in order that the competition already begun might be sustained and in to-day's journals we observe where 280,000 miners are leaving the same shores to seek employment here and they will get it too, for although the country may not be aware of the extent of the revival of industry and enterprise that is upon it, yet this year will see more miles of new railroad built than any previous year in its history except one or two.

We have wandered away from the immediate commercial relationships of this city, but our object was to write something about the general prosperity which is coming upon the country rather than to confine our remarks to mere issues of a local nature.

Yours, etc.,

GRAPHO.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

BUYING SHEEP.—A sheep buyer last week purchased, in Pontiac, 200 head of sheep, paying $4, $4.25 and $4.50 according to quality.

The net profits of the Canadian Cotton Manufacturing Company at Cornwall during the past half year are set down at $22,200.

Another explosion occurred in the Ottawa river on Tuesday last, which came near resulting fatally. A sheet of water, fully an acre in extent, was thrown up several feet, and came near capsising a boat containing a man and his daughter. They were fortunately a few yards outside of the disturbed water. The explosion was caused by the generation of gas in the sawdust beds.

A LARGE ORDER.—Messrs. Gillies & Beyer, of Carleton Place machine works, are manufacturing machinery for a large saw-mill to be built at Rat Portage, at the mouth of the Lake of the Woods, for the Keewatin Lumbering Co. The mill is expected to be completed by the end of the year. Messrs Gillies & Beyer's Works have now Dominion reputation.

Six young women are spending August in six tents, near Norwood, N. H. Only one man is tolerated in the camp, and he is a servant. For diversion they fish, row, ride, shoot at a mark, play games, read sing, and frolic. The camp is called Grumpton, and each of the party is "Grump 1." or "Grump 2," and so on.

It is said on very good authority that the Canadian ministers in England have succeeded in getting a company of contractors to take the contract, and build the whole of the Canada Pacific Railway without the Imperial guarantee. This important announcement will be received with intense satisfaction, but particulars have not yet been learned. Mr. Brassey and five other English contractors, equally well known, are mentioned as the parties.

The King of Siam has sent the Duchess of Connaught a wedding present, which consists of a consecrated shell set in gold, two massive golden bowls for jewellery and a golden pedestal with two branches. The whole is enclosed in an elegant chest covered with orange velvet. The objects are of genuine Siamese work, and display great taste in design and skill in execution.

DEPUTATION OF AGRICULTURALISTS FOR CANADA.—Mr. Bell, member of Parliament for Leicestershire, and Mr. Read member for Norfolk, both eminent agriculturalists, have been appointed paid sub-commissioners, with orders to visit Canada and the United States to collect evidence for the Royal Commission on the agricultural distress in Great Britain. Messrs. Bell and Read will take their departure next week.

The Dominion Exhibition under the auspices of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, will be held at Ottawa, from the 22nd to the 27th of September, inclusive. Twenty thousand dollars will be given in prizes, and it is expected that not only Ontario, but Quebec will be largely represented. The Governor General and the Princess will be present. The committee of arrangements is making every effort to provide for the comfort of exhibitors and their products, and the exhibition promises to be one of the most successful ever held in the country.

The Quebec *Telegraph* remarks:—"Without bread, without work, without wholesome advice, it is hard to say how long the city of Quebec, will continue in peace. That cry of Nationality above all things, should never have been raised, but what should have been done is to have found means and ways to alleviate the distress. We have public men; we have politicians, but where are they to be found in these times. We repeat there are fully 5,000 men out of employment, and to put race against race is unpatriotic and wrong. With only twenty ships in the harbor, any one can see the fallacy of the National question. What we want is Government and Municipal interference to alleviate their distress."

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, Aug. 21, 1879

Flour per barrel	$5 2	@	$5.50
Flour per bag	2.65	@	0.00
Oats per bushel	0.40	@	0.45
Corn " "	0.90	@	0.7
Peas " "	0.60	@	0.65
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	0 00	@	2.25
Corn Meal " "	1.25	@	0.00
Moullie " "	1.15	@	0.00
Grue " "	1.00	@	0.0
Bran " "	0.90	@	0.00
Dressed Hogs "	6.00	@	0.00
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	5.50	a	6.00
Potatoes per bag	0.75	a	0.00
Butter per lb	0. 8	a	0.10
Cheese " "	0.10	a	0.14

CITY ITEMS.

PROPHESYING.—We don't suppose S. Carsley thought his words would come true so soon when he, four months ago, publicly stated that if the banks did not kick the Mercantile Agencies overboard, nearly every Bank then doing business in Montreal would fail within five years, and most of them would stop payment within eighteen months. Already five of them have failed, and more are expected to.

S. CARSLEY states that he is going to make the Flannel Department a specialty this Fall. We notice that his Flannel counter is having quite a run during the last week or ten days.

S. CARSLEY'S ready cash system enables him to buy in the very cheapest market. This season, when money is so hard to get hold of, by manufacturers in Canada and the United States, S. Carsley is laying in a stock of Flannel, Blankets, Canton Flannels, and all other sorts of Dry Goods, made on this Continent, at desperately low prices.

LOTS TO SELECT FROM.

Our 1,500 Silk Handkerchiefs, comprising a beautiful and varied assortment to select from, at S. Carsley's.

NOT SHOP-WORN.

Please note this—no old stock, no shop-worn goods; our Silk Handkerchiefs are fresh and new—a very important thing in a Silk Handkerchief.

GUERNSEYS.

Guernseys, or elastic knitted Overshirts with ribbed cuffs and necks, and made without seams.

Guernseys in Navy Blue,
Guernseys in Blue and White Stripes.
Guernseys in Red and White Stripes.
Guernseys in all sizes,

Suitable for Boating, Yachting, Sporting and "Roughing-it."

S. CARSLEY,

393 and 395 NOTRE DAME Street.
MONTREAL.

FAILED.—The subscribers are happy to state that they have not failed to convince the public generally that theirs is the only place in the city where a complete stock of furniture is to be found, while all acknowledge that the prices are lower than elsewhere. Bedroom Setts, $22, in ash, comprising 7 pieces. Parlor Setts at $30, black walnut. Frames, Couches from $6, and Sofas from $12 upwards. Chairs in wood from 25c; in cane 75c. Rocking Chairs from 90c. Bedsteads from $1.50. Tables, Cupboards, Washstands, Bureaus and every article in the line at equally low prices, at the oldest furniture warehouse in the city.

O. McGARVEY & SON.
Nos. 7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

T. COSTEN & Co.
Gun and Fishing-Tackle Makers and Importers.

Guns and Fishing Rods Repaired. Forest & Sons flies and rods. Joseph Rogers & Sons Pocket Cutlery.

133 St. James Street,
Opposite the Post Office Montreal.
51y1.

Auction Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL FOR Cash by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 4th day of September, at 2 o'clock p. m., his Splendid New Brick House, in West-End, Lachute, also his Furniture.

A. GILBEAU.
Lachute, Aug. 21, 1879. 51w2.

THOMAS FOLEY,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Fruits.

161 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.
51m3.

INDEXED MAPS.

OF ONTARIO, QUEBEC and the MARITIME PROVINCES, with GAZETTEERS giving the name of every Post Office, Village, Town, and City, with populations, &c., &c. Bound in Cloth, 75 cents each. Sent Post paid on receipt of price.

J. THEO. ROBINSON,
Successor to J. Starke & Co.
51 ST. FRANCIS XAVER ST., MONTREAL,
Also at this *Office*. 51tf.

LAMPS.

Cole's Lamp & Oil Depot.
418 & 420 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Just opened out a magnificent stock of New Fall Goods. American and European,

NEW STYLES,
NEW IMPROVEMENTS,
NEW BEAUTIES,
NEW GLOBES and SHADES,

and fittings of all kinds, all at Rock-bottom Prices, for our usual Terms Cash.

FRED. B. COLE,
418 and 420 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Claggett & Tait,

226 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.
Direct Importers of best makes of
SILKS, POPLINS, KID GLOVES,
REAL LACE, and SILK HOSIERY,
Cartwright & Warner's Underclothing.

SPECIALTIES.

Dressmaking and First-Class Tailoring. Costumes and Gent's suits made in a few hours.

SAVAGE, LYMAM & Co's OLD STAND
226 St. James Street.
51y1.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 1871

Building Lots
AND
Mill Priviliges with Water Power,

at low prices and on reasonable terms by

F. C. IRELAND.

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c.,
Lachute, P. Q.

Repairing Done at very Moderate Rates.

Has removed his business to his new house next to the residence of Mr. Wm. Pollock, Main Street.

Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired.
54y1.

Sewing Machines.

"The Wanzer F."

The most popular machine in the market.

Points of Superiority,

Has a **Reversible Feed** enabling the operator to fasten the threads at the beginning and ending of seams; also to strengthen any parts liable to extra strain, by sewing backwards and forwards over them without stopping the machine.

Simplicity.

In having no cogs and cams and complicated machinery.—Has large bobbins, and spools the bobbin without running the machine.

Has reliable tensions, making a perfect lock-stitch, and no breaking of threads in sewing. Improved attachments furnished. Illustrated instruction books also furnished.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

C. T. WALES, & Co.,
AGENTS.
St. Andrews,
48tf

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 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.

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.

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,

Yea! 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.

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.

J. THEO. ROBINSON, Agent,
427 WILLIAM HAY, Lachute, P. Q.

NOW is the TIME!

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
WATCHMAN,
Devoted to the difusion of useful knowledge.
Subscription only $1. a year.

United States Hotel,

E. MATIEU,
OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION, LACHUTE.

This New and Commodious House, well finished and furnished, is now open for the reception of Guests. It will be conducted in every respect on the principles of a First-Class Hotel.

First Class accomodation for Private Families wishing a quiet comfortable boarding place and airy rooms.

CHARGES MODERATE.

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 overdosing, 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.

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 one a LIVER PAD and before 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 do all that is claimed for it. We heartily commend it.

Rev. William Lochead, Carelon Falls, Ont.,
Rev. James G. Calder, St. Marys, Ont.,
Rev. W. J. Joliffe, Gananoque, Ont.,
Rev. James Caswell, Londesborough, 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. B. Ross, Lemington, Ont.
Rev. Geo Brown, Streetsville, Ont.
Rev. W. Perrette, Brighton, Ont.
Rev. Robt. Campbell, St. Charles Borromeo Montreal
Rev. J. F. Stevenson, Eman'l Ch. Montreal,
Judge Chagnon, St. Johns, Que.
Judge Lazier, Belleville, Ont.
Richard Potter, Esq. Belleville Ont.
R. A. Becket, Esq Craig street, Montreal.
Madame Hudon, St. Hubert St., Montreal.
G. F. Maitland, Esq. Stratford, Ont.
Geo Ley, Esq, Coberg, Ont
Mrs Evans, Sultan Street, Toronto, Ont.
C. F. Rees, Esq, 148 Jarvis Street, Toronto.
T. J. McFadden, Esq, 55a Peter St., Toronto.
S. C. Kanady, Esq, 187 Carleton St., Toronto
Mrs Cann, Englington, Ont.
Arthur Richardson, Esq, Luton P. O. Ont.
John Nattrass, Esq, Vaughan, Ont.
Dr. W. T. Frith, London, Ont.
Miss H. M. Spencer, Paris, Ont.
John Ingles, Esq, Bleury Street, Montreal.
T. H. Christmas, Esq, Elmslie, Montreal.
N. macphee, Esq, Dalkeith, Ont.
Wm. Manders, 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.
J. M. T. Hannam, Esq, Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs John Wilkinson, Whitby, Ont.
W. H. Mitchell, Esq, 198 St James St., Mont'l.
J. J. Hannan, Esq, 303, Notre Dame St., do.
F. Lapointe, Esq, St George St., Montreal.
O. P. Robert, Esq, Lachine.
J. A. Harte, Esq, 400 Notre Dame st., mont'l,
E. Cox, Esq, 361 Notre Dame st., Montreal.
W. Walsh, Esq., Belleville, Ont.
J. M. Hannam, Esq, Ottawa, Ont.
D. M. Baird, Esq., 210 St. James st. Montreal.

THE PAD COSTS BUT $3.50 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. 34tf

TAILORING.

THE UNDERSIGNED is returning thanks for the liberal patronage he has so long received from the inhabitants of St. Andrews and its vicinity; begs to say that he has moved to the Store formerly occupied by the late Mr. Thos. Turner, where he will still carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

Having always on hand the latest fashions; he hopes by moderate terms and attention to the wishes of his customers, to still merit a continuance of their patronage.

JOHN J. W. WEBSTER.
49m3.

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.

S. Carsley,—Montreal.
O. McGarvey, "
T. Costen, guns and fishing tackle.
Thos. Foley,—Montreal.
J. T. Robinson,—Montreal.
Auction sale, A. Gilbeau, Lachute.
Government notice. Tenders.
Fred R. Cole,—Lamps.
Claggett & Tait,—Dry Goods.

LOCAL.

No More Credit.

From this, 8th, day of August we will give no more credit, but will sell for cash or produce only, will sell a first class article and will sell very cheap, please try our new system. We also give notice that every one owing us must now settle, as unpaid accounts will be handed to a solicitor.

ALFRED BENN & Co.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the celebrated Dick's Blood Purifier just received at Benn's. People will hardly take any other now. 49—2w.

PROFESSOR J. B. LEFAIVRE has opened his academy over the shop of Mr. Gobeille, Watchmaker, where the branches of an English, French and Latin Education, are taught. Also the Piano.—[Advt.—48.

FRUIT and nuts are abundant.

SPRING Wheat is generally good throughout this part.

FRESH MEAT.—Butcher's meat is down two cents a pound.

APPLES.—See Foley's card about fresh fruit.

FURNITURE.—See McGarvey's advertisement. He advertises and prospers.

LAMPS.—See Cole's live advertisement.

SILKS &c.,—See Claggett & Tait's advertisement.

GUNS &c.,—See Costen & Co's description of their business.

CITY ITEMS.—See Carsley's half column in to-day's paper.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Ed. Charters left for Montreal, on Wednesday, previous to his sailing for England.

INDEXED MAPS.—These are now in great demand, and may be procured at this Office. See advertisement.

PUGILISTIC.—Two of our hotel keepers indulged in a few rounds, the other day, to the great amusement of a gang of loafers.

SOBRIETY.—We are pleased to notice the absence of drunkenness lately and hope continued sobriety will be the rule.

SCHOOL TIME.—The holidays are drawing to a close and the time for hard work commences, for the children, on the first day of September.

AUCTION SALE.—See the advertisement of Mr. Gilbeau. The house he offers is beautifully situated and finished completely, and must be sold.

THE ISLANDER.—The little steamer *Islander* was taken to St. Andrews on Tuesday last. It is Mr. Macdonald's intention to stay there a few days before he sails for Ottawa.

QUESTION.—What Canadian statesman dined with the Lord Mayor of London, was sworn in at Osborne Hall, as a member of the Privy Council and a day or two afterwards dined with Queen Victoria? Answer—Sir John A. Macdonald.

FEARING THE BANKS.—The Agricultural Society of this county has ordered the funds of the Society to be withdrawn from the Bank in Montreal and deposited with the Post Office Savings Bank at Lachute.

THE HOUSE THAT JACK MOVED.—The dwelling and Store of Mr. F. X Bertrand has been raised and moved by means of jacks without disturbing either the family or business during the process. This is a decided improvement.

EXCURSION FROM AYLMER.—Some 600 persons from Aylmer, were conveyed by the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. to Montreal, on Tuesday last, being favored with free excursions on account of the opening of the road.

THE BROKEN BANKS.—The Bills of the Consolidated are worth 90 cents, the Exchange 98 cents, the Ville Maria 88 cents and the Mechanic's 50 cents. These sales have been effected during the present week.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—From the tenor of the article that appeared in the *Advertiser* lately, headed "James Fish and the Marquis," I am led to infer that Mr. Hickson, your contemporary, is so acquainted with the British Constitution that he can define its meaning and is quite able to show from it that Sir John Macdonald and the Governor have erred in dismissing the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec. Now it appears to me that if he can do so, he would have done the readers of his paper a far greater service if he had supported his statements by quotations from it, instead of reiterating the statements of others and nearly filling a column of his paper with shrewish vituperation against Mr. Fish. It is a sure sign of womanish weakness in any man when he stoops so low as to unjustly and publicly accuse his neighbour of a wilful deliberate lie, and animadvert publicly on their natural failings in such a manner as that in the article referred to. Although he has given each of you a good opportunity to retaliate, by showing by way of contrast the kind of idiocracy that distinguishes himself, yet neither of you have availed yourselves of it, showing yourselves to be his superior in principle. It seems to me the Liberals of Argenteuil have more cause to be ashamed than proud of their teacher and champion, and if they wish to keep unsullied the fair fame of Liberalism in Argenteuil, it is high time that they showed their disapprobation, in some marked manner of such unusually unfair attempts to injure the reputation of those who differ with them in opinion. If Mr. Hickson is so much the Governor General's superior in principle and powers of intellect and in knowledge as a statesman, as to be able to teach him his duty, as his statements imply, and solve a Constitutional problem on which the most able statesmen of the land are so evenly divided, he ought not to be hidden away in a by-street in the village of Lachute printing the *Advertiser*. At all events before he undertakes to animadvert publicly on the actions of so high a dignitary as a Governor General, he ought to be prepared to support his statements with something more substantial than his own word, or that of others. It appears to me if he has not in the past insulted the Governor General, he has now done that which is nearly akin to it, by bring his name so conspicuously in a shrewish article.

Yours truly,
LIBERAL.

A Pic-nic, and When to Have It.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

One of the most pleasant ways that has been my lot to experience for a day's fun took place a short time ago. Upon an invitation a friend and myself took the cars at Hochelaga, and, after a journey of about 45 miles on the Q. M. O. R. R., we arrived at the pretty and quiet village of Lachute, but before going further with my story I will say that I have travelled on most of the principal Railways in the United States, and do not remember of ever travelling on a better and smoother Road, and more gentlemanly officers.

The scenery along the route is really beautiful. As we alighted upon the platform we were welcomed by a happy lot of faces, full of life and joy, but oh, what a dissapointment, the one they loved best was not there. We all regretted very much his absence, the getter up of the pic nic, who was unavoidably detained in town. His unlimited resources of fun and amusement being always in demand. After our welcome we wended our way to the rural house of our hostess who gave us another genuine country welcome. The news in town about the great run on the Banks were discussed over a well supplied table of the good things only, found in the country. Time told us that rest was the order on the programme and we were soon in the arms of morpheous. Bright and early next morning all hands were busy making sandwitches and other good things too numerous to mention. When the word ready was given we soon found ourselves on beard the steamer *Islander*, of Ottawa, commanded by Capt. Macdonald.

Wending our way up the North River which must be seen to be appreciated, is about half as wide as the St. Lawrence, and on either side were to be seen well stocked farms, rising mountains and lovely valleys. The River is anything but straight, but winds about and gives the pic-nicker a grand idea of nature's work. Our party consisted of about twenty ladies and gents, who gave us some very sweet songs, and was assisted by some instrumental music, which proved they were masters of the situation. As we passed the different dwellings the occupants watched our progress and looked upon us with envy while the laborers in the fields rested to see such a gay party. As time was swiftly passing, our appetites began to sharpen and we were soon landed opposite a lovely grove with a 20 acre lawn in front, no time was lost in moveing our baskets and building a fire and making the spread. The good things disposed of, games, social chats and prospecting were next in order, and after another sail up the river some 12 miles found us at Boyd's Mills, this part of our journey was still more interesting. On our return about 6:30 p. m., each and everyone landed in safety to the music of "Home Again," and greatly pleased with the days journey. But the finish was not here, our next move was to attack our wardrobe and once more our hostess opened the doors of her chateaux and a genuine country dance until 10:30 finished the pleasantest day we have had in many a year. Long will we remember the pretty village of Lachute and its warm-hearted people.

Yours, etc,
EXPERIENCE.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

HAMILTON

M. Gambier, of Manitoba, has been in Hamilton for several days purchasing supplies for the Canada Pacific Railway, and has cleared out nearly the whole of the pork packing establishments, one purchase being 285 hundred weight.

Parties near Hamilton who have cut and threshed their crop of wheat report the yield per acre as between 38 and 40 bushels—nearly double what it has been since the midge afflicted the country. It is stated to be in many parts of Ontario 8 or 10 pounds heavier than in years preceding.

Christ Church Cathedral, Hamilton, was the scene of an interesting marriage on Tuesday evening, when Dean Geddes united Mr. Andrew Rogers, an ice-cream peddler, and Miss Annie Morris. The bride weighs 390 pounds, is amiable and possessed of excellent vocal powers.

Robert Dinsmore, of Tewkesbury, England, journeyed to Canada a few years ago, leaving at home his betrothed, a girl of 16. Both were of good family. This season Dinsmore visited his English home; and a day was set for the wedding. A short time previous he rushed into his betrothed's room saying he had taken £20,000 from his father and must flee to Canada. He begged the girl to accompany him, promising marriage as soon as they should land. She consented. They started that night for Liverpool, and arrived in Hamilton on the 23rd of July, registering at the hotel as husband and wife though no marriage had taken place. Last week a "pinafore" company performed here. One day Dinsmore prevailed on his pretended wife to go riding with a friend. While she was absent he broke open her trunk, stole all her jewelry and money except $20, and eloped with one of the "Pinafore" girls.

TORONTO.

The boating accident on Saturday afternoon, by which young Mr. Bedford lost his life, has cast quite a gloom over the Island. Mr. Bedford was a son of an old officer in the Royal Navy, and was engaged to be married to a daughter of Mr. Armstrong, the well-known artist in Toronto.

Every preparation is being made at the Governor's house for the reception of H. R. H. the Princess Louise and the Governor-General and suit. Lieut.-Gov. McDonald and his family, during the visit of the Vice-Regal party, will take up their residence at the Queens.

Bass, the ale brewer in England, is having an elaborate suit of furniture made by Messrs Hay & Co., of this city, which will be on view at the Exposition prior to its being sent to England.

Mr. W. G. Murdock, barrister, has commenced proceeding for the extradition of Cool Burgess from New York. This step has been adopted in consequence of Cool Burgess failing to keep his promise made to the New York authorities that he would return to Toronto. He is charged with shooting with intent to kill.

OTTAWA.

Mr. S. Wilmot, superintendent of the fish-breeding establishments, arrived on Monday morning from the Eastern Townships. He recommends the Department to place a fish-breeding establishment at Magog village. Mr. Wilmot returned to the Eastern Townships on Tuesday.

Mr. A. Begg, of Orilla, is about to make a collection of fish to display at the forthcoming Dominion Exhibition.

One of the phosphate miners in this section intends making a big display at the Dominion Exhibition.

A deputation has gone to Toronto, to try and induce Hanlan to give a display of his rowing powers during exhibition week.

The body of Mr. James Binks, Sr., who has been missing from his home since Wednesday last, was found in the river on Tuesday morning. Deceased, who lived in Hull, had evidently fallen into the river from the cliff on the Hull side of the Suspension Bridge. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

Mr. Charles E. Dilks, of Philadelphia, is in the city for the purpose of arranging for the transport of the iron superstructure of the Chaudiere Railway Bridge, the contract for which was secured by Clarke, Reeves & Co., of Philadelphia. The superstructure is to be delivered here in September, the bridge to be fully completed in the month of December. The work on the bridge is being pushed forward rapidly by the contractor, Mr. Beemer.

Professional ballonists are sending in applications to the Dominion Exhibition Committee for engagements, but it is not at all likely any money will be spent in that direction.

Mr. T. Clarke, is at present loading barges at the canal basin with white brick from his brick-yark, New Edinburgh. We believe he is shipping it to New York.

The exhibit which the Dominion of Canada Plumbago Company had at the Paris Exposition is now lying at the railway depot. It consists of pencils, crucibles, gas retort, nozzles, dippers, etc., as also blocks of disseminated and pure plumbago. The exhibit will be put up precisely the same as at Paris.

At a meeting of the General Committee of the Dominion Exhibition held on Monday, a programme of sports was suggested by the Mayor, consisting of a band tournament, military review, regatta, champion mile foot race and horse races. No action was taken, but it is likely that most of these features will be adopted. In case a military review is decided upon, the Utica Citizens' corps will be invited to visit the city. At noon on the day of the formal opening by His Excellency and H. R. H. the Princess Louise, a royal salute will be fired. The glass hen, hatching eggs by steam, which is one of the features of the Toronto Exhibition, will also be brought here. The entries for the Dominion Exhibition is larger so far than those made at a corresponding period last year for the Toronto Exhibition.

A telegram was received on Tuesday annouucing the death by drowning near Boston of Mr. H. J. Duffy, of the Public Works Department.

MONTREAL.

The action taken by Mr David Grant against ex-Mayor Beaudry, for illegal arrest on the 12th of July last year, will be heard on the opening of the Enquete Court next month.

The magnificent new propeller the "City of St. Catherines, belonging to the Merchants' Line, which left the Canal Basin at 7 o'clock on Monday evening *en route* for Chicago, ran aground in Lake St. Louis shortly after leaving Lachine. It appears that the night was very dark and the vessel got a long way out of her course, striking a rock and sinking in a few minutes after. She now lies in about fifteen feet of water with a hole in her bottom. Divers were at work on Tuesday ascertaining the amount of damage, and are of opinion that the cargo consisting chiefly of railway iron for the Canada Pacific Railway, will be saved. The vessel was in charge of a river pilot at the time of the accident, and was on her first return trip from this port. Both the vessel and cargo are fully insured.

QUEBEC.

It is reported that a shocking accident occurred at Gaspe on the 13th instant. Mr. Dumas, Registrar of St. Anne des Monts, with another man by the name of George Mondelet, of Toronto, were out sailing in the harbor in the boat belonging to the Customs, when it upset between the points; and the latter person was drowned. The ferry boat was crossing at the time and saved Mr. Dumas. The body was recovered three hours after the accident.

The Governor-General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise embarked on the Bellerophon at River du Loup on the morning of the 20th inst., at 8 o'clock, and the squadron, composed of the Bellerophon, Tourmaline, and Griffin, reached here at 6 o'clock the following morning, the admiral's ship carrying the Royal Standard at the main.

The morning train from Montreal when nearing Stanbridge Station on Tuesday morning run over and instantly killed a deaf and dum man named Pierre Breault, who was walking on the track, with his back to the approaching train. Much sympathy is felt for the man's widowed mother, whose sole support he was.

The riot which at one time assumed a serious aspect in Quebec, has quieted down and the malcontents are seeing they had better attend to their business and be satisfied with reasonable pay for reasonable labor.

GENERAL NEWS.

Halifax, N. S., 14.—Mrs. Merkel, wife of Rev. Andrew Merkel, who was severely burned while driving to Chester on Tuesday through her dress igniting by a spark from her husband's pipe, she died Wednesday after suffering intense agony.

St. John, N. B., 14.—One day last week a farmer named Stone living in Keswick, parish of Dougas, York County, sent two or three of his children to pick the bugs from the potato plants, in the course of which his little son about eight years old, squeezed one of the insects in his hand, and perhaps, having some small sore on his fingers, his hand began to swell, the swelling continuing up his arm and across his body. About eight o'clock the same evening the child died.

FOREIGN.

The Dominion Ministers dined with the Lord Mayor of London.

Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper sail by the Circassian on the 21st instant. Sir John Macdonald will remain in England four weeks longer. Sir Alexander Gault goes to Spain to negotiate a commercial treaty.

Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, has directed Mr Dyke, the Government agent at Liverpool, to place himself in communication with tennant farmers in various parts of the United Kingdom, and in cases where a number of agriculturalists are found to entertain the idea of emigration, and are able to satisfy him that they are possessed of a fair amount of capital, he is authorised to send out to Canada any one of their number whom they may select to report upon the character of the country, the terms upon which improved farms may be acquired, and other matters of value. The expenses of these delegates will be defrayed by the Dominion Government and every facility will be offered them in Canada for acquiring information of a reliable character and communication with those whom they represent.

The *Times* urges the necessity for an effectual settlement of the fishery dispute, but thinks the question of money value in respect to inshore fisheries, should not be lightly reopened or submitted to fresh arbitration, and suggests an international convention on the subject.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* notes a more cheerful feeling and other signs of improvement in the iron trade.

A week's notice of a five per cent reduction has been posted up in most of the cotton mills at Stayelbridge, where 200,000 spindles are running on short time, and 63,600 are running full time. There is a more general adoption of the short time system expected this winter.

At Lurgan, Ireland, on Saturday the 16th 200 police charged a mob with fixed bayonets. The police were beaten back and 20 injured. The rival mobs fired on each other with rifles. One of the Catholic party had some dynamite in his possession, which exploded, injuring him fatally.

"VEGETINE,"

I will try VEGETINE.

HE DID

AND WAS CURED.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 16, 1877.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir.—I wish to give you this testimony that you may know, and let others know, what Vegetine has done for me. About two years ago a small sore came on my leg; it soon became a large Ulcer, so troublesome that I consulted the doctor, but I got no relief, growing worse from day to day. I suffered terribly; I could not rest day or night; I was so reduced my friends thought I would never recover. I consulted a doctor at Columbus. I followed his advice; it did no good. I can truly say I was discouraged. At this time I was looking over my newspaper I saw your advertisement of Vegetine, the "Great Blood Purifier" for cleansing the blood from all impurities, curing Humors, Ulcers, &c. I said to my family, I will try some of the Vegetine, before I had used the first bottle I began to feel better. I made up my mind I had got the right medicine at last. I could now sleep well at nights. I continued taking Vegetine. I took thirteen bottles. My health is good. The Ulcer is gone, and I am able to attend to business, I paid about four hundred dollars for medicine and doctors before I bought the Vegetine. I have recommended Vegetine to others with good success. I always keep a bottle of it in the house now. It is a most excellent medicine.

Very respectfully yours,
F. ANTHONI.

Mr. Anthoni is one of the pioneers of Delaware, O. He settled here in 1834. He is a wealthy gentleman, of the firm of F. Anthoni & Sons. Mr. Anthoni is extensively known especially among the Germans. He is well known in Cincinnati. He is respected by all.

IMPURE BLOOD.—In morbid conditions of the blood are many diseases; such as saltrheum, ringworm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers and pimples. In this condition of the blood try VEGETINE, and cure these affections. As a blood purifier it has no equal. Its effects are wonderful.

VEGETINE

Cured Her.

DORCHESTER, MASS., June 11.

DR. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I feel it my duty to say one word in ragard to the great benefit I have received from the use of one of the greatest wonders of the World; it is your Vegetine. I have been one of the greatest sufferers for the last eight years that ever could be living. I do sincerely thank my God and your Vegetine for the relief I have got. The *Rheumatism* has pained me to such an extent, that my feet broke out in sores. For the last three years I have not been able to walk; now I can walk and sleep, and do my work as well as ever I did, and I must say I owe it all to your blood purifier, Vegetine.

MARGERY WELLS.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

VEGETINE

is better than any

MEDICINE.

HENDERSON, KY., Dec 1877.

I have used H. R. Stevens' Vegetine, and like it better than any medicine I have used for purifying the blood. One bottle of Vegetine accomplished more good than all other medicines I have taken.

THOS. LYNE.
Henderson, Ky.

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks and herbs. It is very pleasant to take: every child likes it.

VEGETINE.

Recommended by

M. D.'s

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ:

Dear Sir.—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

A. B. DE FIEST, M. D.
Hazleton, Ind.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

46—1m

HAND-MADE BUTTER TUBS,

AT THE

LACHUTE WOODEN-WARE FACTORY.

Upper Ottawa Improvement.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Chapeau Drawbridge," will be received at this office, until the First day of next SEPTEMBER, for the construction of the following work between Bryson and Chibute, viz: Two Piers and a Drawbridge, at the Chapeau, and the removal of such portions of the present Bridge and Piers as may be found necessary.

A plan and specification of the work can be seen at this Office, and at the resident Engineer's Office, at Chicester, on and after the Fifteenth instant. Printed forms of tenders can also be obtained at these places.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

To each Tender must be attached the actual signitures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the due performance of the work embraced in the contract.

The Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 12th Aug., 1879. 51w2.

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

Bargains

TO BE HAD AT

F. X. BERTRAND.

—o—o—

SELLING OFF

Having Tools at Cost Price, for Cash only. Ten per cent off on

BOOTS & SHOES,

Men's Gaiters, $1.50, $1.75, $2, & $2.25.
Brogans, per pair, $1.00 to $1.22.
Ladie's Prunella Boots 45c. 55, 65, 85, 90, & $1.25.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

Call and get your Cottons, Prints, Mourning, Calicoes, Wincys, Linens for dresses, Grass Linen for wrappers, Home-made Linens for Towels and Straw Ticks, Ticking for feathers, White Sheeting, Flannels, Black and Drab Lustre lining of all kinds.

Patent Medicines

A Large Variety and Low in Price.

CANNED FRUITS,

CANNED FISH,

Meat Sauces of excellent quality.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

A Good Assorted Family Grocery where you will always find the best of Teas, Sugars, Molasses, and Syrups, Prepared flour, Buckwheat flour and Oatmeal kept regularly. 50 pound Bags of fine butter salt on hand.

Oils! Oils!! Oils!!!

Coal Oil 20c. per gal. or 5 gals. for 90 cents. Paints and Paint Oil, Glass all sizes kept for windows and doors, also cut to size.

☞ *Please don't forget to call at the West-End* Cheap Cash Store.

F. X. BERTRAND.

WEST END LACHUTE,
47tf.

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.

GREAT BARGAINS

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

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. 49y1.

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. A paper devoted to the dissemination of useful information on all subjects of interest to the public at large.—Strict attention being paid at the same time to its Moral tone, and of its being made a welcome visitor to every family circle. ☜

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,

39-44 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.

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 - - - - - 95 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,
President.

35—tf.

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

ALEX. McKENZIE,

Merchant Tailor,

AND DEALER IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

39y1.

Land For Sale.

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Pain Eradicator!

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

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Neuralgia, Spinal
Complaints, Pains in
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Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt Rhum, Wounds,
Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds,
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The cause that produces it must be removed for this purpose

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

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PARTIES WANTING GRAVES DUG, by leaving their orders at Mr. Charles Odgers Gents Store, East End, Lachute, will be immediately attended to. 42tf.

LADIES COLUMN.

My Bird and I.

The day is young and I am young,
The red-bird whistles to his mate;
He sits the tender leaves among,
I swing upon the garden gate;
He sings that life is always gay—
"A day so fair can never die,"
I laugh and cast my flowers away:
We are so happy he and I.

Deep wading through the yellow wheat,
My sheaves unbound within my hand,
I sink to rest my tired feet,
And noonday heat broods o'er the land!
The redbird falters in his song—
We fear the day will never die;
The minutes drag the hours along—
We are so weary, he and I.

I stand alone, my work is done;
The bird lies dying at my feet,
There's promise in the setting sun;
The evening air blows soft and sweet
My binded sheaves I lay aside;
The day is dead; I, too, must die.
When stars come out at eventide,
We shall be resting, he and I.

FINE ARTS OF HOUSEWIFERY.

I shall never forget my own childish tears and sulks over my sewing. My mother was a perfect fairy at her needle, and her rule was relentless. Every long stitch was picked out and done over again, and neither tears nor entreaties availed to rid me of my task until it was properly done; every corner of a hem turned by the thread; stitching measured by two threads to a stitch; felling of absolutely regular width, and patching done invisibly; while fine darning was a sort of embroidery. I hated it then, but I have lived to bless that mother's patient persistence, and I am prouder to-day of the six patches in my small girl's dress, which cannot be seen without searching, than of any other handiwork—except perhaps my bread.

ITALIAN GIRLS.—The girls of Italy do many things our young ladies would not think of doing, and they leave unlearned certain accomplishments which only the very poorest American fair ones pass by. The Italian bride makes her own outfit, and as the trussean consists of six dozen of everything being intended to last twenty-five years, and all must be embroidered and frilled, the task is not an easy one. But they take their time to it, occupying two years in getting it in shape, and all the while the work goes on the lovers are courting. The husband gives the dresses, shawls, everything, in fact, but the underclothing. Italian girls do not learn to sing and play the piano. These are left to people who earn their living by them. But they are taught how to sew, cook and iron.

GOOD ENOUGH FOR HOME.—"Why do you put on that forlorn old dress?" asked Emily Manners of her cousin Lydia one morning after she had spent the night at Lydia's house.

The dress in question was a spotted, faded old summer silk, which only looked the more forlorn for its once fashionable trimmings, now crumpled and frayed.

"Oh, anything is good enough for home!" said Lydia, hastily pinning on a soiled collar, and twisting up her hair in a knot, she went down to breakfast.

"Your hair is coming down," said Emily.

"Oh, never mind. It's good enough for home," said Lydia, carlessly. Lydia had been visiting at Emily's home, and had always appeared in the prettiest of morning dresses, and with neat hair, and dainty collars and cuffs; but now that she was back again among her brothers and sisters and with her parents, she seemed to think anything would answer, and went about untidy and rough in soiled finery. At her uncle's she had been pleasant and polite, and had won golden opinions from all; but with her own family her manners were as careless as her dress; she seemed to think that courtesy and kindness were too expensive for homewear, and that anything was good enough for home.

There are too many who, like Lydia, seem to think that anything will do for home. Young men who are polite and pleasant in outside society are rude to their mothers, and snarl at their sisters, and girls who among strangers are all gaity and animation, never make an exertion to please their own family.

It is a wretched way to turn always the smoothest side to the world, and the roughest and coarsest to one's nearest and dearest friends.

WHAT ABOUT OUR KITCHEN?—Professor Youmans says our kitchens, as is perfectly notorious, are the fortified entrenchments of ignorance, prejudice, irrational habits, rule-of-thumb, and mental vanity; and the result is that the Americans are liable to the reproach of suffereng beyond any other people for wasteful, unpalatable, unhealthful and monotonous cookery. We abound in female seminaries and female colleges, high schools and normal schools, supported by burdensome taxes, in which everything under heaven is studied except that practical art which is a daily and vital necessity in all the households of the land.

Attention has just been drawn in England to Miss Dick, of Veatnor, who has voluntarily stayed abed for twenty years. She was prevented by her parents from marrying the man she loved, whereupon she went to bed, declaring that she would never get up again, and has kept her word. She is now said to have been the original "Miss Havishan" in Dickens' "Great Expectations."

Coal oil will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as when new.

THE VICE-REGAL PARTY AT THE CATHEDRAL.—The Vice-Regal Party attended the Cathadral. At eleven o'clock His Excellency and H. R. H. the Princess entered the building by the end door and proceeded up the middle aisle, to the seats reserved for them. They were accompanied by Governor Chandler, Mrs. E. B. Chandler, jr., Major and Mrs. DeWinton, Capt. Harbord and the Governor's secretary.

The Princess wore a black silk dress with a long train; black cashmere mantle edged with black fringe, and trimmed on the back and the sleeves with broad gold braid. Her Royal Highness' bonnet was of black satin with short black feathers; short black spotted lace veil, her gloves were lavender silk.

Mrs. DeWinton wore a heavy black silk, made polonaise, white fichu, black chip bonnet, trimmed with white lace and white flowers.

OTTAWA.—On Dit that H. R. H. the Princess Louise will visite England about the end of October, and return to Canada in the spring.

THE PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

Among all the royal household, the Princess Christian's at Frogmore, has notably the air of simple home comfort. She lives a very tranquil life, her elderly husband being devoted to her, and her children growing up little known, even by sight, to the Londoners who so eagerly scan the faces of the little "Walesos" in their daily drives. They are comfortable-looking little bodies, with their mother's placid fairness, and that touch of something heavily German which marks all the royal children. The Princess Christian is particularly fond of music, and among her dearest friends are certain well-known composers and musicians of the past or present day. Ascott race week always brings together a large company at Frogmore, and the Princess's carriages and her husband's drag are well-known sights on the brilliant ground. In them may be seen many famous people in the literary and musical world, and an invitation to Frogmore at this period is strongly coveted. A certain special friendliness prevails between the household of Princess Christian and that of her Russian sister-in-law.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' DAUGHTERS.

Louise, Victoria and Maud, the young daughters of the Prince of Wales, rarely appear in public in any but the simplest of dresses. They are sometimes seen with their mother at the theatre in plain white linen or cotton sailor dresses, with a little red trimming, and they are often met riding and driving in neat sailor dresses of dark blue woolen. They went with their father and mother to the recent French fair in gowns of plain pink cambric, with sashes of crimson harmonizing with the pink.

Fredericton, 12th,—The drawing room which took place at the Government House was attended by about 200 persons, representing the wealth, beauty, fashion and intelligence of the city and many from St. John. The toilets were remarkably fine.

The Princess wore a white brocade silk dress with a gold thread running through the front, trimmed with white satin lace and gold and silver Russian braid. Head dress a wreath of gold marsh myrtle. The Campbell badge. Orders; Victoria and Albert and Indian order. Gold ornaments with diamonds and pearls. The Marquis wore the Windsor uniform.

THE RICHEST WOMAN IN ENGLAND.—Lady Burdett Coutts, has not been much of a traveller, and many years have passed since she crossed the Channel. Recently, however, she went to Amsterdam in her own steam coach, the Walrus. It is a large steam vessel built for the passenger trade, but at present fitted up as a private yacht and manned with a picked crew. After her return to London she expects to visit Cherbourg, and then, if not tired of the sea, she contemplates making a tour in the Mediterranean. She intends to go to Constantinople, the city to which she sent from her own purse nearly $20,000 during the recent war.

FIRST FUCHSIA IN ENGLAND.

At the door of his "lodge" Mr. Bull pointed out a fuchsia of unusual delicacy, with narrow pointed leaves, and lovely fragile-looking-flowers, a very pendulous and graceful specimen of this plant which he called *Fuchsia gracilis*, and said it was a lineal descendant perpetuated by cuttings, from the *identical first fuchsia introduced into England* the story of which has often been told, how, perhaps a hundred years ago, a noted London florist heard of a rare plant owned by a Sailor's wife at Wapping which he made a journey to see, and though the woman refused to part with it, because her husband had brought it home from the West Indies on his last voyage (or as another version had it, her son had brought it from Sicily), he took it away, leaving her eight guineas, and promised to replace it when he should have grown one from it, which he did, also increasing the plant by the hundreds and bringing a small fortune to himself.

BEAUTIFUL PANSIES.—Everybody ought to have a bed of pansies. They are bright-eyed, cheerful looking flowers, nicely adapted to all sorts of floral combinations and ask so little care in their culture that none can afford to be without them.

But to have the very best of blooms several requisites should be attended to: 1. The ground should be rich and kept clear of weeds. 2. The plant should be in a position that is somewhat shaded from the direct rays of the sun at midday. 3. The old blossoms should be removed as soon as they begin to wither

By attending to these precautions we have known plants to furnish flowers nearly every month in the year, in the case of an open winter.

—Rev. John Graham, D. D., of Brighton, Eng., while bathing in the surf at Cape May on the 1st, ventured out too far. His niece, Miss Bessie Graham, clutched the drowning man, and clung to him till aid reached her, when the doctor was found to be dead, the cause of death is said to be congestion of the heart, the result of fright.

Now and then one sees a face which has kept its smile pure and undefiled. It is a woman's face generally; often a face which has trace of great sorrow all over it, till the smile breaks. Such a smile, if the artful but knew it is the greatest weapon a face can have. Sickness and age cannot turn its edge; hostility and distrust cannot withstand its spell. Let it be on the face like the reflection of the sunlight on the lake.

The kerchiefs of flowered gauze or crape, worn with figured gowns, are trimmed with flowered bands. When made of black or white net, they are trimmed with plaited bands of the same material.

Wreaths of roses are perched on the tops of some of the new parasols, looking like those which Dutch skippers used to lace on their masts, to indicate that they were coming home to the girl they left behind them.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL'S LAST LETTER.—The *Figaro* publishes the following extracts from a letter written by the Prince Imperial to a friend in England; it is dated Maritzburg, April 20th:—"I have not written to you since my departure. Do not think that it is because I have forgotten you, for God, who reads my soul, could disclose how large a space the remembrance of my friends and country occupy in my mind. Though the second part of the campaign has not yet commenced I assumed my harness of war three weeks ago when I joined the campaign. At the present moment I perform the duties of a staff officer attached to the General Commanding-in-Chief. This is the best manner for me to see, to learn and to make war. I have had the courage to refuse the command of an irregular corps. Though this offer was very tempting I thought that the post I now fill would enable me to acquire more experience, and to render more services. When one belongs to a race of warriors it is only with the steel in your hand that you can prove what you are; and when one wishes to acquire knowledge by travelling you must go far away. I had therefore long since determined first to make a long travel; and, secondly, to lose no opportunity of taking part in a campaign."

A public meeting was held in Indianapolis the other evening, to discuss aerial navigation. The immediate occasion of the meeting was the claim of one of, the Indianapolis citizens, Mr. J. B Bidwell, that he has practically solved the problem in accordance with the twelve conditions laid down by Mr. E. B. Mansfield, of England, in his scientific work on aerial navigation, as necessary to success. Bidwell further says that his air ship has been approved by many practical scientific men, and thinks that it is only a question of a few years' time when passengers, express and mail matter will be carried by it between our cities. What the machine is, in detail is not stated in the local papers, but prominent citizens at the public meeting before referred to, seem to have expressed great confidence in Mr. Bidwell's claims. The air ship is to be exhibited in Indianapolis soon.

Phelim (to tourist who has taken shelter in a leaky shebeen)—"Dar an' it's soaked to the bone you'll be gettin' wid the sthrames through the roof. Come outside sorr; it's dryer in the wet!"

"Oh, doctor, how I suffer!" "Come, come madame! I don't believe there's anything serious the matter with you." "Oh, how you torment me! It would serve you right if I were die right under your nose!"

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.]

PROTECT THE HORSES.

A cotton sheet will be found a great protection to the horses working in the harvest field. It screens them from the heat, from flies, and from dust, and the labor of cleaning them is lessened. It will be found desirable, when horses are washed to use a soft sponge and water in which some carbolic soap has been dissolved. This cools the skin, assists perspiration, removes the strong, pungent smell, greatly refreshes the animals, and drives away the flies. Where there is a river near by, a bath in the evening will be agreeable and safe, if the horses are kept in the water only two or three minutes, and are driven home at once and rubbed dry.

COWS.

A cool, dark, clean stable for the cows is, for many reasons, preferable to a hot pasture in the middle of the day. Cows that have been kept up on a moderate feed will shrink in their milk on being turned into a luxurious pasture on a hot day. Dry earth or sand makes a better bedding than straw during the hot season.

A NEW INVENTION FOR THE DAIRY.

A time-saving, if not a labor-saving invention for the Dairy use was exhibited at the Kilburn Show, by means of which milk and cream were separated and the cream made into butter in a few minutes after the milk had been drawn from the cow. The apparatus consists of a metal basin resembling a wash-basin, fixed on the top of an upright spindle As the milk is poured into this it revolves at a speed of 5,000 or 6,000 revolutions to the minute. The milk being the heaviest, is driven by the centrifugal force to the center. Milk is continously supplied at the bottom, thus forcing the cream to make its exit by a pipe at the top. In hot and malarious districts, where milk is apt to be spoiled during the time it takes to separate its cream naturally, the invention may prove very valuable.

THE HORSE'S FOOT.

The value of a horse lies very largely in the condition of his feet, and to him that studies the horse's foot, its needs and best condition for health, will be accorded the best luck in having good teams. Many horses' hoofs are never cleaned out and go day after day with dirt and filth hardened next to the frog, that soon results in disease to the most tender part of the foot. This is all wrong. A little attention and care given to the feet is better than scratching and rubbing the back, and often will be more effectual in preserving a smooth coat.

WHAT REAPING MACHINES HAVE DONE.

As to what the reaping machine has done an American contemporary refers to the following facts:—When the reaping machine—that *bete noir* of the tramp who sits in the shade and listens to the man who tells him that he ought to ride in his carriage—was introduced to the country in 1850, the number of farmers and agricultural laborers in the twelve States in which it is now chiefly used was 1,301,863, and in 1870, 2,641,820. The difference in wages was still greater. In 1850 farm hands were paid $8 a mouth, and harvest hands from 80c. to $1.50 a day; while in 1870 the the wages of the former were $30 a month, and of the latter from $2 to $3.50 a day. This year farmers willingly pay harvest hands from $1.50 to $2.00 per day, while the manufacture of reaping machines is giving employment to thousands of skilled workmen. The same remark is applicable to all kinds of machinery, the hands employed during the last twenty years having more than doubled, and the wages quadrupled while the population increased only 67 per cent.

THE CROPS.

The London *Times* editorially says:—The wheat ear is filling, but slowly; the stalk is thin, the blade of a somewhat sickly hue; and it is quite within the compass of possibility that the yield will be indifferent in both quantity and quality, and that our best bread will be from abroad. In the course of last week the dreaded potatoe blight showed itself here and there, and now threatens to be general. Apples a poor crop to begin with, suffering from lengthened and recurrent frost and from scanty sunshine show worse every day. The fruit that should have ripened have come to their day without ripening, and consequently without flavor or tenderness. Strawberries, raspberries, currants, only remind us of what they ought to have been, and have to be largely supplemented with sugar in the cookery. Cherries very early succumbed to the inclemency of the season. Everything in our gardens has been running to stalk and leaf. There is a full crop of peas, but everybody notices that they want flavour. Beans will fail in quantity as well as well as in quality. As for the wall fruit, happy are they who posses no walls, or no trees trained against them. Barley and oats may be said to have the summer still before them; but the former is an ill colour, and will not be an abundant crop. What seems hardest of all, and will be a paradox to some of our readers, the meadow grass itself is poor, and does not feed or cheer the cattle as it ought. It wants body and flavour.

Louis XVI asked Count Mahony if he understood Italian. "Yes please your Majesty," answered the count when it is spoken in Irish."

A sailor put a saddle on hind part before. A bystander showed him his error. The sailor exclaimed: "How do you know which way I am going to ride?"

The English Mail.

THE REV. JAMES A. SPURGEON, brother of the great London preacher, and co-pastor of the Tabernacle, will visit America during the present month.

THE venerable Hanson Penn told a camp-meeting congregation at Linwood, Md., how glad he was, that at the age of 70, he had just become a convert to Christianity. In the midst of his address he fell dead.

MR. SPURGEON'S Pastor's College in London contains 100 students, and is in the receipt of 75 applications for about twenty vacancies. It has sent out 428 students in the past 14 years, who have baptised 36,000 persons. Its object is to produce preachers rather than scholars.

A MONUMENT IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY.—George Augustus Sala writes in his *Echoes of the week*: "The remains of the gallant young Prince Louis Napoleon will be interred, no doubt, in the tomb of the little chapel at Chiselhurst, where more than five years ago I saw consigned to the grave all that is mortal of the Emperor Napoleon III. It is fitting that the poor boy should sleep close to his father; but, remembering that the Prince was England's guest, and that he died—abeit not actually in the service—England's soldier, his memory assuredly deserves a monument at the cost and charges of the English nation. Where should that monument be erected? I say in the great Temple of Science and Reconciliation, Westminster Abbey."

MEMORIALS TO THE LATE PRINCE.—The berieved Empress Eugenie will furnish the sacrophagus which will enclose the remains of her lost hope in the chapel at Chiselhurst, while the Queen will also place in the same chapel a beautiful personal memorial. At Woolwich some testimony of the strong feeling of comradship will be put on record: and the Army Memorial will reach considerable magnitude.

DISASTROUS FLOODS.—In various parts of the country great damage has been caused by heavy rains and floods. Agricultural labour is in many places suspended, no hay is being made, and the corn is rotting in the ground. In the Eastern Counties particularly the floods are unprecedented. Near Ipswich the roads are flooded to an extent never before known; at Halesworth the shops are under water; at Framlingham houses are submerged, and traffic between Yarmouth and Ipswich is suspended owing to two bridges on the Great Eastern railway having been swept away.

BAD TIMES.—The London *Telegraph* of the 22nd ult. says: We are told that 1,518 more failures have occured during the first half of 1879 than during the corresponding half of 1878—nearly every week contributing its depressing quota—we can understand what is meant by the expression "bad times"—falling off in sales, profits, savings, capital, heart and everything. As for the farmers, it is perhaps an exaggeration to say that the next week, at farthest, will decide the question, whether they will be able to save any sort of a crop, or whether three fourths of them will not sink into acknowledged insolvency. No doubt the price of wheat has risen ten shillings a quarter in the fortnight, and those farmers who had much to sell made a good thing of it.

POLAR EXPLORATION WITH BALOONS.—The proposal to employ baloons in the service of the new Polar exploration has received practical recognition by the formation of the London Central Arctic Committee for England. Sir Leonard Tilly, C. B., Minister of Finance for Canada, has joined as honorary member and representative for Canada, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has given permission for military officers to form Arctic committees, for the purpose of forwarding the plan proposed by Commander Cheyne, as set forth in the following resolution passed at a recent meeting of the committee:—"That in view of the completion of the North-east passage by Sweden, and the entry by other nations into the arena of Arctic exploration, it is necessary that a new British expedition be immediately organized, to act in concert with the expeditions of other nations for general scientific results, and to honorably compete with them for the discovery of the North Pole. That such expedition shall consist of one steamer, having baloons as a recognised part of the equipment, at a total expense of £30,000, to be raised by public subscriptions throughout the country."

It is well known in London that the Queen has prepared for her every night during the session of Parliament a synopsis of the evening's debate. That duty is now performed by Lord Barrington. It was formerly done by the Prime Ministers. It is said that when the present Prime Minister visited Glasgow to be installed Lord Rector, he met some of the professors at breakfast on the day of the ceremony. Talking about the labors of office, he remarked that during the time he was leader of the House of Commons, he found it rather a hard task when, worn out with the labors of the day, he had to sit down and right for Her Majesty an account of the salient points of a night's Parliamentary proceedings. He added that when he visited the Queen after receiving the appointment of Chancellor of the Exchequer, Her Majesty took him into a room and showed him a collection of manuscripts bound set forth on shelves. These, she explained were the reports she had received from Sir Robert Peel, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Gladstone; "and," she said pointing to an empty shelf, "you see I have kept a place for your letters."

The Adriatic Fire Insurance Company of New York have decided to retire from business, and have reinsured outstanding risks in the London and Lancashire Company. The Adriatic lost one million and a half during the past year.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Un terrible ouragan est passé sur la rivière Bouctouche et dans ses environs mercredi soir vers cinq heures. Il a causé de grands dommages, détruit quatre vingt bâtisses et renversé la tour de l'église catholique. Le couvent a aussi éprouvé de grands dommages. Il y a eu trois personnes de tuées et plusieurs autres gravement blessées.

De nouveau détails nous annoncent que les dégats sont plus considérables qu'on le supposait d'abord. Très-peu de maisons ont échappé à la fureur du vent Un grand nombre de paquets d'écorse de pruche et plusieurs radeaux de bois déposés sur le bord de la mer prêts à être chargés sur des navires pour être transportés à l'étranger ont été jetés à l'eau et emportés par le vent. L'entrepôt de Irving a été complètement détruit. Le débris de fermes couvre le chemin sur un parcours de plusieurs milles et la récolte dans les environs est complétement détruite. On découvre de nouvelles pertes de vie tous les jours.

On a trouvé une mère tenant un enfant dans ses bras, morte écrasée sur le sol pendant que l'enfant l'appelait à grands cris. Plusieurs enfants ou disparu dans les environs de Dollard; ils étaient allés cueillir des fruits dans les champs et l'on suppose qu'ils ont été tués. La perte est estimée à $100,000. Les noms des victimes qui ont perdu la vie sont Mme Dupléey, Mme Girouard et deux autres. Bon nombre d'enfants sont blessés.

Une mouvement d'immigration au Canada se produit parmi les fermiers anglais. Quelques journaux se sont saisis de la question et constatent que, avant même que Lord Derby ait fait connaitre les avantages qui peuvent résulter de ce mouvement, un grand nombre de familles anglaises s'étaient déjà dirigées vers le continent américain. Tout porte à croire que dans quelques mois nous aurons parmi nous beaucoup de ces émigrants dont l'expérience en fait d'agriculture peut nous être d'un grand secours.

Du *Telegram* de Toronto, journal grit:—

Une grand nombre de commerçants americains faisant le trafic du bois sont à Ottawa pour faire leurs achats d'automne; et des nouvelles d'autres parts nous annoncent aussi que les demandes deviennent plus nombreuses. Enfin, le commerce fait concevoir de belles espérances, et il régnera probablement une activité que l'on n'a pas vu depuis plusieurs années. Ainsi la politique nationale ne semble pas avoir détourné cette industrie

Le Marquis de Lorne et la Princesse Louise ont été reçus avec grand triomphe dans les provinces maritimes. Les libéraux disaient que la démission de Luc Letellier rendait le gouverneur-général inpopulaire, mais loin de là il est plut populaire que jamais dans toute la Puisance. Tout le monde en est content.

Le gouvernement local a fait un octroi de $600 à MM Marquis et Galagher, les propriétaires du vignoble Beaconsfield, à la Pointe Claire.

Sir John et son collège, l'hon. M. Tilley, on parait-il, l'intention de partir de Londres le 21 de ce mois.

QUÉBEC, 15.—Il y a eu aujourd'hui une émeute entre les membres de la nouvelle société de journaliers canadiens francais, employés à bord des navires et et les membres del'ancienne société.

Ce matin, comme nous l'avions annoncé les membres de la nouvelle société, sont sortis en procession et ont été attaqués par ceux de l'autre société, qui étaient composé en grande partie d'ouvriers irlandais. La rencontre a eu lieu au Cap Diamant, dans la rue du Cul de sac. Plusieurs coups de revolver ont été tirés et la bataille s'est continuée à coups de pierres.

D'après les dépêches, les irlandais avaient placé deux canons, l'un vis-à-vis de la station de police et l'autre sur les hauteurs avoisinantes en attendant le passage de la procession. La bagarre a eu des suites très sérieuse car deux hommes ont été tués, plusieurs sont mourants et un grand nombre ont été blessés.

QUEBEC, 15.—L'émotion est grande, les magasins sont tous fermés et on appréhende de nouveaux troubles ce soir. On prétend que plusieurs personnes se sont noyées envoulant essayer de fuir le feu des émeutiers.

12:30—Plusieurs magasins ont été pillés, dans l'un on a enlevé 36 barils de poudre dans un autre 79 revolvers dans un second 40 revolvers et 7 fusils. Beaucoup de dépositaire de poudre et d'armes à feu sont allés conduire leurs approvisionnements à la citadelle pour les sauver du pillage. 4 canons de campagne sont érigés en batterie et pourvus de toutes les munitions nécessaires. Ces pièces sont placés au marché de la basse ville. Le chef de la police riveraine, M. Trudel a voulu essayer de parlementer avec les émeutiers, mais n'a pu se faire écouter. Les ouvriers de St. Roch et de St. Sauveur persistent dans leur idée de marcher contre les irlandais rassemblés dans la rue Champlain et on craint qu'une grande effusion de sang n'ait lieu, malgré tous les efforts que font les membres de la municipalité pour les engager à se calmer. Les maisons sont toutes fermés et dès le commencement de l'émeute les magasins se sont empressés de terminer leurs affaires. Les rues où a eu lieu la bagare sont remplies de pierres et de briques et un grand nombre de spectateurs inoffensifs ont été atteints par ces projectiles.

Cotton Mather wrote in 1712 a "Brier Essay to Serve the Great Interests of Religion among our Fishermen In his preface he says; "I have done something like what Peter did; I have girt a fisher's coat about me. * * * Your fish don't always come as soon as you want them; you must *Bait and Wait*; your Patience must be exercised. In like manner you must be willing to *Pray and Wait* for the Desired Mercies of God."

POTATOES look fine.

Relief and Health to Your Children.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children it relieves the child from pain, invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and wind colic.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England services are conducted in the Court-house every Sabbath afternoon, at half past three o'clock, by Rev. H. J. Evans, Missionary to Lachute and Arundel. Sunday-school at 2:30.

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

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

METHODIST. Rev. 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. Bos, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Geneva,) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

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

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

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.

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.

On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 p. m.

On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

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

On the third Monday, Arundel meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.

On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER.

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

On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.

On the second Monday, Grenville No. 3 meets

IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

On the first Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 6 school at 2 p. m.

On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.

On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

LOST RIVER, P. O., is in the Township of Harrington, nineteen miles north of the Grenville P. O., mail weekly. This P. O. is situated midway between the Grenville and Antionette offices. The mails from Grenville and Antionette leaving their respective Offices on Saturday mornings calling at intermediate Offices, meeting each other at Lost River, exchanging mails and returning to their respective offices on the same day. William Munroe, Mail Carrier from Antionette, and Louis Bennette from Grenville.

LAKE VIEW, P. O., is in the Township of Harrington, twenty-four miles from Grenville, known also as McDonald's Mills.

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.

RIVINGTON, P. O., is in the Township of Harrington west of the River Rouge, twenty miles from Grenville.

All mail matter for *Antionette, Arundel, Lake View, Lost River, Harrington, and Rivington*, is mailed from the Grenville Post Office every Friday evening.

McVEIGH'S

Sovereign Remedy

FOR

Neuralgia and Rheumatism.

Please read the following testimonials of prominent and respectable citizens of Montreal who have used my remedy, and who are living witnesses of its value and efficacy, and any doubting the genuineness of the remedy in the treatment of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diptheria and Lumbago, can satisfy them elves still further by referring to the parties whose names appear below testifying to the good effect of the remedy in their case, never since the practice of medicine first became a science, were there discovered a greater boon for suffering humanity than McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy, which is now about being introduced to the citizens of Montreal

The undersigned having made a special study of all nervous, muscular and blood diseases, and hence, the result shows satisfactory cures in all cases.

For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in the city, and at No. 222 St. Paul Street.

Put up in flat bottles, Price $1.00.

THOMAS McVEIGH,
Manufacturing Depot, 222 St. Paul St.

P. S.—May be consulted from 10 A. M., to 1 P. M., free of charge.

Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph,
Montreal, July 21st, 1879.

MR. THOMAS MCVEIGH,
Hotel du Peuple, St. Paul St.

Please send by bearer two bottles medicine (McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy). Same as before, and oblige,

SISTER BONNEAU,
Superior

Montreal, June, 1879.

MR. THOMAS MCVEIGH, City.—Dear Sir,—I am glad to bear testimony to the good effect of your Rheumatism Remedy. I have suffered from Rheumatism for some few years and especially during the last eighteen months, and have taken your medicine for nearly three months with excellent effect, and can recommend it with confidence.

F. W. RADFORD,
of McLachlan Bros., St. Paul St.

Montreal, June, 1879.

MR. THOMAS MCVEIGH, Albion Hotel.—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that three bottles of your Sovereign Remedy has completely cured me of Neuralgia of which I was dreadfully afflicted for the last thirteen years. I may say I have been treated by some of the best physicians in the city without receiving any permanent benefit whatever. I feel thankful to Divine Providence for making you the medium by which I am cured of that painful disease Neuralgia in the head.

ANNIE SMITH,
at Henry Morgan & Co., St. James St.

MONTREAL, 19th June, 1879.

THOMAS MCVEIGH, Esq.—Dear Sir,—I have for the past two years and six months been at times a sufferer from acute Neuralgia in the head. One half of one of your bottles of medicine, has given me complete relief, and I now feel no pain, and none of the symptoms. I am Sir, very respectfully yours,

JOHN CORCORAN,
Head waiter, "Albion Hotel."

MONTREAL, June 15, 1879.

MR. THOMAS MCVEIGH, Hotel de Peuple.—Dear Sir,—My wife has been troubled considerably with Neuralgia, and having used one bottle of your Sovereign Internal Remedy, has experienced almost entire relief. I have much pleasure in recommending it to any person suffering from above complaint.

I am, very truly yours,
A. M. ALLAN,
Dry Goods merchant, 77 & 79 St. Joseph St.

MONTREAL, June 1879.

MR. THOMAS MCVEIGH, Albion Hotel.—Sir,—I wish to state for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that I have used your Remedy for Neuralgia and Dyspepsia and find it very good; my Neuralgia is completely cured with one bottle.

Yours very truly
G. H. HOLLAND,
219 St. James St.

MONTREAL, June 1879.

MR. THOMAS MCVEIGH, Montreal.—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the value of your Sovereign Remedy in Dyspepsia, having used one bottle with good effect.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. MCNEILL,
St. Hypolite Street.

BOYSON, MARCH 1st, 1879.

I do certify that the medicine of Mr. Thos. McVeigh for muscular and Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia is really good. I have seen cases of long standing cured by the use of it, and especially a case of Neuralgia that I have witnessed myself (when all other remedies failed) on a lady in a pregnant state, I would recommend it as a safe and sure cure in those cases

DR. ROLEAU
Graduate of Laval.

MR. THOMAS MCVEIGH, Albion Hotel.—Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the good effects of your Sovereign Remedy in my case, having suffered periodically for the last four years with Neuralgia of the worst type; in March last, hearing of the many cures you had made on the Upper Ottawa with your remedy, I procured one bottle of your Sovereign Internal Remedy, and having taken it according to directions, I wish here to state, for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that I am entirely and satisfactorily cured.

W. SEATH,
of Robert Seath & Sons 411 Notre Dame St.

MERCER'S

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

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 rediness for the accommodation of guests.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

F. W. ALLEN.

Lachute, May 15, 1879. 37tf.

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.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying busines before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 8y1

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. II. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1879. NO. 52

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 erchants 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.

G. E. BAMPTON, B.C.L.
ADVOCATE,
LACHUTE.

Collections made and all legal business promptly executed. Attends the Courts in Terrebonne and Ottawa Districts.
Counsel and Montreal Correspondent
Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT, Q. C.
47y1.

M. DESJARDINS,
ADVOCATE,
Opposite Medical Hall, Lachute
Attends all the Courts in the Terrebonne and Ottawa Districts. 49m3

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

DENTISTRY.

B. S. 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
61, 66 and 168 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-A-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. 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

Business Notices.

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

JOHN CRILLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER ENVELOPES & PAPER BAGS
280 St. Paul Street, Montreal.
Mills at Joliette, P. Q.
Fine and Coarse and flour sack paper a specialty
Jan. 18, 1878. 29y1.

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.

C. R. MONCK,
MARBLE WORKS
LACHUTE,
(Mrs. ORR'S Building, East End.)
Best Material and Work. Lowest Prices.
Edward Hume, 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.
W. HAY, Agent, Lachute. JOHN F. NOTT, CHAS. D. HANSON, Joint Gen Agents. 42y1

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
337 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.

WM. GRAHAM,
Watch Maker & J weller,
HAS COMMENCED BUSINESS in the Store of Mr. Thomas Evans, Center Lachute, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Cleaning and Repairing of Watches and Clocks. Having worked in First-Class Jewellery Establishments, he is confident of giving satisfaction. All work intrusted to him warranted.
A general assortment of Clocks, Watches and Jewellery, always on hand, at Moderate Prices. CALL and SEE. 19y1.

The Wealth Gold Cannot Buy.

"You wonder that I am so cheery,
As I pass you, day after day,
With a working-man's cumbersome armour,
And his garments of homespun gray;
And you think such a life must be barren
Of the songs and the blossoms of joy;
That it reaps but the thistles that ranis to
And garners the cares that annoy.

"Ah! the smiles on my face are the token
Of home-love that never grows cold;
Of the clinging white arms of my children,
More precious than silver or gold.
And to them the plain rugged father
Is as dear as the father can be;
For beneath the frank, homely features,
A spirit of kindness they see.

"So I sing as I bend to my labour,
And singing I go to my home,
And the grime of the day is forgotten
In those hours when no longer I roam;
In those hours when the evening moonlight
Makes the lanes and the hedges all fair,
And lightens my children's sweet faces,
And brightens my baby's soft hair.

"So I rise with the lark in the morning,
And like him I keep trilling my song;
His joy is the morn's fleeting pleasures,
Mine the treasures that last the year long.
In my youth for a home I was planning,
In my prime that home is my own;
And thus will life's evening be pleasant,
By the toil that my manhood has known.

"The working-man's path may be shadowed,
But the heart in his breast will be light,
If the toil of the day is enlivened
By the rest and the peace of the night;
And the home where a welcome awaits him,
As surely as evening draws nigh,
Is a bliss none would change for a kingdom,
And a wealth that gold cannot buy!"
—*Mobile Register.*

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER XIV.

ECHOES ALONG THE HUDSON.

Early in the season—indeed, as soon as it became probable that his native city, New York, would be the next point of attack—Saville had commenced to chafe at the orders that kept him so far from the prospective scene of action, and made him little more than an overseer of the soldier labourers, working upon fortifications. When, at last, the beacon fires and subsequent intelligence announced that the enemy were in the harbour, and the city was liable to assault at any moment, he could scarcely restrain his impatience, and at once made application to be transferred to the main army. He was now daily hoping to receive the orders he desired. In the uncertainty, he had decided to say nothing to Vera, since, if the request were denied, she would be saved from the pain of fearing his departure, and, should it be granted, she would be preserved from days of anxious anticipation.

But in the meantime events occurred which intensified his desire to visit the city, and he began to feel that the duty he owed his mother was conflicting most painfully with that of a soldier. If he could only remove her to a place of safety, he would even be content to return to the mountain fort where there was no immediate prospect of active service. This anxiety kept him on the alert for every rumour from the city, and in that feverish and portentous time there were rumours innumerable.

But on the 13th of July, while directing a working party in the construction of a bastion, he noticed two sloops coming up the river at an unusual speed. The wind was blowing very strongly from the south east, and yet they carried so much sail as to involve danger, and at times would careen over to the water's edge. Saville was something of a sailor, and he knew that none of the easy-going skippers of the river craft would carry all the canvas they could raise, in such a gale, unless there was urgent reason.

Scanning them through his glass, he was soon convinced there was reason, and that events of great importance had occurred below. He was confirmed in this surmise when the vessels, instead of standing on past the fort, approached the shore, and came up before the wind. Even while casting anchor two boats shoved off, and a few moments later the captains of the sloops were clambering up the rocky bank, and asking for an audience with Colonel Clinton. Saville led them at once to the commandant's tent, and the bluff skippers, almost in a breath, said:

"Colonel Clinton, look well to your guns. The Britishers attacked the city yesterday afternoon, and some of their largest ships were a-standin' straight up the river when night closed in. If they keep on they'll be here before long."

Then followed several hurried questions and answers. Clinton was a prompt man and a brave soldier, and though his garrison and works were ill able to cope with English ships of the line, he had no other thought save that of resistance to the last.

"Make all sail," he said to the captains, "for New Windsor, where you will find my brother, the general. Tell him what you have told me. Ask him to order out the militia at once, and reinforce me at the quickest possible moment."

The captains needed no urging, and scrambled aboard their vessels, which were soon lying upon their sides again, in imminent danger, as every inch of canvas swelled with the freshening gale. But, even in advance of their swift progress, and in accordance with a preconcerted signal, Colonel Clinton sent the echoes of a heavy gun booming up the river, warning his brother the warrior-governor, that the guardians of the Highlands must bestir themselves at once.

"I am sorry, Saville," he said to the anxious-visaged young officer; "but there is no use in your thinking of getting away now. The garrison is ridiculously weak as it is. Out with every man who can handle a pick or spade. We must fight with these while the red-coats give us a chance." And, having put everybody in motion at Fort Constitution, he hastened down to Forts Montgomery and Clinton, to push forward the work there also, and arrange for signals should the enemy's ships appear.

Saville, as a good soldier must do, ignored all personal interests and affections, and, to his utmost, seconded the endeavours of his commander. In order to animate the men, he even laid hold of the tools himself, in emergencies that required unusual effort; and the ramparts seemed visibly to grow under the eager labours of officers and men.

Late in the afternoon, General George Clinton's barge, filled with men, was descried coming down the river, and the belligerent governor was soon concerting measures of defence with his brother, who, in the meantime, had returned. Having informed Colonel Clinton of the important steps he had taken, and of the various regiments that would speedily be on the march to reinforce the posts, he said,

"I shall make my headquarters at Fort Montgomery, as that is nearest the enemy. I want to take down with me one or two engineer officers, to help push forward the lines."

"Yonder is a man who is not afraid of work," said the colonel; and Saville was instructed to accompany the governor at once, and told that his baggage would be sent after him.

The day passed, and brought no enemy; but the feverish excitement and expectancy were not permitted to die out; for, as soon as darkness closed, the hill-tops far to the south began to blaze, and the Dunderberg, Bear Mountain, Sugar Loaf, Cro' Nest, and Butler Hill speedily assumed their crowns of flame.

From the rocky height above the cabin, Vera and her father watched the ominous glare, for a long time, with deep anxiety. However little she might know of its cause, one thing was certain—it portended danger to her only friend.

On her was imposed already the most painful experience of war—woman's helpless waiting and watching for those they love.

Not many hours later, swift riders brought tidings to the fort that the admiral, Lord Howe, had come to co-operate with General Howe, his brother, and that the active campaign would no doubt commence at once.

On the following day came a letter from Washington, urging General Clinton to do what had already been accomplished, for the energetic governor had stirred up the whole country. In the evening the notes of the drum and fife were heard along the river road, and three hundred of the hardy Ulster County militia marched into the fort.

During the night, Vera saw many lights on the mountain side, to the west; they were the camp fires of five hundred men, who arrived in the fort early the next morning, and, after a brief respite, for rest and refreshment, all were at work upon the fortifications, every man acting in the grand excitement of the moment, as if all depended on himself.

For two or three days, Saville's labours were incessant, and he had scarcely time to obtain necessary rest. But as matters quieted down somewhat, and the English ships remained quietly at anchor in Haverstraw Bay, he found an opportunity to slip across the river, on a visit to the mountain cabin. Vera was overjoyed to see him again; for, from her eyries, even her unpractised eyes had descried preparations for immediate conflict; while her father was tremblingly eager to obtain the latest tidings.

"I am out with my rifle," he said, "on the southern hills, as long as I can see; and you have one vigilant scout in your service, if he is unknown."

"Let me report your services to the general," said Saville; "it will be so much better for you both, if your position is known."

"Not yet, not just yet," said the man, nervously. "I am not equal to it yet: you must give me time."

And so the fatal delay to take a recognized part in the war continued.

Saville's visit was necessarily brief, for he could not long be absent from his post. In parting, he said,

"Good-bye, once more, my little sister; I will see you again soon if I can, but in these times we do not know what an hour will bring forth. If we should not meet in a long while, you must not grieve too much."

"I should not sorrow," said Vera, tearfully, "as others who have no hope, for I believe in another world, and a better life than this, where we shall not be disturbed by these rude alarms; but grieve I would—and how deeply, you can never know. Am I so rich in friends that I need not grieve?"

"How will it be when you come to have many?" he asked, half playfully.

Looking full into his eyes, without the faintest blush tinging her pale cheeks, said, earnestly,

"If that time ever comes, you will still be first."

They accompanied him to his boat, for every moment with him was precious. As he pushed away, the father said,

"I shall be watching on the Dunderberg to-morrow."

The presence of English ships so high up in the waters of the Hudson created intense excitement along its shores, among both Whigs and Tories, and in the general ferment diminished by the fact that the enemy's boats were out daily, taking soundings far up toward the Highlands. Everything indicated that they were preparing to take possession of the river.

On the afternoon of the day following Saville's visit, signals were seen along the mountain-sides, which indicated that the enemy were approaching. The drums beat to arms, and all were ordered to their posts. The guns were manned, and the matches ready for lighting.

Before very long, one of the tenders of the British ships was seen beating up against a stiff northern breeze, which would enable her to retire rapidly in case of danger. But the occupants of the fort supposed that the men-of-war were following, and prepared for the worst. Larry, whose company had been again ordered down to Fort Montgomery, was stationed near a long thirty two pounder which had the best range of the river, and was not a little nervous now that his amorous enlistment had brought him face to face with something more than garrison duty; but his wife, Molly, aflame with excitement, hovered near him, voluble now with gibes and taunts, and again with words of cheer. The element of fear seemed totally lacking in her composition, and in this respect her influence was good over the raw recruits, who dreaded to "show the white feather," as it was termed, where a woman was undaunted. Thus she became a privileged character, and was tolerated, as useful camp-followers often are. Many an awkward fellow, though badly frightened, would rather march to a cannon's mouth than receive a scornful glance from Molly's black eyes; and if she gave a man an opprobrious nickname it would stick to him like a burr. Col. Clinton would often laugh, as he said,

"Molly makes soldiers out of the militia faster than the drill officers."

But Larry had become proof against all her sarcasms. He had philosophically accepted his matrimonial fate, and only shrugged his shoulders at her keenest thrusts.

But that English vessel which was beating slowly up against the wind, and the others that he believed to be following, might give him something harder to digest than words, and he heartily wished himself back in the "ould country," even though there was "not a praty in the bin." But he had nerve enough to go through with his duties, and that was all that was required of him.

At last it was thought that the vessel was in range, and the governor himself, as well as the officer in command of the artillery, ran his eye along the gun.

"Fire!" he cried.

Every eye was strained, and happy were they who had glasses. A shout of exultation went up, as the ball was seen to plough into the tender's quarter, and applause was again and again repeated as she quickly went about and scudded down the river before the wind. The echoes had scarcely died away before Larry breathed freer in the hope that the attack would not be made, and that he should "live to fight another day."

Saville asked and obtained permission to follow the tender in his sail boat, and observe her movements, and was soon skimming along before the breeze at a rate that would make it necessary to drop his sail, unless he wished to enjoy the hospitality of a British prison-ship. As it was, he approached so near that a brass howitzer on the tender was brought to bear upon him, and the ball passed over his head, striking the water a little to the leeward. He concluded to run his boat into a sheltering cove, until the tender sailed out of range; but in doing so had narrow escapes from two more shots. He did not know that the self-appointed scout was watching all from the sides of the Dunderberg, and that Vera would grow pale as she heard of his peril.

When the tender had receded sufficiently, he reefed his sail and followed more cautiously, contenting himself with the use of his glass. He had not proceeded far, before the English vessel suddenly rounded to, and cast anchor. A boat was lowered, and Saville first thought that they intended giving him a chase, in the hope that he might be captured, since he would have to beat up against the breeze. But, confident of the sailing abilities of his little craft, he determined to let them come within range of his rifle before going about.

But the boat, on the contrary, was pulled steadily toward shore; and soon a farm-house, at the base of the mountain, was in flames, while the cries of its occupants came to him faintly against the gale.

"Do they call that war?" muttered Saville, indignantly. "I must have a shot at those base marauders." And he ran his boat in shore, behind a projecting rock, and unshipped the mast, so that nothing could be seen. Then, seizing his rifle, he sprang up the mountain side, and made the best speed he could over the rocks, through the copsewood, toward the burning dwelling.

The work of destruction was complete, and the incendiaries had already embarked before he came within range. He feared they would be out of reach before he could get a shot. But the boat had proceeded from the shore but a little distance, when a sharp report rang out from the sides of the Dunderberg, and the stroke oarsman fell over backward. This caused some confusion and delay, and Saville gained on the boat rapidly. But, after a moment or two, the oars struck the water more vigorously than ever, and Saville was about to fire, and do the best he could, when a second well aimed shot disabled oarsman who had been substituted, and again delayed progress somewhat.

He now sprang down the rocks toward the water, and whipping out the glass that was slung over his shoulder, endeavoured to distinguish, if possible, the form of the officer in command, feeling that he, more than any of the rest, deserved punishment. Though this man, with the cowardice in keeping with his deed of rapine, sought to hide himself among the crew, Saville's glass revealed his insignia of rank. Leaning his rifle over a rock, he took deliberate aim, and fired; then, taking up his glass, he had the satisfaction of seeing the craven spring up, and fall overboard, while his cry of pain came distinctly across the water. He was immediately pulled on board, but whether dead or alive, Saville could not tell, and in a moment or two more the boat passed out of range. The few random shots that had been fired by the marines pattered harmlessly against the rocks; for the two fatal marksmen were well concealed.

Saville now remembered that Mr. Brown had said that he would be watching on the Dunderberg that day, and he at once surmised that it was he who had fired the first two shots. In the hope of seeing him and taking him back in his boat, he sent his powerful voice far up the mountain,

"A friend—Saville."

"I believe you are, Mr. Saville," said a quiet voice at his side; and to his surprise, on looking around, he saw the object of his thoughts standing before him.

"How, in the name of the impossible, did you get here without my seeing you?"

"I told you that I could be something of a scout, and wished to prove it."

"You can be invaluable if you will," said Saville, shaking his hand heartily. "Those were splendid shots you made."

"Yours was a better one, and at a longer distance. I am glad you hit that miscreant in command. I would have sighted him, but I saw you coming, and wished to delay the boat till you got within range. But it would have been an infernal shame to have let that fellow escape, for he treated the inmates of the farm-house brutally. Good God! the thought of such a wretch coming to my cabin in my absence!"

"Mr. Brown, you owe it to your lovely daughter to place her in some position of safety in these troublous times."

"I believe you are right," muttered the father, with contracting brows.

"Let us find an asylum for her and old Gula at once, and then do you openly join the army. I will look after your interests."

"I believe I will," said the exile, hesitatingly; and he suffered Saville to lead him to his boat.

If they had been near the fort all might have been well and the man enrolled in the Continental service. But, as he sat quietly in the boat, while it tacked slowly up the river against the wind, his blood had time to cool. Reaction from the fatigue and excitement of the day set in. One of the old waves of fear and despondency began to surge over his unstable mind, and Saville heard him mutter,

"My God! I have shot two English soldiers. If ever apprehended, my fate is made doubly certain."

At last he said piteously, "Put me ashore anywhere; I can go no further."

Saville reminded him of his promise, and pleaded with him to keep it for Vera's sake, but soon saw that it was in vain.

"Put me ashore," was the only response, and uttered in tones that were almost savage. Then he added, half apologetically, "I am not myself now, and all I can do is to cower and hide. I will see you again soon."

Saville reluctantly acquiesced.

"Say not a word about me till you have my consent," said his trembling companion; and he dashed into the thickest copse-wood, as if his only thought were concealment.

Alas for Vera!

(Continued.)

A Child's Heroism.

COMFORTING HIS FATHER WHILE HIS ARM WAS BEING TERRIBLY CRUSHED.

Hornesdale, Pa., Aug. 4.—Willie Brown, aged 9 years, is a slate picker on the piers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company at this place, two ponderous iron rollers, one close over the other, revolve slowly a few feet above the boy's head where he works. A piece of slate from the coal that is carried from screen to screen on endless canvass belts, got between these rollers this morning. The boy reached up from the scaffolding on which he stood to take the slate out. His hand was caught by the rollers and drawn slowly in, until the little fellow was raised from his feet and was suspended over the canal, ten feet above it. Nearly half of his arm was drawn between the rollers before his terrible situation was discovered and the machinery stopped. Before the boy could be removed a messenger had to be dispatched to the macine shop, some distance away, for machinists to take the machinery apart. This required more than fifteen minutes. All this time the lad hung suspended by his crushed hand and arm, the flesh being entirely torn away, exposing the bones and cords. The little fellow never uttered a cry or shed a tear. His father, an employee on the pier, was a weeping witness of the terrible scene, and the boy kept saying, "Don't cry, father, they'll get me out all right." The lad's arm will have to be amputated at the elbow.—*Ex.*

A Quaker's Letter to his Watchmaker.

"I herewith send thee my pocket-watch, which standeth in need of thy friendly correction. The last time it was at thy friendly school it was in no way reformed, nor in the least benefited thereby, for I perceive by the index of his mind that he is a liar, and that the truth is not in him, that his pulse is sometimes slow, which betokens not an even temper. At other times it waxeth sluggish, notwithstanding I frequently urge him when he should be on his duty, as thou knowest his hand denoteth. I find him slumbering, or as the variety of human reason phrases it, I caught him napping. Examine him, therefore, and prove him, I teseech thee, thoroughly, that thou mayest, being thoroughly acquainted with his inward frame and disposition, draw him from the error of his way, and show him the path wherein he should go. It grieves me to think, and when I ponder therein I am verily of the opinion that his body is foul, and that the whole mass is corrupted. Cleanse him therefore, with thy charming physic, from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to the truth. I will place him for a few days under thy care, and pay for his board as thou requirest. I entreat thee, friend John, to demean thyself on this occasion with judgment, according to the gift which is in thee, and prove thyself a workman when thou layest thy correcting hand upon him, let it be without passion, least thou shouldst drive him to destruction. Do thou regulate his motion of the light that ruleth the day, and when thou findest him converted from the error of his ways, and move comfortable according to the above mentioned rules, then thou send him home with a just bill of the charges drawn out in the spirit of moderation, and it shall be seat to thee in the root of all evil."

The *Cincinnati Enquirer's* Essay on "Man," is rather more concise than Pope's. It consists of the following canto:—

Man's a vapour,
Full of woes;
Starts a paper,
Busts and goes.

"Young Philosopher" would like to inquire what a "safety match" is, and why so called. A safety match is one in which a young man owns a pair of horses, a three-storey house, and a seal ring, while the young lady's father is the possessor of £50,000 and a whole suburb of brick-built houses.

'Pat,' said Snogglethorpe, who is fond of using high-sounding phraseology, to his man-of-all-work. 'I'm going to town at ten o'clock, and shall weed out the cucumber-bed in the interim.' 'Interim,' thought Pat, 'that's a mighty quare name for a garden anyhow.' 'Is Mr. Snogglethorpe at home?' asked a visitor who called shortly afterwards. 'Yes, soor, yo'll find him at work in his interim there beyant, so ye will.'

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Aug. 31st, 1879.

PRACTICAL RELIGION.—Col. 3. 16-25.

HINTS ON TEACHING.

It is an important and pleasant moment when the class settles itself around the teacher just at the commencement of studying the lesson. Whatever the preparation may have been, whether elaborate or insufficient, the time has now come for work. If the teacher is thoroughly prepared he takes his seat with a smile of assurance that a good time will be enjoyed. If he has not prepared himself for that important movement, he will feel timid and at once show to the class his want of superiority over them. When this is the case there is a disposition to lecture or preach to the pupils, and a teacher with a free command of language can dwell a long time on prominent topics, but this is not always advisable. The drawing out process in teaching. The scholars should be made to understand every word, phrase and sentence of the lesson as far as time will permit. There is no difficulty about this one. It has to do with practical religion.

A Scotchman on Manitoba.

The following epistle from ARCHY MCCALL, a Scottish resident of Manitoba, to the Lang Kail Club, of Airdrie, Scotland, was lately inserted in the *Advertiser*, published there:—

"DEAR FRIENDS,—About three weeks after we parted with you at Kirkwood we arrived in this country. But oh! dear, dear! it is a far awa' place. What with the passage in the boat, and the passage by the land, its a long road indeed—away over to the other side of the world altogether. It is not the place where the people walk with their heads down, as you do think; but the place where they stick straight out like preens frae a preen cushion. Yet, strange to say, we ken nae odds of oorsel's by what we did in Scotland. Our heads are just as they were, and the skies are above us, the same as they were before an' we dinna stick out like preens. We have taken up a section and a half of land, that is 960 acres, and we have called the place Achanmoor, which is a very good name, tae, as you will understand. The first thing we did after we got to our land was to build a house, which we did very well; and the next was to delve oor yaird, which we also did in first class style. All the seeds we brocht oot were sown in due order and are now braw'ded, and the kail and the cabbage are just wonderful to look at. We will transplant as many oot oor beds as wad be able to feed a drove o' nout as big as the cattle market of Glascow ony day. A big farmer not far from us said if we would give him twa days harrowing and twa days harvesting at the end of the season, he wad lend us his twa ploughs for a week. So we got the twa ploughs, and the stots in them, and we have turned over as much ground as will give abundance of everything we desire. We have in four acres of wheat, an acre of barley, and an acre of peas. We will plant twa acres o' tatties directly, and some turnips and Indian corn, say about an acre of each, and about an acre and a half of oats. Now did ever ye ken such good fortune or such good luck? What way should folk whine and yammer ower imaginary ills? Gang oot and meet the ills o' life boldly, and they will flee away a long time afore ye come to them. In our case this has been so, and so will it be in everybody's case who puts a "stout heart to a stey brae."

This is a fine country, as level as Glascow Green for miles and miles. Will Ferguson says if the Heiland and this country had been mixed thegither it wad hae been o' some advantage to baith plaices; and Will's maybe no far wrang, for a ben every fifty miles or so here wad be a great improvement. The air is clear and pure, and you can see for twenty or thirty miles at a stretch just by a' the world gin ye were looking ower the sea. Between poaching and fishing we are getting as much fresh fish and fowl as we can wire intae, and no a gamekeeper tae say—"What dost thou?" Jack M'Lean shot a moose deer yesterday morning which was as fat as butter, and we did bleed her, and did make the black puddin's, and the white, just like as when the mart was killed in the Heilans. We brocht wi' us from Winnipeg to our farm a bag of oatmeal, a bag of wheat meal, a bag of Indian corn meal, and a bag of pease meal; and we do have pease brose and bannocks, and scones in galore. Our oatmeal bannocks we toast at the fire on stanes, and our Indian meal we make like parritch, and mixes it up with the wheaten flour which makes grand scones. All are most excellent as a king could desire to eat. We have got a cow, too, for which we paid £6, and so have milk in plenty, and we wonder if our friends in Old Monklands be as well off as we are, for we are literally in clover, though we have to eat and drink in a shanty wi' no a spoon in the house.

Other six o' ye may come oot about the end o' summer, for we will have plenty to keep you till next year, when the whole club may come. It will not be beef and greens at Neerday then, but every day and all the day long if we have a mind. Meanwhile, your loving friend,

ARCHY MCCALL.

"Mamma," said a little girl, "as people get old does their hair grow quarrelsome?" "Why, no, my child! What ever put such a notion in your head?" "I thought it must be so, ma, because I heard that old people's hair is constantly falling out?"

The harp has been the national symbol of Ireland, from time immemorial. The Harp of Tara, owned by Brian Boroimhe, monarch of Ireland from 1001 to 1014, and still preserved in the museum of Dublin University, has been immortalized by the beautiful melody of Thomas moore.

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, AUG. 29, 1879.

"A SECOND FLASH IN THE PAN."

On Friday last the charges of our member for the House of Commons, against the petitioners, against his return, came up for trial.

It will be remembered that in the answer which he filed to the petition of these gentlemen Dr. Christie stated in effect, that they were not competent to proceed against him, inasmuch as they had themselves been guilty of corruption at the election. In other words that he deliberately and solemnly, by his plea filed in Court, alleged that Mr. WM. HILLS, Mr. JOHN CALDER, Mr. THOMAS POLLOCK, Mr. THOMAS JEFFERSON, Mr. JAMES BARLEY and Mr. JAMES DREW, had been guilty of corrupt practices at the last election for the Dominion, of so gross a character, as to debar them the right of appearing before any Court, to complain of his conduct. It may be supposed, that charges of so gross a character would not have been made against so respectable a body of gentlemen without some foundation, and that Dr. CHRISTIE would endeavor to relieve himself from the responsibility of having put forth such a heavy indictment against his fellow citizens in the County, by showing that at least he had some reason to believe that some ground existed for such charges. We awaited, therefore, with much interest, the news of the trial of these charges, which took place before Mr. Justice BELANGER, in Montreal, on Friday last, and we learn with pain and surprise, that no attempt whatever was made. When Dr. CHRISTIE was called upon to proceed with his evidence in support of the charges he had made against the petitioners, his advocate replied, that he had no evidence to adduce, and proceeded to endeavor to obtain a still further breathing space before the charges in the petitions against Dr. CHRISTIE were enquired into; by boldly asserting, that the Parliament of the Dominion had no jurisdiction to authorize the Superior Court to try the case. We are no lawyers, and do not pretend to argue the merits of such a proposition. But we know, that members have been unseated, and petitions dismissed by the Superior Court under the authority of the Federal Act, and that the Supreme Court of Canada has already pronounced several judgments, approving or disapproving as the case may be, of the judgments of the Superior Court; but in no case contending, there was any want of jurisdiction to do so, and we fail to see how the Supreme Court of the Dominion could have acted under this statute, if it were illegal and unconstitutional as pretended by Dr. CHRISTIE. It seems strange too, that Dr. CHRISTIE should only have found this out, when he himself came to be tried under the Act; and that during the four years he sat in the House, he never took any step to have this illegality (if it be one) corrected.

But in point of fact, the whole pretension is what is popularly known as "bunkum." We heard a great deal of the false statements contained in the petition, and of the readiness of Dr. CHRISTIE to meet all charges against him; but when the petitioners made the charges and demanded their trial, they were met by what ordinary people call "legal quibbles," but what Lawyers call "Preliminary Exceptions." One of these was disposed of by its dismissal a couple of months ago. If the one tried on Friday had been rejected, Dr. CHRISTIE would have been put in the unenviable position of standing up to face directly and without evasion, the numerous charges of corruption contained in the petition, and the present device was resorted to, to postpone the evil day a little longer. But we have no doubt this will turn out as much a "flash in the pan," as the first of the quibbles, by which the investigation of the case has been delayed.

JOLY GOVERNMENT A FAILURE.

Honesty of purpose is a commendable virtue. That it dwells in the heart of many a man is unquestionable, but it is generally found where there is no profession or show made of it whatever. It is generally connected with a retiring modesty which leaves the outward actions to convince the multitude with a nonchalance of opinion as to the results. The honesty of purpose which is claimed for the Government of the Hon. Mr. JOLY by his supporters is not sufficient, nor are the efforts made by himself to convince the people that he intended right sufficient. The public demand something more than this. To economise in the administration of the public affairs with which he has to do was the chief plank in his platform when in opposition and since he assumed power. In the Speech from the Throne there were certain measures laid down which were necessary to be carried out in order to bring about a better state of political economy in this Province according to this theory, and these were to do wonders in that respect; but we see them abandoned as if they had never been proposed, and with their abandonment he actually flings away the very means which he calculated were so essential to the wants of the province. This is only playing with legislation. If any one can still assert that there was honesty of intention it must be admitted even by that one, that it exhibits the most humiliating weakness ever seen in a statesman. That many of his ardent friends and warm supporters are disgusted is proved from their own statements. They admit that the financial condition of the country is unsatisfactory, that the deficit is annually increasing, and that the administration is not in proper hands, yet the Opposition being determined not to give way, there is no alternative but to give the Government a full and undivided support. That is the theory of many who vote with Mr. JOLY, and in doing so sacrifice the interests of the country for the sake of their party. If everything had been done according to the rules of honest legislation there would have been no room for so many motions of want of confidence, and no cause for the Legislative Council to throw out their measures. Personal character and good intentions are noble traits, but they do not prevent failure. But will the Syndicates, contractors, election agents and those having just accounts to be settled stand up as witnesses in favor even of an honest intention to do right? Can any unprejudiced onlooker view the way in which money has been lavished upon friends and supporters such as hundreds of thousands of dollars to Quebec, and for the Belle Rive property in Montreal, and in other instances, and say these transactions are pure? Where are all the professions about the economy to be brought about by the abolition of the Legislative Council, the School Inspectors and turnpike trusts of Montreal? Are they not all abandoned with as much ease as they were at first proposed, and every criticism, every charge, and every statement of the opposition is only met by denials and followed by reiterations of honesty of intention and good motives? Verily the JOLY Government is a failure, and meanwhile the province suffers. A dead lock is now more evident, and how soon it will turn the key is uncertain.

The Dead Lock.

Since writing the above, news reaches us that the dead lock has actually come. Resolutions are introduced by the Legislative Council which will suspend action till the Lieut.-Governor can consult with his ministers in reference to the legislation which they are springing upon the country. We anxiously wait the result.

AFTER THE VACATION.

Vacation is closing. Back from the sea-shore, the mountain, the farm, the journey, or wherever the good time has been enjoyed; and now comes the scene of earnest work again. Who of us have done what we aught, or what we might in the vacation in which we have been placed? A new opportunity now calls for a new endeavor. Good resolutions have been made in times past, only to be broken. Is there any better prospect for the year to come? Perhaps one cause of failure in the past has been want of specificness. It is easy to resolve to do better, but in what particular things? Look at the heroes in any particular service, which they have rendered to others or themselves and we notice a definiteness of purpose, a determined resolution and an indefatigable application. Teachers and scholars want to apply themselves with renewed vigor to certain specific points in which a review of the past shows where they have been irregular, indifferent, impatient or willful and apply themselves individually to do better in certain particular things in which they have failed to succeed in the past. The same rule may be given to business men and all others. Decision is half the battle gained. An acknowledgment of deficiency is in noways injurious, and to talk it over and make resolves in the presence of others is a help to succeed in the new departure; and there is no better time for this than after the vacation. Our agricultural friends also have their times of rest after the harvest is gathered in, though they may not journey abroad or come back from some trip of pleasure, yet there is a time or times of relaxation from the excessive toils of the farm and these seasons afford opportunities for rest, reflection and striking out in some improved sphere of thought or action towards their associates, their work, or their manner of life generally. But in this there requires to be definiteness of purpose. "This one thing I do," was the language of a hero of more than ordinary scope, yet it is one that all must follow to succeed in any given object.

There are many thousands who never have a vacation after the general meaning of that term, but they have their quiet hours of rest, when new resolutions can be made and improved plans decided upon, and a new course adopted which if carried out promptly might lead to inexpressible benefits and lasting good. Discouragements overtake us in any enterprise, and they may be looked for in this; and to expect to accomplish all we have undertaken without difficulty or opposition would be mistaking the nature of the world we live in and the surrounding circumstances of every individual in it. Great edifices are built upon solid foundations and rise gradually day by day, until the top stone is placed and the building completed after months or years of patient toil; so in our lives, by getting a little better day by day, and in our schemes to succeed step by step though that success may be as invisible as the growth of the plant, yet having started right and persevered, the end will be accomplished and the reward sure.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—It is said that Mr. Todd's new constitutional work will not be ready much before the next meeting of Parliament.

—It is estimated that the expenses of the British squadron now at Quebec will be at least £20,000 while it remains in port.

—It is proposed that the Royal Society of England shall henceforward return a member to the House of Commons.

A CENTENARIAN.—Mrs. Brown, the oldest resident of Prescott, died on Monday morning after completing her 109th year.

—MR. BEAUCHESNE, Conservative, has been elected by acclamation for Bonaventure in place of Hon. DR. ROBITAILLE.

—An American has been at Brantford recently, gathering up a pen of Southdown sheep to compete for the $200 prize at the St. Louis fair this fall.

—Sir CHARLES TUPPER has ordered 45,000 tons of steel rails at ninety seven shillings and six pence per ton delivered at Montreal for the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

—The gold mining industry in Nova Scotia is reviving. Sixty men are now employed at Montague, seven miles from Halifax, and very handsome profits are being made.

—THE HANDSOME RESIDENCE of Mr. A. Mutchmor, of the insolvent firm of Garland & Mutchmor, Ottawa, was sold by auction to Mayor Mackintosh for $8,100.

—The Dominion medals to be awarded at the approaching Dominion Exhibition have arrived. They are of elegant design and workmanship, and were made in Paris. They are generally similar in pattern to those awarded at the Paris Exposition.

—Mr. DEWE, Chief Inspector of the Post Office Department, has left Ottawa for Manitoba to select fitting localities for a number of new Post Offices necessitated by the growing wants of the country.

—The Messrs. HOLLAND BROS. intend bringing an action against the Quebec Government, for the timber cut on the lands cancelled from them. This will test the question of the legality of the cancellation.

—In consequence of a communication received by Ottawa Government from the Imperial, the Order-in-Council prohibiting the importation of United States cattle into Canada, and which expires on the 6th September, is to be extended.

—The London *Times* says the resignation of Mr. CHILDERS from the directorship of the Great Western Railway of Canada, seems to be taken as a proof that something is really going to be done about the amalgamation of the Great Western and the Grand Trunk Railways.

—A society for the promotion of marriage was organized at Cincinnati on the 10th of August, 1877, and the members claim that over 2,000 marriages have taken place through its instrumentality. On August the 10th the society gave a grand picnic at Inwood, where 100 marriages took place. But the number of devorces sure to result from these hasty marriages are not stated.

—Mr. ANGUS will not relinquish his managership of the Bank of Montreal so soon as he had intended, and the appointment of a successor is, therefore, indefinitely postponed. In connection with this the *Journal of Commerce* says: "Business men are open in their expressions of regret that it was deemed advisable to bring about a change in the management of the Bank of Montreal at a commercial juncture so ill fitted for any disturbing event."

THE EXHIBITION.—Speaking of the coming Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa, the Liverpool *Courier* says:—"It will probably be the finest exhibition of agricultural and other produce ever held on the American continent. Already a number of persons interested in agricultural matters have signified their intention of proceeding thither, and it is desirable that as many of the proposed deligates as can possibly leave England in time shall see this great show."

—The Right Hon. Sir MICHAEL HICKS BEACH entertained at dinner on Saturday evening, 9th inst, at his residence in Postman Square, Earl Fortescue, Earl Cadogan, Viscount Barrington, M.P., Viscount Crichton, M.P., the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir C. Tupper, Sir A. T. Galt, Sir John Rose, Sir W. Edmonstone, M. P., Mr. R. G. Herbert, Mr. Daniel Plunkett, M.P., Chief Justice Moss of Ontario, Mr. Adam Crooks, and Mr. Caulfield.

—It is designed to establish an institution in Toronto to be known as the Royal Medical and Surgical Institute. Its object is to afford every facility in the modern improvement and successful means for the treatment of all kinds of diseases, medical and surgical, at the lowest possible cost. The wealthiest classes will have but a moderate fee to pay while, on the other hand, no one will be refused treatment whose means are too limited to fee a physician. There will be departments suitable for every station, and no pains spared to fully meet the wants of the invalid.

—The Cotton manufacturing prospects of this country at the present time are very cheering indeed, and the prospects for the future are equally encouraging. In fact all our manufacturing institutions are in a most healthy and prosperous condition; and as God has blessed the labours of the husbandman with an abundant crop of all kinds, the good times so long prayed for, are now about being realized, to the great discomfiture of the croakers who would wish a continuance of the hard times if thereby they could bring the supporters of the National Policy into contempt.

—The London *Times* of August 12th says:—"Canadian railway securities are rather weaker, but for the last few days there has been what is described as good buying in Hudson Bay shares. It is prompted we believe, by the prospect of an arrangement being made for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Line, and also by the extraordinary rapidity with which population is being attracted to Manitoba and the great fertile region of the Northwest. The Hudson's Bay Company have large interests in the land of that region, which cannot fail in time to become of immense value should the press of settlers continue and should the railway be opened, as the probabilities are at present that it will be."

—Mr. Scott a well known English agricultural authority, estimates that the outcome of the grain crops are one third less than the average, inflicting a loss of £25,000,000 on the cultivator, and that about 16,000,000, or 17,000,000 quarters of wheat will be required from abroad. Mr. Scott also estimates that the deficiency in the potatoe crop will cause a loss to the cultivators of £15,000,000, and the deficiency of beans, peas and rye, a loss of £5,000,000. The International Grain Fair was opened at Vienna, Aug. 26th. The Austro-Hungarian wheat crop is 20,000,000 metric centals less than last year, but owing to accumulated stocks, only 2,000,000 centals need be imported. The importation of 1,000,000 metric centals of rye will be necessary. The oat crop allows a margin for export.

FRIGHTFUL [illegible].—During the storm which passed over this place on Thursday of last week, a house some two miles from here, on the East Durham road was struck by lightening and Mrs. John Wightman was instantaneously killed. As the storm approached Mrs. Wightman went to the window for the purpose of shutting it, and while in the act of doing so the lightning struck the house and entering the window she was instantly killed. The electric fluid evidently passed down her arm as it was extended to the window. This sad accident should warn people to be very cautious about standing near open doors or windows during thunder showers.

Charles:—"What did that spring coat cost you, Alf?" Alfred:—"Can't say, dear boy—haven't been sued for it yet."

A St. Louis man just dead, leaves $1,000 to the man who ran away with his wife ten years ago, remarking in making the bequest that it has been a rule of his life never to forget a favor.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, Aug. 28, 1879.

Flour per barrel	$[illegible]	a $[illegible]
Flour per bag	2.65	a 0.00
Oats per bushel	[illegible]	a [illegible]
Corn " "	[illegible]	a [illegible]
Peas " "	[illegible]	a [illegible]
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	0.00	a 2.25
Corn Meal " "	1.25	a 0.00
Moulie " "	1.15	a 0.00
Grue " "	1.00	a 0.00
Bran " "	0.90	a 0.00
Dressed Hogs "	6.00	a 0.[illegible]
Pork per lb	0.08	a 0.10
Beef " "	0.03	a 0.06
Mutton " "	0.07	a 0.10
Lamb " "	0.09	a 0.00
Hay per ton	5.00	a 0.00
Potatoes per bag	0.60	a 0.00
Butter per lb	0. 8	a 0.10
Cheese " "	0.10	a 0.11

MONTREAL MARKETS.

No transactions were reported in wheat on this market to-day, and prices were nominally as last quoted, at $1.01 to 1.03 for Canada spring, and $1.07 to $1.08 for red winter. In coarse grains some business has been doing in oats, 10,000 bushels of old having changed hands at 32c in store. A bid was made to-day of 30½c for a large quantity of new oats for the first half of September delivery, but the holder was not convinced that the price represented their full value, and so no bargain resulted. We quote 31c to 32c. Pease are unchanged at 80c; corn at 45c, to 46c, and barley at 60c for malting purposes. The flour market was dull, and prices were easy, owing to the continued lack of demand. Receipts are light, but still they exceed requirements. Sales reported on 'Change are as follows:—100 bbls superior extra at $5.10; 100 superfine, $4.80; 50 bakers, $5.05; 100 good spring extra, $4.80; 200 superior extra, $5.15; oatmeal, $4.90 to 5.00; cornmeal, $2.50 to 2.60.—*Gazette of Thursday.*

Canada Lambs In Demand For The States.

Lambs are still being bought up in Canada and shipped to the United States, where they meet with good buyers. On Monday last there were sold on the New York market 320 Canada lambs averaging 71 lbs at 5¼c per lb; 108 do averaging 78 lbs at $5.70 per cwt; 108 do averaging 73 lbs at 5¾c; 223 do averaging 74 lbs at 5¾ per lb; 40 choice do averaging 78 lbs at 6c per lb; 558 do averaging 64 lbs at 5½c to 5c; 194 do averaging 70 lbs at 5½c; 518 do averaging 69 lbs at 5½c to 6. These sales aggregate 2,167 lambs, at a range of 5½c to 6c per lb, or at an average of 5½c per lb.—*Ib.*

Jas. Walker & Co.

Importers of

British, German and American Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, &c.

A Full Assortment of Fret-Work, Saws, Machines, Patterns and Fancy Woods for do.

165 St. James Street, Montreal.

N.B.—Agents for artificial wood ornaments.

52y1

CHEAP LOTS.

New Hemp and Hemp Stair Carpets.
New Union and Ingrain Carpets.
New Mats and Mattings.
New patterns Linoleum and Oil Cloths.

LIGGET & HAMILTON,
13 to 19 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

51y1

FAILED.—The subscribers are happy to state that they have not failed to convince the public generally that theirs is the only place in the city where a complete stock of furniture is to be found, while all acknowledge that the prices are lower than elsewhere. Bedroom Setts, $22, in ash, comprising 7 pieces. Parlor Setts at $30, black walnut, Frames, Couches from $6, and Sofas from $12 upwards. Chairs in wood from 25c; in cane 75c. Rocking Chairs from 90c. Bedsteads from $1.50. Tables, Cupboards, Washstands, Bureaus and every article in the line at equally low prices, at the oldest furniture warehouse in the city.

O. McGARVEY & SON,
Nos. 7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

THOMAS FOLEY,

Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Fruits.

161 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

51m3.

INDEXED MAPS.

OF ONTARIO, QUEBEC and the MARITIME PROVINCES, with GAZETTEERS giving the name of every Post Office, Village, Town, and City, with populations, &c., &c. Bound in Cloth, 75 cents each. Sent Post paid on receipt of price.

J. THEO. ROBINSON,
Successor to J. Starke & Co.
51 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL.
Also at this Office.

51tf

A SUCCESSFUL ENTERPRISE.

A WALK THROUGH CARSLEY'S ASSORTED STOCK—HOME MANUFACTURES ENCOURAGED—THE VALUE OF ADVERTISING.

No one who reads the papers can have failed to notice the unique advertisements appearing daily in regard to Mr. Carsley's dry goods establishment; indeed, we might almost venture to say that the instructive and often entertaining paragraphs concerning the goods to be obtained at "393 and 395 Notre Dame street" are as much read as any other portion of the paper's contents, by lady readers especially. With them Carsley's advertisement is often the first thing sought for, and the avidity with which its contents are devoured, and notes made for next day's purchases is the truest proof of the value of advertising, [illegible] A Gazette reporter recently paid a visit to Mr Carsley's store, and was conducted through the whole establishment, a sketch of which will no doubt be of interest.

One thing with which every visitor to Carsley's is particularly impressed on entering, is the busy air of the establishment. "Cash here!" is the familiar cry which greets one's ears, as the energetic little cash boy flits to and fro with change, or the payment of a purchase, and the long counters, even at this season, when the retail dry goods trade is always dull and depressed, are crowded with customers, from the little daughter of the hard working seamstress sent to "Carsley's" for the small and cheap necessaries of her [illegible], to the richly dressed [illegible] who's [illegible] in the thoroughfare outside. And truly the establishment contains an assortment well calculated to suit so wide a range of custom. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

department, which, like other manufacturing portions of Mr. Carsley's vast establishment, provides employment for a large number of work people. Another ascent to the fourth flat, brings the visitor to the

SHIRT & COLLAR MANUFACTORY,

where, under the superintendence of Mr. Scott, are turned out daily large quantities of the well known "Carsley's shirts"—guaranteed to fit—a phrase seen on every advertising space in town, and one, moreover, the truth of which many a grateful mortal has proved thoroughly. Here the Shirt undergoes the various stages of making, from the cutting out, which is done in quantities of three dozen at a time, until after passing through the hands of the stitchers, the washing and drying rooms, is starched and glazed by expert ironers and emerges neatly folded and ready for the wearer. This department affords constant work to some [illegible] women and girls and is another instance of the wisdom of encouraging

HOME MANUFACTURE.

On the fourth flat, also is to be found the

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT,

comprising every article necessary to country merchants, many of whom prefer to buy their stocks from Mr. Carsley for cash, to selecting them from the stores of the jobbing houses in town.

Descending to the lower flats, and passing through the Tweed, Blanket, Carpet and Curtain departments, each displaying evidence of a

LIVE BUSINESS,

the visitor reaches again the first flat. In the basement below this again are stored the reserve stock of Staple Goods, such as Winceys, Canton Flannels, Cottons, &c., in large quantities.

One of the secrets of the success of this popular establishment is the perfect system observable in every detail of its management. Carsley's is no place for disorder or careless work; notwithstanding the immense amount of business, and all for cash, it must be borne in mind, the thorough manner in which everything is done by every person connected with the establishment is [illegible] matters; in short, Carsley's is one of the best managed places of business to be found anywhere, and will, without doubt, continue to maintain its well earned popularity as

THE CHEAPEST PLACE

in the city for dry goods.

Alterations are now going on in the premises next to No. 393, which will shortly be completed, and when communication between the two is opened and the extra accommodation added to the present store, it will double the size of the already vast establishment.—*Gazette.*

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL.

AT CARILLON HILL.

THIS INSTITUTION under the direction of the Sisters of Providence offers Young Ladies all the advantages of a thorough English and French education.

The uniform required is a plain black dress. Terms payable quarterly, and strictly in advance.

Board and Tuition (French and English) $8.00. Music $2.00 per month.

Use of bed and bedding, Washing form extra charges.

For further particulars apply to the

Sr. SUPERIOR.

JOHN MURPHY & Co.

IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

403 and 404 Notre Dame St., Corner of Peter Street, Montreal.

Black French Merinos, Black French Cashmeres, Black Lustres, Black Alpacas, Black Pennan Cords, Black Crystallines, Black Wool Empress Cloths, Colored French Merino, Colored French Cashmere, Colored Persian Cords, Colored Serges, Colored Beizes, Colored Tweeds, Colored Men's Goods in endless variety from 10c. upwards. Samples sent by mail. Country orders solicited.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

52y1

ARGENTEUIL

County Agricultural Society.

A PUBLIC MEETING

of the above Society will be held in the

Court House, Lachute,

AT TEN o'clock a. m., on

Thursday, Sept. 11,

For the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of investing the surplus funds of the Society now in bank in the purchase of Improved Breeding Stock, and to form a Committee for such purpose, should the meeting approve thereof.

A Full attendance is requested.

By Order.

G. J. WALKER,
Sec.-Treas.

Lachute, August 26, 1879.

LAMPS.

Cole's Lamp & Oil Depot.

418 & 420 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Just opened out a magnificent stock of New Fall Goods. American and European.

NEW STYLES,
NEW IMPROVEMENTS,
NEW BEAUTIES,
NEW GLOBES and SHADES,

and fittings of all kinds, all at Rock-bottom Prices, for our usual Terms Cash.

FRED. R. COLE,
418 and 420 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Claggett & Tait,

226 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.

Direct Importers of best makes of
SILKS, POPLINS, KID GLOVES,
REAL LACE and SILK HOSIERY,
Cartwright & Warner's Underclothing.

SPECIALTIES.

Dressmaking and First-Class Tailoring. Costumes and Gent's suits made in a few hours.

SAVAGE, LYMAN & Co's OLD STAND
226 St. James Street.

51y1.

T. COSTEN & Co.

Gun and Fishing-Tackle Makers and Importers.

Guns and Fishing Rods Repaired. Forest & Sons flies and tools. Joseph Rodgers & Sons Pocket Cutlery.

133 St. James Street,
Opposite the Post Office Montreal.

51y1.

Auction Sale.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL SELL FOR Cash by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 4th day of September, at 2 o'clock p. m., his [illegible] House, in West-End, Lachute, also [illegible] fixtures.

A. GIRHAU.

Lachute, Aug. 2, 1879.

51w2.

$5,500 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant, and such as any one can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

4sy1

Building Lots

AND

Mill Priviliges with Water Power,

at low prices and on reasonable terms by

F. C. IRELAND.

LOUIS GOBIELLE,

WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c.,
Lachute, P. Q.

Repairing Done at very Moderate Rates.

Has removed his business to his new house next to the residence of Mr. Wm. Pollock, Main Street.

Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired.

51y1.

Sewing Machines.

"The Wanzer F."

The most popular machine in the market.

Points of Superiority.

Has a Reversible Feed enabling the operator to fasten the threads at the beginning and ending of seams; also to strengthen any parts liable to extra strain, by sewing backwards and forwards over them without stopping the machine.

Simplicity.

In having no cogs and cams and complicated machinery.—Has large bobbins, and spools the bobbin without running the machine.

Its reliable tension, making a perfect lock-stitch, and no breaking of threads in sewing. Improved attachments furnished. Illustrated instruction books also furnished.

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

C. T. WALES, & Co.,

AGENTS.

St. Andrews.

45tf

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 Creptorchiddes, Horses, Colts, etc., casterated on the most scientific principles.

35–1y.

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.

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.

42y

NOW is the TIME!

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

WATCHMAN,

Devoted to the diffusion of useful knowledge.

Subscription only $1. a year.

United States Hotel.

E. MATIEU,

OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION, LACHUTE.

This New and Commodious House, well finished and furnished, is now open for the reception of Guests. It will be conducted in every respect on the principles of a First-Class Hotel.

☞ *First Class accomodation for Private Families wishing a quiet comfortable boarding place and airy rooms.*

CHARGES MODERATE.

15y1.

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 correctly weighed doses each [illegible]. Unlike other preparations, this can only be used for horses and cattle. The directions should be carefully followed out. Price 25 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 blemish it, as it causes little or no irritation, and will not blemish the part blistered. Price 25 cents per pot.

DICK'S HEALING SALVE

FOR MAN AND BEAST

Is unsurpassed for Saddle Galls, Sores or Flesh Wounds of all kinds, [illegible]. It may be had wholesale and retail at

ALFRED BENN & Co.
25y1 Lachute, P. Q.

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
216 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.

Rev. William Lochead, Fenelon Falls, Ont.,
Rev. James G. Cacher, St. Marys, Ont.,
Rev. W. J. Joliffe, Gananoque, Ont.,
Rev. James Caswell, Londesborough, 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. Russ, Lemington, Ont.
Rev. Geo Brown, Streetsville, Ont.
Rev. W. Perreite, Brighton, Ont.
Rev. Rob. Campbell, St. Charles Borromeo Montreal
Rev. J. F. Stevenson, Eman'l Ch. Montreal.
Judge Chagnon, St. Johns, Que.
Judge Lazier, Belleville, Ont.
Richard Potter, Esq. Belleville Ont.
R. A. Becket, Esq. Craig street, Montreal.
Madame Hudon, St. Hubert St., Montreal.
G. F. Maitland, Esq. Stratford, Ont.
Geo Ley, Esq. Coberg. Ont
Mrs Evans, Sultan Street, Toronto, Ont.
C. F. Rees, Esq, 148 Jarvis Street, Toronto.
T. J. McFadden, Esq. 55 Peter St., Toronto.
S. C. Kanady, Esq, 187 Carleton St., Toronto.
Mrs Cann, Englington, Ont.
Arthur Richardson, Esq, Luton P. O. Ont.
John Nattrass, Esq, Vaughan, Ont.
Dr. W. T. Erith, London, Ont.
Miss H. M. Spencer, Paris, Ont.
John Ingles, Esq, Bleury Street, Montreal.
T. H. Christmas, Esq, Etna Ins., Montreal.
N. Macphee, Esq, Dalkeith, Ont.
Wm. Manders, 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.
J. M. T. Hannam, Esq, Ottawa, Ont.
Mrs John Wilkinson, Whitby, Ont.
W. H. Mitchell, Esq, 198 St James St., Mont'l.
J. J. Hannan, Esq, 303, Notre Dame St., do.
F. Lapointe, Esq, St George St., Montreal.
O. P. Robert, Esq., Lachine.
J. A. Harte, Esq., 400 Notre Dame st., Mont'l,
E. Cox, Esq. 361 Notre Dame st., Montreal.
W. Walsh, Esq., Belleville, Ont.
J. T. Thompson, 279 St Hubert st. Montreal.
D. M. Baird, Esq., 216 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.

34lw

TAILORING.

THE UNDERSIGNED in returning thanks for the liberal patronage he has so long received from the inhabitants of St. Andrews and its vicinity; begs to say that he has moved to the Store formerly occupied by the late Mr. Thos. Turner, where he will still carry on the Tailoring Business in all its branches.

Having always on hand the latest fashions, he hopes by moderate terms and attention to the wishes of his customers, to still merit a continuance of their patronage.

JOHN J. W. WEBSTER.

49m3.

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion, 50 cents
Each subsequent insertion 12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion, 68 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion per line 5 "
Each subsequent insertion 2 "
One sqr. (21 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.

Agricultural Society meeting.
Ligget & Hamilton—cheap lots.
James Walker & Co.—Fancy Woods
John Murphy & Co.—Dry Goods.
Young Ladies' School.
Carsley,—Dry Goods.

LOCAL.

No More Credit.

From this, 8th, day of August we will give no more credit, but will sell for cash or produce only, will sell a first class article and will sell very cheap, please try our new system. We also give notice that every one owing us must now settle, as unpaid accounts will be handed to a solicitor.

ALFRED BENN & Co.

A FRESH SUPPLY of the celebrated Dick's Blood Purifier just received at Benn's. People will hardly take any other now. 49—2w.

PROFESSOR J. B. LEFAIVRE has opened his academy over the shop of Mr. Gobeille, Watchmaker, where the branches of an English, French and Latin Education, are taught. Also the Piano.—[Advt.—48.

HARDWARE.—See Jas. Walker & Co's announcement of their old and established business.

LUMBER.—Extensive piles of sawn lumber and shingles are accumulating about the Lachute Saw Mills.

NEW CHURCH.—The erection of a new Methodist Church in a central locality is again on the tapis.

THE WEATHER.—Vennor foretold this fine warm spell, and we learn also that we are to have a fine open fall.

TALL CROPS.—There is much talk of tall crops of corn &c. Who has the tallest? Who can beat ten feet high?

FISH RACK IMPROVEMENTS.—Mr. James Fish is building a substantial pier in front of his fish rack at Lachute Mills.

CARPETS &c.—See Ligget & Hamilton's advertisement. They find that their business improves by advertising it.

THE WATCHMAN AND OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE is increasing in circulation and becoming an excellent advertising medium.

THE NEW WOOLLEN FACTORY.—Messrs. Hamelin & Ayers are progressing rapidly with their large stone factory and flume.

THE WATCHMAN closes its second year with this number. It will commence its third volume next week with renewed vigilence.

DRY GOODS.—The Dry Goods house of John Murphy & Co. is one of the attractions of Montreal. See advertisement in another column.

THOSE KEYS.—The person who picked up a bunch of keys opposite the WATCHMAN Office will confer a favour by leaving them either at this office or the post-office.

A RUSH TO THE EARLY TRAIN.—On Monday mornings there is quite a rush of Montrealers to the 5.30 train, they are in plenty of time for office-opening and business.

FISTNG.—We would advise those who have differences to settle, to use some other means than the fists. It hurts the fists and sometimes the nose and eyes, but does not generally settle the difference.

EDUCATIONAL.—The announcement of the Young Ladies Seminary at Carillon Hill, will be found in another column. The place is healthy and beautiful, the terms very moderate and the system thorough.

THE LAKES of Argentuil, which number about as many as the days in the year, are attracting much attention by people from a distance, some of whom propose purchasing from the Government exclusive fishing privileges in some favourite ones, which have already given them much sport.

BEWARE OF FIRE.—When least expecting it a fire may start in or about your dwelling or other buildings. Too much care and attention cannot be exercised in the disposal of hot ashes, in the proper use of matches and in avoiding carelessness in smoking.

THOSE SIDEWALKS AGAIN.—On Saturday a young lady carrying a child, met with what came near being a serious accident by stepping on the end of a loose plank in the sidewalk between the Medical Hall and Mrs. Quinn's boarding-house. As it is she will be confined to the house for some days, and the child has had to have an examination of its bumps.

THE INSURANCE REPORT.—We have received the above report for 1878, which shows the Canadian Life Assurance Companies to be in a prosperous condition. The increase in the amount of premiums over 1877 is $56,779. The increase in the amount of insurance in force is $1,786,332. The American companies doing business in Canada show a decrease in the number of policies issued, of 1479, a decrease in premium income, of $102,189, and a decrease in the amount of policies in force of $3,451, 627.

FIRES.—Mr. Dupont of Cote St. Louis, lost his barn containing nearly all his crop, and all his out-buildings by fire. It is said that a thrashing mill was also destroyed.—Michael Ouillette, a beggar man who lives on a corner of Mr. Wm. Moncrieff's farm in Farmer's Settlement, had a fire in front of his door on Friday ev'g, when the storm came on he being frightened by the lightning, ran into the house, and watched the wind blow the fire to his stable, which with his winter's hay for his cow, was destroyed.

THE THUNDER STORM of Friday night last, was the most terrific and destructive, as well as being the most extended, passing over a wide range of country, of the year. Houses, barns, stables, sheds, fences, crops, being more or less damaged in its course. In Harrington, in this county, the storm has done great damage, the wind blowing down quite a number of barns and killing cattle. In the vicinity of Ottawa City the lightning was most vivid and destructive, several houses and barns being struck by it and burned down. We have also heard of the loss of several lives. The storm lasted for above three hours.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

(From Local Correspondents.)

Stonefield.

A young man of this place named John Cannon was badly hurt by being thrown off the back of the horse he was riding, his feet got caught in the harness on the horse's back and he was dragged some distance before he could succeed in extricating himself. He received some severe wounds in the head.

Messrs. T. & W. Owens of this place are building a magnificent steamer at Montebello. She is to be ply between Ottawa and Montreal as a tow boat.

Friday's Great Storm.

Harrington.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN

On Friday evening, 22nd August, we had the most fearful storm of thunder, rain, hail, and wind here, the like was never known to occur in Harrington since the first settler came into it. The wind blew down fences, barns, stables and the bush right before it, and some cattle were killed. The following settlers are heard from:—

Alex. McNaughton, 2 barns down.
Alex. Fraser, ... 1 do. do.
Wm. McVicker,.... 1 do. do.
Alex. Campbell,..... 1 do. do.
Charles Bain..... 1 stable do.

Yours truly,
D. B. CAMPBELL.

Carillon.

After the storm here on Friday, two men named Patterson and Fred McKenna were crossing from Point Fortune to this place in a boat loaded with wood, when the boat upset in a place called the Cellar. Patterson, though not a swimmer, held to the boat till rescued, but McKenna was drowned, being carried down in a whirlpool. He was employed by F. B. McNamee on the dam, and was their most expert diver.

Osgoode.

The barns and sheds of James Blanchfield, of this place, containing hay, grain, and implements, were burned by lightning on Friday night. The buildings were insured.

Perth.

On Friday night a violent thunderstorm raged here, during which Mr. Warren, a farmer living about four miles from Perth, on the sixth line of Bathurst, had his house struck by lightning. The house and out-buildings, which were full of grain, were completely destroyed. Loss unknown. Partly insured.

Three Rivers.

A very severe storm passed over here last Friday evening. The lightning flashed in continuous sheets all night and fell in several adjacent villages with deplorable effect, destroying a barn in St. Gregoire containing 1,200 bundles hay, also burning one at St. Angele, opposite this city, and another at Point du Lac. A large barn just erected at the first-mentioned place was blown down.

Sorel.

The storm here on Friday night was very severe. The roof of the Wadding Factory was totally blown down, and all the first story injured. Several barns and trees are reported down in the country.

THE COUNTY EXHIBITION.

The following is the official list of the number of Premiums that will be awarded in the various classes at the approaching Exhibition of the Argenteuil Agricultural Society, to be held in Lachute, on the 18th of September.

LIVE STOCK.

	Number of Premiums.
Mare and Foal, Draught	6
Mare and Foal, saddle	4
Carriage Horses (pair)	4
Studs, Three-years	3
Studs, Two-years	3
Horse Colts, One-year	3
Fillies, Two-years	6
Fillies, One-year	3
Bulls, Aged	4
Bulls Two-years	4
Bulls, One-year	4
Bull Calves, (Spring)	3
Milch Cows	8
Heifers, Two-year old	5
Heifers, One-year old	5
Heifer Calves (Spring)	3
Rams, Two-shear	6
Rams, One-shear	6
Ram Lambs	6
Ewes, Old (pair)	6
Ewes, One-shear (pair)	6
Ewe Lambs "	6
Boars under nine months	5
Sows " "	5
THOROUGHBRED AYRSHIRE CATTLE.	
Bulls, Aged	4
Bulls, Two-years	4
Bulls, One-year	4
Bull Calves (spring)	3
Milch Cows	8
Heifers, Two-years	5
Heifers, One-year	5
Heifer Calves	3
PRODUCE.	
Butter (Tinnets)	10
Cheese	6
DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.	
Etoffe, Home made	5
Dressed Cloth, Home-made	5
Flannel, plain	5
Flannel, Fancy	5
Blankets	4
Quilts and Coverings	3
Shawls, (Woollen)	3
Fancy Work	3
Collection of Knitted Work	4
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Collection of Agricultural Implements	2
Carrig e Harness	2
Heavy Harness	2
Carriages	2
Waggons and Carts	2
Best collection of Boots and Shoes	4
Fruit	4
Best collection of Home made Bread and Buns from Wheat grown and milled in the county	5

—SPECIAL PRIZE.

The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott offers a Special Prize of $10 for the best finnet of Butter.

Comparative Statement.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR,—I saw in your issue of the 8th inst., a remark made by a Riviere Rouge farmer, stating the quantity of wheat he sowed and how much he got in the country. Now, sir, I enclose you a statement of what we got here in our county. It is averaging from 45 to 50 bushel per acre. Some farmers weighed their wheat before sowing, and again after threshing and cleaning it fit for market and it realized 60 pounds for every pound they sowed. Can the Riviere Rouge farmer, or the good old county of Argenteuil beat that?

JUDAH CENTER.

Martintown, Glengarry, Aug. 25.

(Descriptive Lists of Each Article.)

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

(From Our Own Correspondents.)

TORONTO.

Oxford & Co. have now 6,000 eggs in progress of incubation under their glass hen in the Exhibition buildings. They say that they will not exhibit at Ottawa.

The ball committee for the reception of the Governor General has appropriated $4,500 for decorations.

The troops that are to take part in the review here on the 9th prox. will be under the command of Sir Selby Smythe. They will be formed in line on Garrison Common and will be marched past in companies and fours. A grand stand will be erected for the accomodation of spectators near the saluting point. It is expected that Sir Selby will arrive with Vice-Regal party on the 5th prox., and that their Excellencies will appear mounted at the review.

OTTAWA.

The Toronto City Corporation contemplates engaging Mr. T. C. Keefer, of this city, as consulting engineer for their water works system.

In a letter to Mr. Woodburn, Mr. Stevenson, Secretary of the Arts Association of Quebec, says that there is every prospect of Quebec being largely represented at the Dominion Exhibition.

The new Union Railroad Depot for the C. C. R. R. and the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. will be erected at the foot of Queen St. and the freight sheds near the present site of the C. C. R. R. passenger depot. It is expected that the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. trains will come in on the north side, and those of the C. C. R. R. on the south.

Another Manitoba party left here, and will be accompanied by Mr. A. H. Taylor as far as Port Huron.

Mr. Chas. Taylor, of Gloucester, has onions raised from seed this season measuring some 10 or 11 inches in circumference. He intends to compete at the approaching Exhibition, to test the capacity of onion growers in other parts of the Dominion.

Sir John Macdonald sails for home on the 11th September.

It is intended to have the Princess Louise distribute the Dominion Exhibition medals among the successful competitors.

The Guards Rifle Team and other Ottawa shots have gone to Toronto in order to take part in the Ontario Rifle matches.

The exports from Hamilton to the United States increased from $29,746 last year to $43,427 this year. The exports from Montreal increased from $2,497,739 last year to $2,576,753 this year.

The death is announced of Mrs. Thomas McKay, widow of the late Hon. Thomas McKay, the contractor for the Rideau canal locks, at the advanced age of 85 years.

The Hon. James Skead has been canvassing the Chaudiere lumbermen in order to induce them to make displays at the Exhibition. All have consented, and in addition to the competition for the prizes it is proposed to erect a pyramid of different sizes and grades of woods.

Thomas Burch was brought to the city on Saturday, pretty badly injured by trying to stop a train at Renfrew. He was drunk and conceived the idea of catching the train whilst in motion and throwing it off the track. The cow catcher was too much for him and threw him off the track injuring him seriously.

Extensive improvements are now being made at the Rideau Rifle Range in view of the approaching Dominion Wimbaldon. It is expected that over 300 crack shots from all parts of the Dominion and the United States will take part in the competition. Fourteen targates will be used in the ordinary distances this year, instead of eigth as formerly. The Brunel, Bacon and other kind of targates are to be used on the occasion, with a view to testing their respective capacities.

Alderman Coleman has just completed the purchase of eight more horses for the Indian Department, and to-morrow morning the animals, with agricultural outfits, will be shipped for Winnipeg. The animals have been quartered at the exhibition grounds, and are all very fine ones, heavy and well built. Mr. Begg, jr., will start with the outfits from here and will be joined by Mr. Bruce at Kingston. The Instructors appointed are residents of the North-West already, and will take the control of the outfits at Winnipeg.

MONTREAL.

The Dominion Telegraph Company have secured the exclusive agency of the Bell telephone for Canada.

The Shamrock lacross team beat the White Eagles in a game for the Championship, play. at Montreal on Saturday.

Rev. Father Chiniquy has remitted from Adelaide, South Australia, to the treasurer of the Orange Defence Fund the sum of £5 sterling.

Consolidated Bank bills are being bought by brokers at 95 cents; Exchange Bank at 96 cents; Ville Marie at 90 cents; and Mechanics at 50.

It is stated that it will take more than double the liabilities to pay the depositors and bill holders of the Mechanics Bank.

—Louis G. St. Jean, trader, has made a demand for a writ against the Mechanics' Bank, the amount claimed being $850. The intention is to put the Bank into insolvency as soon as possible.

A mass meeting of the July shareholders of the Consolidated Bank upon whom calls for arrears of stock have been made is announced. It appears that a number of them have been placed in circumstances by the failure of the bank and will protest their liabilities.

FOREIGN.

The Pope has expressed his disapproval of the violent conduct of the Belgian clergy.

Lieut. Carey has been released from arrest and his sword returned to him.

Further customs demonstrations have occurred at Bargate, Ireland. The rioters wreck of the workers of the Protestant church and of the houses of prominent Protestants.

Lord Cholmsford and Colo. Wood and Butler have arrived at Plymouth, and were cordially cheered.

The Queen's son-in-law has purchased a magnificent estate in Hesse, growing from South African gold.

The Lisbon Post has a half column of [illegible] over, but the rest of two leaves is thrown in.

Sir Bartle Frere, Chief Justice of Cape Colony, is reported to be at the point of death. He is very old.

It is now reported that Lord Lytton will shortly retire from the Vice-Royalty of India and be succeeded by Lord Dufferin.

Hon. Hugh Cuthbert has resigned his position on the directorate of the Great Western Railway.

Cetewayo has a command of a large armed force, and will not [illegible] a conference.

Lord Beresford has [illegible] Queen Victoria and Empress Eugenie. He was officer who rescued a crowd of Zulus and a corporal and a party of a wounded Sergeant on his back.

The most sensational event in the fashionable society in London is the report of the arrangement of a marriage between the Duke of Argyle and the Hon. Mrs. Anson, the widow of Col. Anson, member of Parliament, daughter of Bishop Claughton, and neice of Lord Dudley, one of the richest peers in Great Britain. The marriage will give Lord L. one a new mother-in-law, and through the Princess Louise, distantly form new family connections for the Queen herself. The news is talked of everywhere.

"VEGETINE,"

I will try VEGETINE

HE DID

AND WAS CURED.

DELAWARE, O., Feb. 16, 1877

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I wish to give you this testimony that you may know, and let others know, what Vegetine has done for me. About two years ago a small sore came on my lip; it soon became a large sore, so much so that I consulted the doctor, but I got no relief growing worse from day to day. I suffered terribly; I could not rest day or night; I was so reduced my friends thought I would never recover. I consulted a doctor at Columbus. I followed his advice it did no good. I can truly say I was discouraged. At this time I was looking over my newspaper I saw your advertisement of Vegetine, the "Great Blood Purifier" for cleansing the blood from all impurities, curing Humors, Sores, &c. I said to my family, I will try some of the Vegetine. Before I had used the first bottle I began to feel better. I made up my mind I had got the right medicine at last. I could now sleep well at nights. I continued taking Vegetine. I took thirteen bottles. My health is good. The sore is gone, and I am able to attend to business. I paid about four hundred dollars for the Heine and doctors before I bought the Vegetine. I have recommended Vegetine to others with good success. I always keep a bottle of it in the house now. It is a most excellent medicine.

Very respectfully yours,
P. ANTHONI.

Mr. Anthoni is one of the pioneers of Delaware, O. He settled here in 1818. He is a leading Democrat. He is in the firm of Anthoni & Sons. Mr. Anthoni is extensively known especially among the Germans. He is well known in Cincinnati. He is respected by all.

IMPURE BLOOD.—In nearly one million of the blood are many diseases; such as saltrheum, ringworm, boils, carbuncles, sores, ulcers and pimples. In this condition of the blood try VEGETINE, and cure these affections. As a blood purifier it has no equal. Its effects are wonderful.

VEGETINE

Cured Her.

DORCHESTER, MASS., June 11.

DR. STEVENS:—

Dear Sir,—I feel it my duty to say one word in regard to the great benefit I have received from the use of one of the greatest wonders of the World; it is your Vegetine. I have been one of the greatest sufferers for the last eight years that ever could be living. I do sincerely thank my God and your Vegetine for the relief I have got. The *Rheumatism* has pained me to such an extent, that my feet broke out in sores. For the last three years I have not been able to walk; now I can walk and sleep, and do my work as well as ever I did, and I must say I owe it all to your blood purifier, Vegetine.

MARGERY WELLS.

VEGETINE.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

VEGETINE

is bette. than any

MEDICINE.

HENDERSON, KY., Dec 1877.

I have used H. R. Stevens' Vegetine, and like it better than any medicine I have used for purifying the blood. One bottle of Vegetine accomplished more good than all other medicines I have taken.

THOS. LYNE.
Henderson, Ky.

VEGETINE is composed of Roots, Barks and herbs, it is very pleasant to take; every child likes it.

VEGETINE.

Recommended by

M. D.'s

H. R. STEVENS, ESQ:

Dear Sir,—I have sold Vegetine for a long time, and find it gives most excellent satisfaction.

A. B. DE FIEAT, M. D.
Hazleton, Ind.

VEGETINE

PREPARED BY

H. R. Stevens, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

46—1m

HAND-MADE BUTTER TUBS,

AT THE

LACHUTE WOODEN-WARE FACTORY.

Upper Ottawa Improvement.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Chaudiere Drawbridge," will be received up their office, until the First day of next SEPTEMBER, for the construction of the following work, between Bryson and Calumet, viz:—Pier Pier and Drawbridge at the Chaudiere, and the necessary alterations of the present Bridge and Piers as may be found necessary.

A plan and specification of the work can be seen at this office, and at the resident Engineer's office at Aylmer, on and after the 25th instant, where Forms of Tender can also be obtained at these places.

Ninety per cent. only of the Progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

Each Tender must be attended the names of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the due performance of the work embraced in the contract.

The Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,

F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 12th May, 1879. } 19w2.

WOOL.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the farmers of [illegible] that he has opened a General Store at Calumet Island, where he will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of

250 Pieces of Woollen Goods,

All our own make.

and is also from [illegible] wool at their factory at the above place.

Those wishing a good reliable article at moderate prices will do well to call on Mr. [illegible], who is now in the new factory at Calumet on the west bank of North River, a few minutes drive from Lachute. All favors will be thankfully received, their wants supplied with [illegible] and

No trouble to show goods and quote prices.

Will also buy wool or exchange for goods at the highest market price.

HAMELIN & AYERS.

Bargains

TO BE HAD AT

F. X. BERTRAND.

—o—o—

SELLING OFF

Having To-let at Cost Price, for Cash only. Ten per cent off on

BOOTS & SHOES,

Men's [illegible], $1.50, $1.75 $2 & $2.50.
[illegible], per pair, $1.00 to $1.25.
Ladie's Prunella [illegible] 75, 85, $1, 95, & $1.25.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!!

Cut and cut cotton, Prints, Moreolins, Calicoes, Whitneys, Linens for dresses, Grass Linen for wrappers, Home-made Linens for Towels and Straw Ticks, Ticking for feathers, White Sheeting, Flannels, Black and Drab Lustre (long of all kinds.

Patent Medicines

A Large Variety and Low in Price.

CANNED FRUITS,

CANNED FISH,

Meat Sauces of excellent quality.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

A Good Assorted Family Grocery where you will always find the best of Teas, Sugars, Molasses, and Syrups, Prepared flour, Buckwh at flour and Oatmeal kept regularly. 50 pound Bags of fine butter salt on hand.

Oils! Oils!! Oils!!!

Coal Oil 20c. per gal. or 5 gals. for 90 cents.

Paints and Paint Oil, Glass all sizes kept for windows and doors, also cut to size.

☞ Please don't forget to call at the West-End

Cheap Cash Store.

F. X. BERTRAND.

WEST END LACHUTE.

47tf.

The Ritchie House,

Cronville, 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 Cronville, 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.

Cronville, May 13, 1879. 38tf.

GREAT BARGAINS

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. 38tf

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. 49tf.

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. A paper devoted to the dissemination of useful information on all subjects of interest to the public at large.—Strict attention being paid at the same time to its Moral tone, and of its being made a welcome visitor to every family circle.

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,

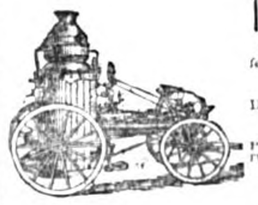
SMITH'S FALLS, Ont.

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

Theodore Davis, Agent,

St. Andrews, Que.

39 44



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,

21tf.

Lachute, Jan. 14, 1879.

M. & C. N. Co.

Steamer 'Manitoba'

Leaves Carillon every Monday and Thursday at 5 p. 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.

37 f.

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 p. m.

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

Freight lower than any other line.

R. W. SHEPHERD.
President.

35—tf.

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. 38tf

ALEX. McKENZIE,

Merchant Tailor,

AND DEALER IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

39tf.

Land For Sale.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF PONSONBY, Lots No. 17 and 18 in the 2th 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.

44tf. Township of Gore.

GRAHAM'S

Pain Eradicator!

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

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

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

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

is the best means. It is a Vegetable Magnet in 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.

Bread! Bread!!

FIRST QUALITY OF WHITE, BROWN and GRAHAM Bread, Twists, Scone, 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, Gingerale, Lemonade, &c., &c. delivered to Families in Lachute, at 65 cents per doz., or $1.25 per case of 3 dozen. Bottles charged until returned.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker & Confectioner,
16-42yl. Lachute.

$66 A WEEK

in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else till you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 6y1.

Burial Notice

PARTIES WANTING GRAVES DUG, by leaving their orders at Mr. Charles Gibb's Coffin Store, East-End, Lachute, will be promptly attended to. 39tf.

LADIES COLUMN.

Helping Papa and Mamma.

Planting the corn and potatoes,
Helping to scatter the seeds,
Feeding the hens and the chickens,
Freeing the garden from weeds,
Driving the cows to the pasture,
Feeding the horse in the stall,
We little children are busy,
Sure there is work for us all,
Helping papa.

Spreading the hay in the sunshine,
Raking it up when 'tis dry,
Picking the apples and peaches
Down in the orchard hard by,
Picking the grapes in the vineyard,
Gathering nuts in the fall,
We little children are busy,
Yes, there is work for us all,
Helping papa.

Sweeping and washing the dishes,
Bringing the wood from the shed,
Ironing, sewing and knitting,
Helping to make up the bed,
Taking good care of the baby
Watching her lest she should fall.
We little children are busy,
Oh, there is work for us all,
Helping mamma.

Work makes us cheerful and happy,
Makes us both active and strong;
Play we enjoy all the better,
When we have labored so long.
Gladly we help our kind parents,
Quickly we come at their call;
Children should love to be busy,
There is much work for us all,
Helping papa and mamma.

SYSTEM.

A good housewife has one plan which accounts for her success in a great measure—system.

It saves time and money, and is just as easy as to be careless.

Settle upon an order of ceremony for each day, and then observe it.

Utilize the odd moments.

While the fire is getting under way in the morning, the kitchen can be made tidy; and after the breakfast is over clear the table of food, carry out the dishes to wash, brush the cloth and come out and close the dining-room door.

Now, with the carpet sweeper and duster visit the sitting-room, and a few moments work will do all there is to be done in it, provided the children have been taught, and you have taught yourself, to put away playthings and work the night before.

Next in order comes the sleeping rooms, which have been ventilated by open windows in the meantime.

When they are put in order and the night-lamps are trimmed, we have got back to our starting-point, the kitchen, and the dishes remain to be washed; after which, except on baking day, the length of time we have in which to sew, or read, or practise, before it is time to get dinner, depends upon how early we had breakfast.

Thus anything approaching drudgery is avoided, and we have plenty of time for recreation.

Girls' Attitude to Young Men.—There is a thing of which I want to speak, that is the behaviour of girls toward young men who are not lovers, but simply friends. Let me tell you plainly, that our sex were not meant to be wooers. The custom prevalent among a certain class of young ladies of asking, directly, or indirectly, the attention of young gentlemen, is not an admirable custom. "My son," said a lady to me not long since, "is much prejudiced against a young girl whom I admire, because she is constantly sending him notes, inviting him to be her escort here and there, and planning to have him with her." A modest and dignified reserve, which is neither prudery nor affectation, should distinguish your manner to gentlemen. Too great familiarity and too evident pleasure in the society of young men are errors into which no delicate and pure-minded girl should fall.

Marrying for Money.—A late author very truthfully says, "Gold cannot buy happiness, and the parents who compel their daughters to marry for station or money, commit a grievous sin against humanity and God. And a woman who marries a child for his wealth will find that she has made a terrible bargain—that all glitterings of heartless grandeur are phosphorescent glitterings of heart-wretchedness; that her life will be one gilded misery, and her old age will be like a crag on the black side of a desert mountain, where cold moon-beams sometimes glitter, but no birds sing, where wild storms howl and hoarse thunders roar and through the sweeping storms shall be heard the stern voice of God, saying: 'Your riches are corrupted, your garments are motheaten, your gold and silver are cankered, and the rust of them shall be a witness against you and eat your flesh as if it were fire.'"

Eugenie's Souvenirs of Her Son.—She received the Queen of England the other day in the famous blue boudoir, where she has collected all the souvenirs which must hereafter have only a tragical interest for her. There under a glass case she keeps the casts of the right hand of the emperor and the young prince, and these two hands are represented as holding the telegraph despatch announcing the adoption of the law ordering the reconstruction of the column in the Place Vendome. There also on a dainty shelf is a little white satin rosette that the Prince Imperial wore on the day of his first communion. By a singular stroke of luck, this tiny piece of ribbon was found intact in the midst of the ruins of the Tuilleries, preserved in some miraculous manner from even a single stain. And there too on a pedestal and carefully shielded from harm, is a marble bust of the Prince, which was likewise uninjured by the fire. The grief of the ex-empress is overwhelming, she wanders from room to room weeping the whole day long. As the bedchamber and study of the emperor have been kept exactly as they were on the day of his death, so are the rooms of the young Prince left precisely as he quitted them, never to return, and the beds of both the emperor and the prince are constantly covered with fresh violets. In the chamber of the emperor stands a large wardrobe which contains every object which Napoleon III. took from the Tuilleries when he went to the war, that on the 4th of September, 1870, he could call his own, namely, his uniforms. What a comment on the insecurity of human greatness.

Care of a Garden.—There is nothing better for wives and daughters physically, than the care of a garden; a flower pot, if nothing more. What is pleasanter than to spend a portion of every day working among the plants, watching their growth, and observing the opening of their flowers from week to week, as the season advances? Then how much it adds to the enjoyment to know that your own hands have planted them and have pruned and trained them—this is a pleasure that requires neither riches nor profound knowledge. The advantages which woman personally derives from stirring the soil and sniffing the morning air are freshness and beauty of cheek and brightness of eye, cheerfulness of temper, vigor of mind, and purity of heart.

One of the most beautiful compliments to women, was that paid to Lady Elizabeth Hastings by Sir Richard Steele. He said of her, "Though her mein carries much more invitation than command, to behold her is an immediate check to loose behaviour, and to love her is a liberal education."

"One kind of ship I always steer clear of," said an old bachelor sea captain, "and that's courtship; 'cause on that ship there's always two mates and no cap'n."

The Salem *Sunbeam* describes misery as walking through a dry goods store where there are about fifty young lady clerks who have nothing to do but look at you.

Mrs. Western was a most uncommon religious convert. After announcing her change of heart in a Baptist meeting, at Worth, Ga., she began to exhort with great volubility, and has kept it up ever since, hardly stopping to eat and sleep. The superstitious neighbors regard her as an inspired speaker. She will pay no regard to anybody, but talks on from morning until night. Thousands of persons have been to see and hear her.

The English Society for Promoting the Employment of Women has an income of £320 a year, and finds employment for 235 women annually.

One of the features of Binghamton Ladies' College is the provision of a home and gratuitous education for daughters of dead or disabled ministers.

Mrs. Thompson preached to the members of the "Christian Church," at Brayton, Ont., Sunday. What was that St Paul said about female preachers?

Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn, in an address to the Andover Academy girls, said:—"Woman will make her own sphere, and the woman nature will take the house where the builder left it, and will shape and mould it, filling it with the atmosphere of her own tender soul. In every department of literature woman has entrance. In all professions she is gaining a footing. In medicine, in theology, in law, she has already attained eminence. The grandest periods in the histories of Spain and England have been under woman's rule. It was the foot of a woman which first stepped on Plymouth Rock from the Mayflower. Whatever woman wants she will have, her responsibility bringing larger culture, and larger culture greater usefulness. All future civilization will be open to woman's influence. For this reason institutions of learning are multiplied, and will offer yet greater advantages in the time to come."

Lemons a Cure for Consumption.—A correspondent of an English medical journal furnishes the following receipe as a cure for consumption: Put a dozen whole lemons in cold water and boil until soft (not too soft), roll and squeeze until the juice is all extracted; sweeten the juice enough to be palatable, then drink. Use as many as a dozen a day. Should they cause pain or looseness of the bowels, lessen the quantity and use five or six a day until better, then begin and use a dozen a day again. By the time you have used five or six dozen you will begin to gain strength and to have an appetite. Of course as you get better you need no use so many. Follow these directions and we know you will never regret it if there is any help for you. Only keep it up faithfully. We know of two cases where both of the patients were given up by the physicians, and were in the last stages of consumption, yet both were cured by using lemons according to the direction we have stated. One lady in particular was bedridden and very low; had tried everything that money could procure, but all in vain, when to please a friend, she was finally persuaded to use the lemons. She began to use them in February, and in April she weighed 140 pounds. She is a well woman to-day, and likely to live as long as any of us.

TEMPERANCE COLUMN.

[At request of a Committee from Olivet Division Sons of Temperance, for hate, 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.]

FATHER MATHEW.

The following is an extract from a speech delivered at the St. Bridget's T. A. & B. Society in Montreal as contained in the *Evening Post*, and will be found interesting to all who are engaged in the temperance work. The speech was delivered by a talented young orator named O'Hara.

"Ladies and gentlemen—I know you wish me to speak to you to-day on an Irish subject (laughter and applause), and, therefore, I shall endeavor to please you by paying a tribute to the greatest subject Ireland ever produced—the Rev Theobold Mathew, the great Irish apostle of temperance (great cheering). I have called the great Father Mathew a subject—I apologize to you, (laughter) he was conqueror—conqueror of a great vice, and liberator of men and women, who were slaves to it. He was a king! (cheers) and a protector over millions of people, who wore his medal on their breast, and held his principles at their heart, and acted them in their lives (Applause). No theme seems to me more fitting on this occasion, and I wish to improve the occasion by suggesting to the St. Bridget's Temperance society that as other associations of this city have taken the initiative in the celebration of the centenary of the Irish liberator O'Connell and the Irish poet Moore, the St. Bridget's society should assume the privilege of celebrating the anniversary and hereafter the centenary of the great Irish apostle of temperance so that his memory may be honored, and his great and noble work may not be forgotten. (Loud applause.) Gallant Tipperary had the honor of being the birthplace of Father Mathew. He was born on the 10th Oct., 1790, at Thomastown, the family seat of George Mathew, the first Earl of Llandaff, from a branch of which family he was descended. His father dying when he was quite young, he was, through the kindness of the earl's family, sent to a Catholic college at Kilkenny, whence he afterwards went to Maynooth, in 1807, at the age of 17. He did not, it seems, remain long at Maynooth. The affability and geniality of his disposition led him into some slight breach of the strict seminary discipline, and, chagrined thereat he withdrew from Maynooth in 1808 and entered the Franciscan friory at Kilkenny. Father Mathew came into the world at a critical and troublesome period of Irish history. Grattan, Curran and Fitzgerald were using their magnificent powers—the earnestness of honesty, the enthusiasm of patriotism, the vigor of genius—to bring about the happiness and prosperity of their country; they were proposing measures of justice and freedom, while the crown fancied its interests lay in carrying measures of misery and tyranny. Grattan's Irish volunteers had been disbanded at the time of Father Mathew's birth; but that babe that came into the world that day at Tipperary was destined to become, in turn, a gallant volunteer in the war of benevolence, and to raise an army that would conquer the greatest enemy of his country and of the whole human race (Prolonged Applause) If I were called upon to point out by one word the predominating feature in Father Mathew's character, I should call it "benevolence." That faculty, elevated into a virtue, prompted him to enter upon his laborious mission of charity, and to become in a moral sense, what O'Connell was in a political sense, the great "liberator" of his country. Father Mathew was the precursor of O'Connell and his "precursors," for he prepared the people for political emancipation in April, 1839, by signing, in April, 1838, the act that began their emancipation from the slavery of intemperance. (Applause.) The temperance movement, which America has the honor of having initiated in 1808, obtained a decided impetus at Boston in 1826, and, extending to Ireland in 1829, had made some progress in Great Britain, when Father Mathew listened to the promptings of his own heart and the urgings of his friend "honest William Martin," of the Society of Friends, Cork, to begin his revolution in Ireland. He appointed the first meeting in his school house, Cork, Tuesday evening the 10th April, 1838, at 7 o'clock, at which he took the chair. The attendance was not numerous, but there were enough to begin the glorious work and Father Mathew ended his first appeal in the cause with the resolution: "Here goes in the name of God!" and he signed his name No. 1 on the roll of temperance heroes. (Great cheering.) Three months from that day on which the temperance apostle said: "Here goes, in the name of God!" there were 25,000 names on his book (applause); and a year after, when Catholic emancipation came, there were 200,000 free men on the roll of Father Mathew's society (cheers). The people flocked to him from near and far. The came from all parts of Ireland in pilgrimages to the shrine of temperance at Cork. They came in multitudes from Clare and Kerry, from Waterford and Limerick, from old rugged-bound Galway, and, of course, from Tipperary (laughter)—from the banks of the Shannon and the wilds of Connamara, they came; and from that "terrible" place called Connaught (laughter); but he had to go to the "far downs," in Ulster, in the "Black North," (laughter)—and right heartily they received him (cheers). Father Mathew successively made Limerick, Waterford Maynooth and the North of Ireland the scene of his temperance meetings. That great popular educator—the press—gave him its notice, and reported his words and his work, and extended his fame. Within two years from the date of that first meeting in the Cork school house, the apostle had enrolled two millions under the banner of total abstinence (cheers.) What magnificent work! What glorious success? What a marvelous reformation! And the best of it was that the pledge he administered was very seldom broken. The success Father Mathew achieved was certainly marvellous, bordering on the miraculous. It was not confined to any particular class. The association was general; it embraced a large proportion of the adult population of Ireland without distinction of creed, rank or sex. The effects were soon apparent in the falling off in the criminal statistics and in the falling off in the revenue from spirits; the former decreased fifty per cent., and the latter more than sixty per cent. (cheers.) O'Connell at this period—1842—was in the splendor of his power and popularity, and was reaching the height of his vigor and activity in peaceful agitation for justice to Ireland, or the repeal of the union. (Cheers.) Ladies and gentlemen, that was a grand moral agitation—an agitation unparalleled in force and unparalleled in peacefulness. (Renewed applause.) The great political leader knew and appreciated the passive assistance he was receiving from the noble leader of Temperance, who, however, kept his revolution sacred from all political movements.

O'Connell, then Lord Mayor of Dublin, to signify his appreciation of the temperance apostle and his work, joined the Cork Procession on Easter morning 1842, a magnificent demonstration of 10,000 people. [Cheers.] The event was a memorable one, and the scene a beautiful and enthusiastic one when these two illustrious benefactors of their people met, and marched arm and arm in procession "on that glorious day for Ireland." [Cheers.] Ladies and gentlemen, it has been truly said that Father Mathew prepared the way in '38 for O'Connell in '43. At his monster repeal meetings, amid all the noble enthusiasm and exitement of those magnificent demonstrations, O'Connell had a sober and sensible audience, thanks to Father Mathew. Amid the stormy tumult, which the eloquence of the great tribune excited, and the cheers that rent the air from 200,000 lusty throats at Mallow, O'Connell feared no disturbance; Father Mathew's disciples were there with wands of authority in their hands, and as O'Connell's "police," they preserved order [cheers.]

At Mullaghmast, within the walls of Dundalk, and on Tara's hill side when multitudes met, numbering from a quarter of a million to four hundred thousand men filled with a pent-up passion of patriotism, and quivering with the high strung excitement of reined up energy, which threatened to burst into terrible action if the word were but given, O'Connell knew he would not give that word, and he had no fear that these great triumphs would be marred by any hostile or disorderly act, for Father Mathew's medalists were there and the warning: "He who breaks the law gives a chance to the enemy," was respected and obeyed. So it was in Roscommon, Clifton and Loughrea. And, above all on that road to Clontarf, when a handful of castle soldiery and police were drawn up to prevent the assemblage of nearly half a million of brave and peaceful men, what was the power that helped these men to refrain from violence and bloodshed and enabled them to return to their homes in obedience to the man who had promised to achieve his victory "by legal, peaceable and constitutional means."—what was it, but the power of temperance? [Great Applause] Oh! that was a grand spectacle—a noble victory of moral force, and the people who accomplished it deserve freedom. They were greater than the rulers who oppressed them! [cheers.] No wonder the immortal patriot in his speech at the testimonial given Father Mathew in the Theatre Royal, Dublin, on the 26th January, 1843, bore testimony to the apostle's work, and paid him this eloquent tribute. He said: "There is no painting the rainbow, the ray that comes from the sun, or the angelic plumes that flutter around the Deity, and there is no angel more pure or worthy than the angel of public morality dignified in the person of Father Mathew." [Applause.] In August 1842, Father Mathew visited Glasgow. Thirty-seven years ago to-day he was received into that great commercial city of Scotland by a monster procession, and at the close of it he enlisted more than 10,000 teetotalers. At the invitation of Lord Stanhope he went to England early in the year 1853, and received hospitality and respect from the Protestant bishop of Norwich, Dr. Stanley. There he was not idle either, but added thousands of names to the roll of honor. He visited the great trade centres, such as Liverpool, Manchester and London. The sad part of this great man's history is that his latter years were embittered by pecuniary difficulties which were the results of his engagements in the cause and his generosities and charities generally. It was thought he ought to have made money by the sale of his medals, but the medals indeed, were mostly given away to the poor, who got his last crown and shilling as well, his pounds going to aid the numerous branches of the association, for bands and other auxiliaries of organization. The Crown did a just and gracious act in conferring a pension on him in 1847, but that went to keep up a life policy of insurance to pay any debts remaining after his death, and perhaps, some of it went, as well as collections made for him, to help the poor famine-stricken people in that fearful year of '47 [cheers.] The apostle visited America in 1849, where his work had attracted much attention. Father Mathew left nearly three quarters of a million happy wearers of his medal on this continent. His health had begun to fail him about this time, and the fatigue of his travels and labors brought on a second attack of paralysis on his way from New Orleans north. He took leave of America in 1851, returning to Ireland. He was attacked with appoplexy shortly after his arrival home, from which he however, rallied. The remainder of his life was spent in feebleness of body and fervency of soul. He passed away from his labor and of love on the 8th December, 1856, and was buried in the cemetry he himself had founded on the model of "Perr La Chaise." He died, but his influence and principles live, and they are represented here to-day by the St. Bridget's Temperance and Benefit society of Montreal. [Great applause].

Ladies and gentlemen, Father Mathew did many other noble deeds and works of charity, besides preaching temperance and administering the pledge; as you are trying to do, for instance, he no doubt helped to build churches.

Temperance men do not claim that temperance is everything; that it is religion, or represents all the good we require. No; but they do claim that a man is better in everything else by being temperate—that he is better as a man, better in labor, in recreation, in joy, in sorrow; better when at home in the bosom of his family and abroad in the struggles with the world; in greatness greater; in littleness, not so little; in meanness not so contemptible; in poverty not so poor; in misery, not so miserable. Even were he persecuted or starved to death as many a poor man in Ireland was in that terrible year of famine and desolation, why he can die like a man, with a prayer on his lips, and a hope in his heart. [Applause.] Men of the St. Bridget's Society, mark my words, if this virtue of temperance be adhered to it will be the safeguard of the Irish people in their new Canadian homes. They are destined to be an element of strength, of endurance, of intellect, of progress in the formation of this great nothern nation. [cheers.] Sobriety will help them to self-respect, to industry, to frugality; it will teach them to avoid extravagance; the great vice and ruin of the age [Applause]; it will lead them to self-reliance, to the esteem of their fellow-citizens, to success. It will make them "temperate in oll things," and aid them in the achievement of great and good and lasting things in this new north land."

Look at Your Tongue.—A man can never be either well or happy if his stomach is out of order; and dyspepsia like hysteria, imitates the sympathy of innumerable disorders. But how, the reader may ask, can I tell whether the illness from which I think I am suffering be real or imaginary? At any rate I should answer, attend to your stomach first, and, pray take a glance at your tongue. If ever I were so far left to myself as to mediate some rash act, I should, before going into the matter, have a look at my tongue; if it were not perfectly clean and moist, I should not consider myself perfectly healthy, not perfectly sane, and would postpone my proceedings, in the hope that my worldly prospects would get brighter. What does a medical man discover from looking at the tongue? Many things. The tongue sympathises with every trifling ailment of body or mind and more especially with the state of the stomach. That thin, whitish layer all over the surface most likely indicates indigestion. A patchy tongue shows that the stomach is very much out of order indeed. A yellow tongue points to billiousness. A creamy, shivering, thick, indented tongue tells of previous excesses; and I do not like my friends to wear such tongues, for I sincerely believe that real comfort cannot be secured in this world by any one who does not keep his feet warm, his head cool, his tongue clean.

When Longfellow visited Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle, the servants crowded on the satirways and in the lobbies to get a view of him. On the Queen asking them, next day, why this compliment was paid to the poet, she was told that they used to listen to Prince Albert reading "Evangeline" to his children, and knowing the lines nearly by heart, they longed to see the man who wrote them. The Queen is fond of telling this story.

A Terrible Death.—Regarding the accident to Dr. Moseley, the young physician of Boston, while descending the Matterhorn near Geneva, a correspondent writes that Moseley had safely accomplished the ascent of the Matterhorn. On returning, and when near the cabin used as a resting place, he loosed himself from the rope uniting him to his footing, and glided rapidly down the steep ice slope making frantic efforts to stop himself by grasping at the projecting rocks. The next moment he disappeared over the precipice falling on a glacier between Hornli and the Saint Theodule pass, where the body lies completely stripped of clothing by the rapidity of its descent. The body can be distintly seen from below lying on a projecting ledge of ice. An expedition for the recovery of the body started on Saturday.

A Hamilton despatch says a most inhuman act was committed by a passenger on the steamer America on the journey to that city. A Mrs. Armstrong, of Toronto, was promenading the saloon of the steamer, having a child in her arms, when a man, very much under the influence of liquor, approached her smoking a cigar and dashing the lighted end in the face of the child, hit one of its eyes so as to destroy the pupil. No arrest has as yet been made.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Deux cents ouvriers anglais sont attendus prochainement à Philadelphie où du travail leur est promis dans les promis dans les forges et fonderies de cette ville.

Au Kansas l'immigration a augmenté si rapidement que cet Etat compte aujourd'hui 111 églises catholiques. Sur une population totale de 708,400 âmes 63,500 appartiennent à la religion catholique.

Le roi Menelk, qui règne sur la partie méridionale de l'Abyssinie, a envoyé une lettre à la societé anti-esclavagiste pour annoncer qu'il a aboli la traite dans ses domaines.

Depuis 27 ans l'Irlande a perdu par l'émigration 2,400,000 habitants.

Les soucriptions recueillies à St Jean N. B., pour les victimes de l'ouragan de Bouctouche se montent à 1,500 piastre. Les gouvernement local a voté $750 pour la même fin.

On dit dans le *Courrier de Montréal*:

M. Eugène Dupuis, de Joliette, nous a montré un magnifique échantillon d'une marbre vert à raies noires, provenant d'une nouvelle carrière decouvert à St. Côme, district de Jolliette. Cet échantillon a été poli par M. Moriarty, graveur sur marbre, de cet ville. Cette carrière qui est très riche a été découverte par M. Dupuis et M. Guilbault maire de la ville de Joliette, qui se propose de l'exploiter. Grâce à la protection accordée par le nouveau tarif cette carrière pourra être exploitee avec profit.

Sir John A. Macdonald a été assermétée, la semaine dernière, comme conseiller privé de Sa Majesté. C'est la première fois qu'un homme d'eta canadien est honoré de cette haute position de confiance.

De tous les serviteurs actuels de l'empire, peu d'hommes publics ont des états de services supérieurs à ceux du premier-ministre de la Confédération Canadienne. Sir John a joué un grande rôle dans les colonies anglaises de l'Amerique et il a puissamment contribué à la construction de l'edifice fédéral. Sous le rapport intellectuel il est l'égal des plus brillantes illustrations du Conseil Privé. Par la distinction qu'elle vient de lui conférer, Sa Majesté rend témonignage à ses talets à son dévouement à l'empire à ses constants services pour le prospérité du Canada. C'est un honneur aussi grand pour la confédaration que pour Sir John lui même.

L'ex-impératrice Eugénie ira se fixer en Espagne vers le mois d'octobre. Peu de temps aprés avoir reçu la nouvelle de son malheur, elle avait fait part de cette intention à sa mère, la comtesse de Montijo, aujourd'hui âgée de 38 ans. Mme. de Montijo a combattu le dessein qui sa fille avait annoncé de se retirer au couvent de Huelgas, pres de Burgos.

Il y a un vieux soldat employé a l'académie militaire de Greenwich, qui était aux funérailles de Napoléon ler a Sainte-Hélène en 1821; il était aussi présent aux funérailles de Napoleon III à Chiselhurst en 1873, et samedi, le 12 juillet dernier, il assistait aux funéral les du fils unique de l'Empereur. Il faisait partie de l'artillerie royale et son nom est Henry Westhers.

On dit qu'il a été pris, cette année, près d'un demi million d'acres, de terre dans la province de Manitoba, contre 150,000 âcres, durant la même pério de l'an dernier.

La récolte est magnifique dans cette provinceet de beaucoup supérieure même à celle de l'an dernier. Il y a du foin en grande quantité. On a coupé de l'an dernier.

Bordeaux, 22.—Un incendie ravage en ce moment la partie de la ville bâtie sur le bord de la rivière. Un quartier a déjà été la proie des flammes et on craint beaucoup pour la haute ville, sur tout pour les églises St. Michel, bâtie en 1060, St. Paul, bâtie par les Jésuites en 1675, pour les collèges ainsi que pour le Grand Théâtre.

Nouvelle Industrie.—On dit qu'un capitaliste de Sherbrooke se propose d'établir sur la ligne du chemin de fer du Lac St. Jean une fabrique de bobines et de fuseaux qui dennerait de l'emploi à 250 personnes.

Il est question d'établir une fabrique de sucre de betterave à Hamilton.

Les faillites récentes des banques Consolidée, d'Exchange et Ville Marie, font subir une perte nominale de $o,388,366 et une perte de $1,266,490 d'après la valeur des actions sur la marché monétaire, quelques semaines avant la faillites.

L'Eglise catholique compte aujourd'hui 59 cardinaux, 10 patriarches, 158 archevêques, 636 évêques, 119 légats et préfets apostoliques et 155 évêques *in partibus infidelium*. Le nombre total des catholiques du monde entier est de 216,356,000 répartis dans 110 diocèses.

Une dépêche de Winnipeg mande que le *Times* annonce des remaniements dans le cabinet du Manitoba, et que le portefeuille des travaux publics ou du secrétariat sera offert à un Canadien-Français.

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. Week day 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 McAllister, Esq. (Genoa,) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

District of Terrebonne.—In the future, the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 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 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 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.

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

In January, April, July, October.

On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 p. m.

On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

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

On the third Monday, Arundel meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.

On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

In February, May, August, November.

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

On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.

On the second Monday, Grenville No. 3 meets

In March, June, September, December.

On the first Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 6 school at 2 p. m.

On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.

On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

Each Secretary-Treasurer is to give eight days notice of these meetings to the Sec. of 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.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

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

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

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

BEECH RIDGE—Is on the Lachute and St. Andrews road, about three and a half miles from 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.

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.

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.

LOST RIVER, P. O., is in the Township of Harrington, nineteen miles north of the Grenville P. O., mail weekly. This P. O. is situated midway between the Grenville and Antionette offices. The mails from Grenville and Antionette leaving their respective Offices on Saturday mornings calling at intermediate Offices, meeting each other at Lost River, exchanging mails and returning to their respective offices on the same day. William Munroe, Mail Carrier from Antionette, and Louis Bennette from Grenville.

LAKE VIEW, P. O., is in the Township of Harrington, twenty-four miles from Grenville, known also as McDonald's Mills.

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.

RIVINGTON, P. O., is in the Township of Harrington west of the River Rouge, twenty miles from Grenville.

All mail matter for *Antionette, Arundel, Lake View, Lost River, Harrington*, and *Rivington*, is mailed from the Grenville Post Office every Friday evening.

McVEIGH'S Sovereign Remedy FOR Neuralgia and Rheumatism.

Please read the following testimonials of prominent and respectable citizens of Montreal who have used my remedy, and who are living witnesses of its value and efficacy, and any doubting the genuineness of the remedy in the treatment of Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diptheria and Lumbago, can satisfy them-elves still further by referring to the parties whose names appear below testifying to the good effect of the remedy in their case, never since the practice of medicine first became a science, were there discovered a greater boon for suffering humanity than McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy, which is now about being introduced to the citizens of Montreal.

The undersigned having made a special study of all nervous, muscular and blood diseases, and hence, the result shows satisfactory cures in all cases.

For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in the city, and at No. 222 St. Paul Street.

Put up in pint bottles, Price $1.00.

THOMAS McVEIGH,
Manufacturing Depot, 222 St. Paul St.

P. S. May be consulted from 10 A. M., to 1 P. M., free of charge.

Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph,
Montreal, July 21st, 1879

Mr. Thomas McVeigh,
Hotel du Peuple, St. Paul St.

Please send by bearer two bottles medicine (McVeigh's Sovereign Remedy), same as before, and oblige,

SISTER BONNEAU,
Superior

Montreal, June, 1879.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, City.—Dear Sir,—I am glad to bear testimony to the good effect of your Rheumatism Remedy, I have suffered from Rheumatism for some few years and especially during the last eighteen months, and have taken your medicine for nearly three months with excellent effect, and can recommend it with confidence.

F. W. RADFORD,
of McLachlan Bros., St. Paul St.

Montreal, June, 1879.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel.—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that three bottles of your Sovereign Remedy has completely cured me of Neuralgia of which I was dreadfully afflicted for the last thirteen years. I may say I have been treated by some of the best physicians in the city without receiving any permanent benefit whatever, I feel thankful to Divine Providence for making you the medium by which I am cured of that painful disease Neuralgia in the head.

ANNIE SMITH,
at Henry Morgan & Co., St. James St.

Montreal, 19th June, 1879.

Thomas McVeigh, Esq.—Dear Sir,—I have for the past two years and six months been at times a sufferer from acute Neuralgia in the head. One half of one of your bottles of medicine, has given me complete relief, and I now feel no pain, and none of the symptoms. I am Sir, very respectfully yours,

JOHN CORCORAN,
Head waiter, "Albion Hotel."

Montreal, June 15, 1879.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Hotel de Peuple.—Dear Sir,—My wife has been troubled considerably with Neuralgia, and having used one bottle of your Sovereign Internal Remedy, has experienced almost entire relief. I have much pleasure in recommending it to any per on suffering from above complaint.

I am, very truly yours,

A. M. ALLAN,
Dry Goods merchant, 77 & 79 St. Joseph St.

Montreal, June 1879.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel.—Sir,—I wish to state for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that I have used your Remedy for Neuralgia and Dispepsia and find it very good; my Neuralgia is completely cured with one bottle.

Yours very truly
G. H. HOLLAND,
210 St. James St.

Montreal, June 1879.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Montreal.—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the value of your Sovereign Remedy in Dyspepsia, having used one bottle with good effect.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. MCNEILL,
98 Hypolite Street.

Bryson, March 1st, 1879.

I do certify that the medicine of Mr. Thos. McVeigh for muscular and Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia is really good. I have seen cases of long standing cured by the use of it, and especially a case of Neuralgia that I have witnessed myself (when all other remedies failed) on a lady in a pregnant state. I would recommend it as a safe and sure cure in those cases.

DR. ROLEAU
Graduate of Laval.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, Albion Hotel.—Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the good effects of your Sovereign Remedy in my case, having suffered periodically for the last four years with Neuralgia of the worst type; but in March last, hearing of the many cures you had made on the Upper Ottawa with your remedy, I procured one bottle of your Sovereign Internal Remedy, and having taken it according to directions, I wish here to state, for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that I am entirely and satisfactorily cured.

W. SEATH,
of Robert Seath & Sons 441 Notre Dame St.

MERCER'S 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

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 rediness for the accommodation of guests.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

F. W. ALLEN.

Lachute, May 15, 1879. 37tf.

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.

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples worth $5 also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 3y1