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AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

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A GIRL about fourteen years of age. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER XX.

GULA HEARS A VERITABLE VOICE.

A double life is this of ours;
A twofold form wherein we dwell:
And heaven itself is not so strange,
Nor half so far as teachers tell.

With weary feet we daily tread
The circle of a self-same round;
Yet the strong soul may not be held
A prisoner in the petty bound.

The body walketh as in sleep,
A shadow among things that seem;
While held in leash; yet far away,
The spirit moveth in a dream.

And so we yearn, and so we sigh,
And reach for more than we can see;
And witless of our folded wings,
Walk Paradise unconsciously;

And dimly feel the day divine
With visions half redeemed from night,
Till death shall fuse the double life,
And God himself shall give us light.

When Vera told Saville that they were near the little cabin, he asked why no light appeared.

"We live literally in darkness much of the time," she replied; "for father will not permit a light, lest its rays reveal our hiding place; and I have been so timid that I was well content to submit. Please wait here, and I will prepare father for the meeting."

"Is it possible," he thought, scanning the place by the light of the rising moon, "that this poor little hovel has been her only shelter for long months? Even our soldiers' huts are better than this."

Vera noiselessly raised the latch, saying, at the same time, in a quiet tone, "It is I, father."

"I am very glad you have returned, for I was beginning to surmise horrible things. What has kept you?"

"I met an old friend."

"Met an old friend! Who?"

"Your friend as truly as mine. Can you not think who he is?"

"Has Mr. Saville returned, and is he indeed friendly?" he asked eagerly.

"He is more friendly than ever; he shall speak for himself. Mr. Saville!"

"O Vera! you have not brought him to this, our only refuge?" cried her father in great agitation. "I fear evil will come of it."

"No, Mr. Brown," said Saville, cordially taking his hand; "good, and only good shall come of it. I am here as a friend to you both. Besides, I bring you cheering tidings, sir. We are making good our Declaration of Independence, which you heard over a year ago, and have now excellent prospects of final victory."

The fear-haunted man drew a long breath, and then said, "The deed has now been done, and, since you are here, we will treat you with the best courtesy we can; but I had hoped no living soul would ever discover this retreat."

"God has in mercy willed it otherwise, father."

"God, forsooth!" he responded, bitterly. "If I could hide for ever from Him, I might hope for a little respite. We have not a chair to offer you," he continued turning to Saville. "Will you accept of this rude bench?"

"I shall be most content in faring as you do," answered Saville, in the frank, cordial manner which always gives confidence. "And now, I pray you, sir, sit down with me, while I tell you of the progress of the war. Vera has related enough of your experience to fill me with the deepest sympathy for your misfortunes. At the same time, I clearly foresee brighter days in store for you both."

Before the exile was aware, Saville held him completely absorbed by his graphic descriptions of the battles that had occurred during his long absence. Vera, in the meantime, disappeared, and nothing was seen of old Gula.

At last the door of the hut was opened from without, and Vera called, "Come, Mr. Saville, to my banquet."

"Banquet!" he said, laughing. "If you and Gula have prepared a banquet to-night, I shall be ready, also, to believe you are witches, or good fairies, rather."

"Oh, I am so glad!" she exclaimed. "Everything has turned out better than I expected. Father, come with us."

To her surprise and joy, he who had seemed hopelessly beyond even the desire of seeing or speaking to a fellow-creature again, rose hesitatingly, and followed them.

Taking Saville's hand, with the freedom of a child, she led him to a grassy plot behind the cabin, where, in the moonlight, stood a rude table.

"I much feared," she said, "that we should have nothing to offer you to-night. As I told you once before, we are fed as the ravens are. I do not know whether they ever go supperless to bed, but we do sometimes. To-night, however, in honour of your coming, two young partridges considerately put their heads into my snares, and there they are awaiting you."

"Have you been out in the forest after them since your return?" asked Saville, still retaining her hand.

"Yes, but it wasn't very far."

"And have you not had anything to eat yet?"

"I eat before my guest?"

"Yes, or your guest will be most pained and unhappy. See, your hand trembles from weakness; your pulse is rapid, yet feeble, while mine is strong and even from generous living. Can you think that I who dined heartily but a few hours since, would take the smallest part of those dainty morsels which you need to keep soul and body together? Do you and your father sit down upon this mossy rock, while I carve the birds, and help you;" and he almost compelled them to do his bidding. Then lifting the light table, he placed it before them so that they could not well rise.

"Now you are my prisoners," he continued; "and only on the condition of your making a good supper, shall I permit you to escape."

"Hungry as I am, I cannot eat, unless you share the birds with us," persisted Vera, leaving the choice bits before her untasted.

"Was there ever such a quéer little sister? If any pain were to be borne, you would want it all, I warrant you. Well, I'll take a wing."

"No, that may portend your sudden absence again."

"Where is Gula?" he asked abruptly.

"I'se here," said the old negress, stepping from the deep shadow of a rock.

"And right glad I am that you are still here," said Saville, cordially. "I have heard how badly you were treated, but I am going to take care of you all now."

"Mas'r Brown fired little too quick, or I'd been home now. I would like to git home afore de cold winter come. Tink I will, for de voices is callin' po'ful strong lately."

"But our voices will call on you more strongly to stay with us; besides, I am going to bring a lively young coloured boy to help you, when I come again. Vera," he said in a low tone, turning to the young girl, "be so kind as to let me give my portion to this poor old creature. When I come again, I will, in truth, be your submissive guest."

"Well, said Vera, laughing, "I do not know much about the world; but I imagine that men always have their own way in it."

"You have indeed forgotten your Shakespeare if you think that. But I am much interested in your gipsy life. Where were these birds cooked so nicely?"

"We has a stone fireplace in de side ob de hill," said Gula, with a curtsey.

"Father has arranged it so that the smoke is carried off among the rocks, and in such a way that it cannot be seen by any one on the hills around us," added Vera; "and the cabin, you perceive, is quite hidden by evergreens."

It was, indeed, even from them, who were but a few feet away.

"All this may answer in summer, but not in winter," said the young man, decidedly.

"I doubt whether we could have survived the winter," Vera replied in a low tone.

"How quietly you speak those darkly suggestive words!"

"It was my best hope, till you came."

"Thank fortune, my coming was not delayed."

"I thank God," added Vera, reverently.

"Don't mention that name," said her father, irritably. "I have always heard it oftenest when my troubles thickened." Then to Saville—"You spoke of bringing your coloured servant, I fear it will not be safe, sir."

"I will give you my personal pledge that it is; and when you come to know the boy, you will fear no harm from him. So I trust you will leave all to me, for I can provide for your safety more surely than you can yourself."

Mr. Brown acquiesced so far as to be silent.

Saville had seen much of the world, but the picture made by that wild mountain-gorge and the little group before him left an ineffaceable impression upon his memory. Rugged, rocky steeps rose on either side, one shimmering in the moonlight, and the other lying in the deepest shadow. Glades and vistas opened here and there, with strange effect, among the giant trees of the valley. The closely raked cedars and hemlocks concealed every vestige of the little log hut, and the inmates, as they then appeared, were so unlike ordinary people, that he felt that they and the whole scene were more like a creation of the fancy than a part of the real world. But to him, who was weary of the platitudes and hollowness of conventional life, the picture had an unspeakable attraction.

Old Gula stood a little back from her master and mistress, leaning her tall, gaunt form, that was feeble from age and lack of food, against one of the granite boulders that were scattered thickly at the base of the mountain. Her wrinkled features formed as elfish and unearthly a visage as could well be imagined.

The unbroken rays of the moon, as they shone full on Vera's father, only made more evident what a wreck he had become. His face was haggard, his hair unkept, and his grizzled beard had grown to enormous proportions. At times when Saville was speaking to him, he had almost the bearing of a finished gentleman; a little later, he wore the look of a frightened animal, furtively devouring its food.

Although Saville, with almost the appreciation of an artist, marked the other features and accessories of the picture, his eyes constantly reverted to Vera with increasing interest. Having finished the repast, which, after all, was very meagre, she leaned her head upon her hand, and listened with such a wistful, intent expression in her face, that it was difficult for him to dwell merely on the details of a past campaign. He wished to comfort and reassure her.

He now had opportunity to note the changes that had taken place in her appearance, and saw, with boding anxiety, how frail and thin she was. Her sun-browned face was very pale in the moonlight, and more suggestive of spirit than of flesh and blood. To his kindled fancy, her wealth of unconfined hair grew into a halo, and the pure, beautiful face beneath resembled portraits of saints that he had seen in picture-galleries abroad, and he thought,

"If the world would only worship such saints—lovely, unselfish, and living women—there would be more hope for humanity."

But the night was passing, and he rose to depart.

"You will not think of returning before the break of day?" remonstrated Vera.

"Yes; I have lingered too long already; I must be at my post in the morning, and I have much to do during the day. I shall return to-morrow evening about the same hour I came to-night. And now, sir, I shall ask your kindness to guide me back to the open path."

"I can lead you by a much nearer way to Fort Montgomery," said Mr. Brown, rising promptly; "and to-night I feel like taking the walk."

"I will not say good bye," said Vera, in parting, "lest it be followed by another long and dreary absence."

Her father guided their guest for several miles, and only left him when the path became so plain as to be easily followed. Saville was greatly pleased that his visit had so aroused the unhappy man, and, during their walk, continued to do his best to kindle in his mind a healthful interest in the outer world. He even obtained from him a promise that he would come with Vera, at sunset the following evening, to the place where they parted.

During the remainder of his walk to the fort, Saville's mind was very active in trying to solve the problems presented by the peculiar character and situation of the family. It was clearly his first duty to supply them with food and clothing. He also resolved, at the earliest opportunity, to assure the military authorities of Mr. Boown's loyalty to the American cause, and thus preserve the family from further molestation, because suspected of being Tories. He also determined that if Larry and his wife, Molly, had ought to do with the outrages that had been committed against the family, he would make them suffer to the extent of his ability. Vera, fearing that it might lead to a bloody quarrel, had not told him of the insult received at Fort Constitution, when she crossed thither to learn what had become of him.

Early the following morning, he sought an interview with James Clinton, who now commanded the forts, and who, several months previous, had been promoted to the rank of general. Saville, also, on the ground of merit, had recently been promoted to the rank of captain in the engineer department.

It was impossible for the young man to be a cool advocate, or to be satisfied with half-way measures, and he soon quite enlisted General Clinton's sympathies in behalf of his *proteges*. His request for a brief leave of absence was readily granted, and full protection for the family promised.

His next step was to secure a boat in which to visit Peekskill, that he might obtain the articles of apparel and comfort which both Vera and her father greatly needed; and thereforo he summoned the coloured servant whom he had lately taken into his employ, and who thus far had proved a bundle of contradictions, a human riddle that his master had been unable to solve.

He was a genuine African in features and manner, and of that uncertain age which made it doubtful whether he was man or boy. He had presented himself at Saville's tent on the morning after his arrival, asking for service.

"Where do you come from?" Saville asked.

"From nowhar in 'ticklar," was the indefinite response.

"What is your name?"

"Mas'r kin call me what he likes."

"Haven't you any name?"

"I'se had a sight o' names; jes' as liv hab annoder. I'll answer quicker'n lightnin' to any name you gub me, if you'se ony take me."

Well, who are you any way?"

"I does'nt jes' know."

"What are you doing in this region?"

"I'se a-lookin' for somebody."

"And somebody is looking for you, I imagine. You have run away. Where is your master?"

"Dar he is, I'se a-hopin'," said that most indefinite of human atoms, at the same time ducking his head toward Saville. "Jes' guv me a chance, and you'se 'll see I knows a heap more 'bout some oder things dan I does 'bout myself."

"Very well," said Saville, carelessly. "I will keep you till you are claimed, or till I find you will not answer my purpose."

At this, the boy ducked again, and pulled a little horn of wool that he had seemingly coaxed over his forehead for polite or politic uses.

"Now, if mas'r 'll jes' guv me a handle, I'se 'll begin to be use'l right straight."

"A handle!"

"Yeh, afopen to call and send me by."

"Oh! a name. Any one of your old ones will answer."

"If mas'r please, I'd rudder he guv me a new un."

"Bless me! I don't know what to call you, unless I take the mathematician's terms for an unknown quantity, and name you X Y Z."

"Dat'll suit kerzackley," was the delighted response. "'Ekswyze.' I neber had as big a name as dat afore."

"But I shall call you X for short," said Saville, laughing. "Now let me see what you can do."

The boy, even in a few hours, proved his ability to serve well, if he so chose, and now was on hand, ready to do his master's bidding with alacrity.

"Find me a small sail-boat, that can be rowed if the wind is contrary, and be ready to go with me to Peekskill in half-an hour."

"Within less time the boy reported that all was ready, and a favourable breeze soon enabled them to reach the store of Daniel Birdsall. From his meagre stock, Saville made the best selection he could, half smiling, half frowning over the coarse material and stout shoes he was compelled to buy for Vera's wear.

"They will at least keep her warm," he thought; "and I have no fear but that, by some form of women's magic, she will conjure this dark stuff into a tasteful dress. Perhaps I may do better another time in the stores up the river."

He also purchased an abundance of ammunition, and such provisions as the place furnished. Making all into two stout bundles, he returned, landing considerably above the fort, as he did not wish to be followed by curious eyes.

"Now, X, take the boat back, and return as soon as possible. If any inquire where I am, say I am shooting among the hills."

X speedily rejoined his master, at whose bidding he took up the heavier bundle, and followed without a jot of interest, apparently, as to their destination.

"I am glad that you have sense enough to hold your tongue," said Saville. "For a time, you may be able to serve me best by serving others. I have friends back in the mountains, with whom I may leave you; and if there is anything about them that seems strange, think what you please, but never speak of what you see and hear to any one. If you do, I have the means of making you wish you had bitten your tongue off first."

"Mas'r Saville'll find out by and by dat I'se po'ful good at knowin' nuffin dat's nobody's business."

"Yes," laughed Saville; "you have given me a proof of that already. I think you may be just the boy I want."

The sun appeared like a great beacon-fire on the summit of a western mountain as they reached the place where Mr. Brown had promised to meet them with Vera, but there was not a trace of their presence.

"They have not arrived yet," thought Saville, "but it is time they were near. I will give our old signal, and Vera may answer;" and he played the familiar air.

Almost immediately a powerful yet bird-like voice answered from a neighbouring thicket—

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

"Gosh! what's dat?" said X, starting up in great alarm.

"That is your future mistress, X; don't run away till you see her."

As Vera stepped forth with her father, her strange appearance and remarkable beauty so impressed poor X, that he muttered—

"I knowed any critter wid a voice like dat mus' be a sperat from one place or t'oder. Tink she ain't from t'oder, dough; for dat ar singin' was hebbenly, sure 'nuff. But I doesn't like de looks ob de ole man."

X soon gained his stolid composure, however, and was able to pull his little wolly hora with his wonted nonchalance, when introduced with his big bundle.

Saville greeted his friends with the utmost cordiality, and sought by his manner to banish their timidity. Hope and happiness had already wrought a marvellous change in Vera, and Saville, as of old, found himself wondering at her beauty.

"What have you here?" she asked, with childlike curiosity and vivacity.

"Well, in the first place, this X Y Z. If you can find out any more about him, you will accomplish more than I have done. As for these bundles, we will open them at the cabin. If you will spread a banquet for me again to-night, you will find that I shall need no urging to partake of it."

"I have nothing better than a few more birds," said Vera, ruefully.

"What could be better, my quaint Ariel? Come; moonlight will not satisfy me to-night."

The moon was just rising when they reached the cabin. X sat down with his bundle where he was bidden, and, wearied with the fatigue of the day, was inclined to go immediately to sleep, when a name, uttered by Saville, aroused him thoroughly.

"Gula," Saville had called, "come and see what I have brought you."

"Gula?" repeated X. "What Gula is dis?" and he strained his eyes toward the dark recess among the rocks where glowed a few live coals. After a moment, he could endure his suspense no longer, and said—

"Mas'r Saville, shall I bring de tings dar?"

"What voice is dat?" cried Gula in her shrillest and most excited tones. And she rushed to the spot where X was standing in trembling expectancy.

"Who is you? What is your name?" she cried eagerly.

"De name Mas'r Saville guv me is Ekswyze," said X, mechanically.

"No! no! no!" cried Gula, more shrill and excited than ever. "What name did you'se mudder gib you when you'se was a little chile?"

"Tascar."

With a wild cry Gula threw her arms around the boy, exclaiming. "I'se your mudder! I'se called you Tascar when you was a baby, after one I lubbed in de warm sun-land. Oh! my po', ole, dead heart jes' seem as if it had riz right up out oh de grave."

All gathered round Gula, overflowing with sympathy and congratulations, and the moon, rising above the eastern Highlands, enable the mother to see the features of her long-lost son. Every moment or two she would cry out—

"Yeh, yeh, it is my little Tascar, sure 'nuff."

"I know I'd find you, mudder," said the boy delightedly. "Dey couldn't keep me long down dar when dey sole me 'way from you. I came back to where you used to be, and foun' you had run up dis way. (lame Tom tole me). De world is po'ful big place, but I knowed I'd find you if I only looked long 'nuff."

"You are now no longer an unknown quantity, so we will call you Tascar after this," said Saville, laughing.

"And now, Gula," Vera, "you have at last heard a real voice, and I hope it will satisfy you, so that you will not listen any more for those strange, unearthly voices that you thought were calling you away from us. I suppose Tascar is hungry, like the rest of us; so you may take him into your rocky kitchen, and let him help you get our supper. Mr. Saville has generously brought us a great many things."

"See, Mr. Saville," she continued, taking his arm, and leading him a little apart; "see what a difference your coming has made to us all. Old Gula has found her son, and father has changed so much for the better, I scarcely know him."

"And you?" he asked gently.

"Ah! Mr. Saville, you have never known what it was to have but one friend, one hope, in the world. When I first heard your steps, I was lying on mother's grave, and praying that I might speedily sleep beside her. Surely God sent you to us."

"Think so, little one, if it does you any good."

"But do you not think so?"

"All I know is that I have come, and very glad I am that it was not too late."

"I wish you could explain to me about God, and make Him seem near to me again."

"I cannot, Vera; let us change the subject," Saville replied, a little abruptly.

She sighed, but soon gave herself up to thorough enjoyment of the happiest hour that had ever yet come into her brief and shadowed life.

(To be continued.)

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSSONS.

Sabbath, Oct. 5th, 1879.

OUR GREAT HIGH PRIEST.—HEB. IV: 14-16 & V: 1-6.

HINTS ON TEACHING.

The lessons for October refer frequently to the Old Testament and the sacred writer assumes that his readers are familiar with the history to which he refers. This fact indicates the importance, of knowing the Old Testament writings. It would be well for the teachers to ask some scholar upon the Sunday previous to prepare to give a short sketch of the author, another one to give a sketch of the subject dealt upon, by the author, and still another to give a sketch of some other point which the teacher may think of, and, in this way the scholars and teacher will interest each other and make the study of the lesson very profitable. The *Offices* and *dress* of the high priest in this lesson will alone afford subjects of deep and lasting interest.

France will this year make purchases of foreign, mainly American, wheat on a hitherto unprecedented scale for a time of peace. It is estimated that there is a deficiency of about fifty million bushels, which must be supplied from the bounteous yield of the American harvest. Last year's United States exports to France only amounted to 4,500,000 bushels. The unanticipated demand from this quarter will, it is calculated, swell the total American export to 200,000,000 bushels, with a large increase in other breadstuffs. The Canadian market will, of course, share the benefits of this movement.

Bismark wishes it to be understood that the Austro-Germanic alliance is not to involve any offensive policy. The alliance is watched with a great deal of anxiety in St. Petersburg, where it is considered as having ultimate hostile feelings of Russian ambition.

The Burgess-Widgery scandal has been settled by the comedian writing a letter denying that he ever found Widgery in a compromising position with Mrs. Burgess.

It is estimated that from 8,000 to 11,000 cotton operatives are on the strike in Ashton.

"I SAY," cried a fashionable spendthrift to an old usurer, "the ready is needful." "True," replied the usurer, "but the needful is not ready."

A MAN recently purchased a link of sausage, "long drawn out," and was nearly choked to death by a piece of brass collar marked "Fido." How the collar got into the sausage is the question.

It was an Irishman who said of an unfinished monument that the mistake was in not beginning to build it at the top. So in some of our crowded churches, the mistake was in not paying off the mortage first.

The spouse of a celebrated Scotch mathematician who had succeeded, after the labour of months, in solving the knottiest of problems, exclaimed, "Weel, now that you've gotten the little thing, what's the worth of it to puzzle Beelzi?"

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, OCT. 3, 1879.

THE CENSUS TO BE TAKEN IN 1881.

At the last session of the Dominion Parliament an Act was passed for the purpose of permanently establishing and organizing a means for collecting and publishing the Census of Canada.

A Census is to be taken in the year 1881 and in every tenth year hereafter. Each Census will be taken so that the greatest possible accuracy shall be given in regard to the classification of the population as regards age, sex, social condition, religion, education, occupation and otherwise. The number of dwelling houses, which are inhabited and uninhabited and under construction as well as other buildings must be specified. The occupied and unoccupied, cultivated and uncultivated lands, are to be given with the products and resources as far as possible with fishing, lumbering, mining, mechanical manufacturing and trading industries; the municipal, charitable and other institutions are to be enumerated and all other matters specified, which shall be required by the forms provided by the Minister of Agriculture. The country is to be divided into Census districts, and each Census district into sub districts to correspond as nearly as possible with the electoral districts or divisions. There are to be Census officers, commissioners and employees with one or more enumerators for each Census sub district, who shall be under the superintendence of the officers and commissioners to see that the work is properly conducted. The hard work of taking the Census will fall upon the enumerators who will have to visit every house carefully, and ascertain the detailed facts which are always necessary in taking the Census. All these officers shall be under oath, and if they make default touching any matter, they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. If any one refuses or neglects to give the information required by these officers or enumerators, or any person who shall wilfully give false answers as to any matter required to be specified by them shall incur a penalty, of from one to forty dollars. The remuneration of the officers and enumerators is plainly set forth, and while it will afford an equitable allowance for equitable work there is nothing extravagant and no sinecure position for any one.

There is provision made for obtaining records of the commercial, agricultural, vital and criminal statistics in a way that will afford great interest in the study of the state of the country in these respects. We would suggest that in taking the vital statistics there should be specified the number of deaths which have occurred in each family during the last ten years and the cause of such deaths, and further that the number of lives that are insured should be also stated and the amount of the insurance, as this would greatly aid the Government in the practical working of the Life Insurance business which it contemplates taking up. This can easily be done under the Act, by an order in council to that effect.

THE $25,000 BONUS AGAIN.

Why the Hon. Mr. Joly should have specially referred to the conditions having been complied with towards the Parish of St. Jerusalem de Argenteuil, so that this parish is now bound to pay its bonus of $25,000, is one of the mysteries of the late session. Had not the Parishes of St. Jerome and St. Therese as much right to be called upon to pay their bonus as this parish? To all fair thinking people it would appear so; yet Mr. Joly singled out this parish particularly in a speech which he made in the House on the subject, and there was no member to speak to the contrary except Mr. Chapleau, who showed that the conditions had not been complied with upon which the parish was to give the bonus. This bonus question is one of serious consequence to the parish. It means the payment of about $2,000 a year for twenty-five years. It means the taxing of the farmers to the extent of from $10 to $20 each and every year for twenty years, besides their share of the tax that must be levied upon the whole Province to pay for the construction of the road. With these facts staring the people of this parish in the face every day, it is strange that they do not bestir themselves in making some effort to get relieved from such a responsibility, especially when it is an admitted fact that the parish offered the bonus not to the Government but to a Company, and when they did it, they had no expectation that they would have to bear their proportion of the expense of the Rail Road with the whole Province besides. Why, again we ask, was our local member silent in the House when Mr. Joly claimed that Lachute should pay the bonus? It never have been that he was willing this burden should rest upon the parish, otherwise he would have made some effort to keep it off. It might have been claimed that St. Jerome was as much entitled to pay her bonus as Lachute, and in fact much more so, as St. Jerome had a steam road built especially for her benefit. St. Therese also was as much bound to pay her bonus as Lachute, but this parish is singled out while the others are not mentioned, yet no man in the Quebec Assembly says a word in favour of Lachute but Mr. Chapleau. He, and he alone, showed a willingness to save us from being taken by the throat, and in doing so he spoke one word for this parish and two for his own constituents, showing clearly that if the parishes are to be relieved from these burdens it will be by the Conservatives and not by the Reformers, for the latter have not said or done the first thing in the shape of relief except the election promises of April 1878, which were soon forgotten.

THE AUTUMN SEASON.

While the leaves are fading and falling as they do every autumn, there is not that feeling of gloominess and decay, this season, which for a few years past, has been brought to the minds of so many people; but on the contrary there is a renewal of brighter hopes and a feeling of increased life and activity. Clouds and sunshine alternately appear, the one being as necessary as the other, but not so pleasant; so in the business arena of life—but when the clouds pass away the sunshine is more appreciated, giving new vigor and buoyant hopes of brighter days.

The days are shortening fast and the nights growing longer, but in this, as in the fading, falling leaf, there is a conscious gratitude and love springing up in the mind, because the labours of the year have brought a bounteous return. The vernal suns and summer showers have given an abundant harvest which the autumnal months receive with grateful charms, and enliven the husbandman with prospects of relief from the many discouragements with which he has long been burdened. Providence helps those who help themselves, and ever true to its legitimate laws, never disappoints for a longer term than is necessary the working out of its strange designs. The earth has yielded her increase, and with a rising market every one is cheered with prospects of a brighter future, with an increase of commerce the merchant's scales and measures will be oftener used, the mills and factories will know but little rest, the mechanic's skill and labor will be more amply remunerated, the lumberman will make the forest vocal with the sound of the axe around the long silent shanties, and both Church and State will rejoice as they have not done for many an Autumn past, for an era of general prosperity is dawning over the land. The cattle have fattened upon the green herbage, filling the dairies with their choice products, while the barns and granaries are full to overflowing, and the stacks in some parts are so numerous that it has been christned the "Autumn of Stacks." Surely in all this there is sufficient cause for gratitude to the great Giver of all these mercies, and no room left for feelings of gloominess or despair.

The Manitoba Building.

This Building has been the great center of attraction at the Dominion Exhibition, being visited by almost every body attending the Exhibition. Indeed the crowds at times in front of its doors seeking admission were so great that order was with difficulty maintained. Amongst the articles exhibited were the following:—

1 cariole, 1 pair moose horns, 1 stuffed woodcock, 1 Indian cradle, 4 fancy dog bells, 2 pair fancy garters, 1 hank yarn, 9 pieces wood, 1 cake home made soap, 1 skin tent, 1 smoking bag, 1 bag pemmican, 1 dog sineve, 1 deer head, 1 skin (cariboo), 1 skin (red deer), 1 pound stocking yarn, 1 pound single yarn, 1 calf skin (buffalo), 2 beaver skins, 1 mink, 30 bricks, samples of clay, samples of oil, 1 box pottery, 3 Mennonite peat, 1 lynx badger, fisher, muskrat, 1 silver, cross red, kitt foxes, 2 martins, 2 minks, 1 otter, wolf, wolverine, 1 beaver, 10 robes, buffalo, 1 moose, 1 deer skin with hair, 4 pieces fossils, 1 lot specimen coal, photographs, 2 dozen lager beer, 42 pecks onions, 6 bunches rhubarb, 21 peppers, 1 string capsicum, 19 bushels potatoes, 2 pecks do, 4 pails do, 2 collections sundry vegetables, 14 vegetable marrow, 12 heads cauliflower, 4 bushels green peas, 31 roots radishes, 59 heads cabbage, 12 heads salsify, 2 bunches leeks, 264 roots carrots, 67 roots do, 2 bundles do, 16 kohl rad, 8 sunflowers, 72 root turnips, 1 bushel turnips, 30 squashes, 2 heads of Brussels sprouts, 96 parsnips, 1 okra or gumbo, 30 roots celery, 1 artichoke, 20 tomatoes, 14 mangold wurtzels, 113 beets, 1 bundle beats, 3 bunches asparagus, 208 ears corn, 7 bundles corn, 1 nasturtium, 42 quarts beans, 34 melons and citrons, 39 cucumbers, 1 string hops, 15 bunches apples, 9 heads Scotch kale, 18 pumpkins, 1 bundle thyme, 3 bunches sweet marjoram, 6 bunches parsley, 2 bunches mint, 2 bunches sage, 1 bunch coriander, 2 bunches savory, 4 bundles wild hops, 1 bunch sand cherry, 1 bundle wild rice, 11 packages of butter, 4 tumblers preserves, 1 jar preserves, 4 sheafs wild vetches, 1 box assorted fruits, 2 boxes assorted wild fruits, 2 bottles assorted wild fruits, 1 bundle mustard, 5 stalks tobacco, 8 bundles sugar cane, 1 bag wild rye, 2 boxes cheese, 1 sheaf flax, 1 block stone, 1 bottle sherry wine, 1 bottle mixed pickles, 1 box rhubarb seed, ¼ bags flour, 18 bushels wheat, 3 bushels barley, 1½ bushel rye, 13 bushels oats, 2 bundles millet, 1 sheaf peas, 24 sheaves wheat, 1 sheaf horse beans, 11 sheaves oats, 6 sheaves barley, 90 sheaves assorted grasses, 4 quarts nuts, 7 sheaves timothy, 2 packages Labrador tea, 3 bundles clover, 1 sheaf canary seed, &c.

—During Exhibition week 3,000 persons viewed the city from the Parliament tower, and 7,000 visited the Library.

The Two Mountains Exhibition.

The annual show was held on the farm of Mr. Morin, Petit Brule, on Wednesday last. A short distance from the entrance to the field was erected a temporary building for the fruit, dairy products, cloths and ladies' work both useful and ornamental, &c., &c. Mr. Hugh McColl had a collection of twenty varieties of apples, which we need hardly say were very fine. Mr. Alex. McColl also had a choice collection and several kinds of grapes. These were the only exhibitors of fruit. There was a considerable quantity and variety of cloths, etoff, flannel, &c., some very nice shawls and a quantity of patch work, knitting, crochet work, &c.—but there, we shall get lost. We did not see any cheese, there was a considerable display of butter, but as this is an article about which farmers' wives are rather sensitive, we shrink from expressing an opinion.

In the center of the field was the horse ring, and the display was very fine, large horses predominating. Around the edges of the square were shown the horned cattle, sheep and swine. There were some fine Ayrshire cattle, Messrs. Inglis, Morin, McGeoch and Hamilton being the exhibitors. The sheep were generally considered good specimens of several varieties. There were some good ploughs, cultivators, &c.

Altogether the exhibit was highly creditable to our neighbors, especially when it is borne in mind that each alternate year the money paid for prizes is chiefly devoted to farm management and stock &c., and this is the year for the former, thus tending to depreciate the show.

Wm. Inglis, Esq. of St. Benoit, the Vice President of the Society, seemed very busy superintending and with his usual urbanity attending to everybody and everything.

There was a very large attendance and not a few from this county.

Our friend Hay was on hand with his "Cooley" Cans and churn-dashes endeavouring no doubt, to advance the interest of dairy men and the happiness of dairy women.

One very noticeable feature was the quiet and order which prevailed. The writer has scarcely ever seen so large an assemblage with so little confusion or disorder. No sign of intoxication or excitement, this is claimed to be largely due to the plan of holding the show at a place remote from any village or tavern, but even with this advantage the general tone of the whole affair speaks highly for Two Mountains.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Mr. Smithers, the new manager of the Bank of Montreal, has entered on his duties.

—Mr. Hunt W. Chambre, of Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland, purposes settling in Manitoba.

—The Minister of Militia has given permission for the organization of another regiment of volunteers in Montreal East.

—Mayor Logan, of Winnipeg, had a final interview with Sir Charles Tupper in regard to the proposed railway bridge at Winnipeg.

—Five military instructors for the Province of Quebec are to be appointed to drill students in the schools and colleges. The course will occupy one month for each institution.

—The Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise have expressed to Dr. Schultz their great admiration of the Manitoba exhibit, and promised to visit the province at an early date.

LARGE SHIPMENT.—Mr. J. L. Grant, of Ingersoll, shipped 50 car loads of cheese last week to England. This is the largest shipment ever made from Canada. Cheese was quoted at 48 shillings in Liverpool on Monday.

—Mr. Thomas Stock, of Waterdown, county of North Wentworth, has obtained the highest honor to which a Canadian agriculturist can aspire in winning the gold medal and prize of $100 for the best fall wheat.

—A telegram from General Roberts states that he was to commence his advance on Cabul on Wednesday, 1st inst. Lieut. Kinloch, while on his way to join his regiment, was ambuscaded and killed.

—Messrs. Bell and Read, the agricultural delegates from Great Britain, have left Ottawa for Manitoba, and will probably visit different parts of the United States before their return home. They do not expect to leave this continent before the middle or end of December.

—Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise will sail for England on the 18th inst., in company with Lady Sophia Macnamara and the Hon. Mr. Morton. They will return before the opening of Parliament. It is said His Excellency will visit New York and Boston.

THE WALK.—Rowell the Englishman beat the great walkers in New York last week and carried off the belt and $30,000. He made over 500 miles. Who would even drive a horse that distance in one week! It is ridiculous but true.

ANOTHER ENTERPRISE.—A Chicago firm have decided to remove to Ottawa, and commence the manufacture of "Lighters." They are simply blocks of wood dipped in resin and rolled in sawdust. The firm have purchased the right to manufacture for the markets of Canada and Great Britain for $10,000.

—The political deadlock at Quebec continues. The Legislative Council met on Tuesday to consider the Lieut.-Governor's answer to their address. The answer was a formal reiteration of His Honor's regret that a conflict had arisen, and an expression of a hope that harmony might be re-established. Hon. Mr. Starnes thereupon moved the second reading of the Supply Bill, but Mr. De Boucherville objected on a point of order, and moved an adjournment until the 27th inst., which was carried.

PRESENTED WITH A GOLD MEDAL.—

Mr. A. Begg was on Saturday evening last, presented with a gold medal by the Council of the Agriculture of Arts Association for the distinguished services rendered by him. Mr. Begg well earned this recognition. He has gone with the Manitoba exhibit to London, Ont., to exhibit for two days. He will then visit Hamilton and Toronto.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1st.

On this market there was a very limited business done in grain. Canada Spring was quoted nominally at $1.18 to 1.21, and red winter at $1.25 to 1.26. Grain keeps going forward in large quantities to Europe from this port, since the 15th ult., wheat, however, has accumulated in this city considerably; the quantity in store at present being 151,783 bushels, against 70,238 bushels on September 15th, which shows an increase in stocks of 81,509 bushels. Corn is quiet and steady at 50c. to 51c. in bond. Peas 80c. afloat. Oats 31c to 32. Barley 56c to 65c. Rye 62c to 63c. A quieter feeling was developed in flour to-day but prices were not quotably lower. No sales reported on 'Change. Oatmeal has again declined, having sold to-day at $4.50 per bri. two lots of 50 brls each being mentioned at that figure. Cornmeal $2.50.

Provisions are quiet but steady. Mess pork sold to-day in small lots at $13.25 to $13.50, but the demand at the moment is very small. A lot of 125 pails of Fairbank's lard was reported sold at 9½c. Eggs are steady at 16c to 18c, as to quality. Canadian eggs sell in Boston at 20c to 21c per dozen. Smoked meats are unchanged.

There is still an enquiry for choice grades of butter, which are scarce and command about former prices, but for medium qualities and anything below strictly fine, the market is pretty weak, and prices show a downward tendency. Receipts here continue large, no less than 17 or 18 carloads of butter coming to hand yesterday, part of which consisted of country purchases billed through to England. The decline of 3s in the price of cheese at Liverpool has taken many dealers by surprise, and has already caused a weak feeling here although prices are not quotably lower. A private cable quoted the price of cheese in Liverpool at 45s per cwt.

Weekly Test.

Number of Purchasers served during week ending Sept. 27th, 1879 5,378
Same week last year 4,167
Increase 1,211

CARSLEY'S MANTLES.

For the largest stock of Mantles and Jackets, Ulsters and Waterproofs you must visit S. Carsley's Show Room.

CARSLEY'S SHAWLS.

For the largest stock of wool Paisley shawls you must visit S. Carsley's Show-Rooms.

GOSSAMERE and RUBBER.

For the largest stock of Ladies Waterproof Gossamere and Rubber mantles and Jackets you must visit S. Carsley's Show Room.

CARSLEY'S COSTUMES.

For the largest stock of Costumes and ready made dresses, you must visit S. Carsley's Show Room.

CARSLEY'S MILLINERY.

For the very latest Paris and London Millinery, you will please wait until the end of next week, when his millinery room is expected to be ready.

S. CARSLEY'S VELVETEEN S.

PRICE LISTS.

Good usefrt black Velvesteens 'Rodet Bleu' to be sold at 40c 45c 57c 58c and 60c per yd.
Very good quality of New Black Velveteen (noir extra) to be sold at 71c, 75c, 76c, 81c, 87c, 90c and $1.10 per yd.

COLORED VELVETEEN.

Extra good quality of new Colored Velveteen, assorted as follows.
Seal Brown, 83c, 85c, 90c, 92c, $1 and $1.05 per yards.
Navy Blue, $1.10, $1.20, $1.21 and $1.35 per yd
Myrtle Green $1.10 and $1.25 per yd.

VELVET.

Peacock, $1.10 and $1.21 per yard.
Lemon, 85c and 92c per yard.
Prune 81c and 92c per yard.
Grenat, 85c, 83c and 81c per yard.
Burgundy, 83c and 81c per yard.
Cardinal 77c and $1.10 per yard.
Marone 72c, 77c and 84c per yard.
Royal Blue 75c, 90c and $1.10 per yard.
Dark Fawn 85c and 90c per yard.
Drab 85c, Smoke $1.10, Brown $1.10.
Also several other newest shades.

S. CARSLEY.
393, 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame Stre t.

Banfords
HAVE
Just Received
A
Large Assortment
OF
STOVES
IN VARIED PATTERNS AT
Very Low Prices
FOR CASH,
Orders taken for any kind not in Stock.
Oats, Beans, Butter &c., taken in exchange.
WEST-END
CASH STORE.

LACHUTE MARBLE WORKS.
MONCK & MOIR, Proprietors.
Best material and work, at LOWEST prices.
Works up in Mrs. BUSCH'S building, opposite *Fraser & McOuat's*.
8 1y.

BLACKSMITHING.
Horse Shoeing and Jobbing Executed promptly, neatly and strong at reasonable prices.
E. MILNER.
HAY'S Old Stand, Lachute.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.
AND AMENDING ACTS.

IN RE
RICHARD PAUL JELLYMAN,
An Insolvent.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned Assignees up to noon on Wednesday, 8th October. 1879. for the purchase of the Plant and Machinery of the Patent Board Box Factory, (Hutchins & Norris), also material manufactured and in process of manufacture of the insolvent in the village of Lachute, the whole, amounting as per inventory to about $4,000. The inventory may be examined at the office of the undersigned, and at the office of Mr. James Fish, Lasalute, who will also show the machinery, etc.

Favorable arrangements can be made for a lease of the building to carry on the business it having been erected for the purpose.

Tenders, other than Cash, to state delay required and securities offered.

The Assignees do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

LAJOIE, PERAULT & SEATH.
Assignees.
64 & 66 St. James' St., Montreal }
September 27, 1879.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF Terrebonne. } In THE CIRCUIT COURT, In and for the County of Argenteuil.

Lachute, Friday, the twelfth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine.

PRESENT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bourgeois, J. S. C.

No. 30 James Williamson, of the Village of Grenville, in the said County and District, master and mariner, *Plaintiff.*

vs.

Elswood Chaffey, of the Village of Grenville, in the said County and District, Doctor of medicine, *Defendant*

AND

The Ottawa River Navigation Company, a body corporate and politic, having its principal office in the City of Montreal, in the District of Montreal, and a Branch Office in the Village of Grenville, aforesaid. *Mise-en-Cause.*

It is ordered on motion of G. E. Bampton, Esquire, of Counsel, for the Plaintiff, that inasmuch as it appears by the return of Edward Wade, Bailiff of the Superior Court for the Province of Quebec, acting in the District of Terrebonne, on the Writ of Saisie Gagerie, *par droit de suit* in this cause issued, written that the Defendant has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec, and cannot be found in the District of Terrebonne, That the said Defendant by an advertisement to be twice inserted in the newspaper published in the French language at St. Jerome, in the said District, called *Le Nord*, and twice in the newspaper published in the English language at Lachute in the said district called THE WATCHMAN, be notified to appear before this Court and there to answer the demand of the plaintiff within two months after the last insertion of such advertisement, and upon neglect by the said Defendant to appear and to answer to such demand within the period aforesaid, the said Plaintiff will be permitted to proceed to trial and judgment as in a case by default.

(By the Court,)
THOMAS BARRON.
4w2 C.C.C.

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

LACHUTE
WOODEN WARE
FACTORY.
J. B. McLAREN, Jr., P. O. Box 12.
MANUFACTURER OF
Windows, Blinds, Doors, Sashes and Mouldings, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Plaining and Novelties.
Builder's Material of every Description Kept on Hand.
All orders will receive prompt attention. 3y1.

Established 1935.
FALL TRADE 1879 FALL TRADE
WE WOULD REMIND the GOOD People of Argenteuil that we have received our FALL STOCK of
FELT HATS,
Which embraces all the latest styles.
We are still going a CASH BUSINESS which enables us to sell at the very lowest prices, as we make no bad bills.
FURS! FURS!!
We are now manufacturing a Large Stock of
FUR SACQUES, MUFFS
BOAS, CAPS, GLOVES,
&c., &c.
And are now prepared to show our friends, when visiting the City.
We manufacture everything we sell on the premises and have taken extra pains this season to procure the very Latest
Paris & New York Fashions,
Our Seal and other Sacques fit like a charm
JOB C. THOMPSON, & Co.
Practical Furriers,
416 Notre Dame Stree, Corner St. Peter Street, Montreal. 3y1.

JOHN MURPHY & Co.
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
403 and 405 Notre Dame Street,
Corner of St. Peter Street,
Montreal.
New and Fashionable Goods at Reasonable Prices.
Useful and Staple Goods at Reasonable Prices.
5 per cent discount for cash on all purchases over one dollar.
JOHN MURPHY & Co.

The Place to Buy.
THE PLACE TO BUY CHEAP IS AT
Alfred Benn & Co's.,
We are Selling Very Cheap for CASH or PRODUCE; will hold a Sale to Commence Thursday the 9th day of October.
ALFRED BENN & Co.
P. S.—Well furnished house For Sale or to Let. A. BENN & Co.
4w2.

Burial Notice.
PARTIES WANTING GRAVES DUG, by leaving their orders at Mr. Charles Gigers Centre Store, East End, Lachute, will be immediately attended to.
4y28.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875.
AND AMENDING ACTS.

IN the matter of
FRANK N. BEATTIE, Grocer and Trader,
An Insolvent.

I the undersigned Sam. Macdonald of St Andrews, District of Terrebonne, Notary Public, have been appointed Assignee in this matter.

Creditors are requested to file their claims before me within one month.

SAM. MACDONALD,
Assignee.
St. Andrews, Sept. 5th, 1879.

DRESS & MANTLE MAKING.

MISS DAVIDSON, (of MONTREAL,) begs to inform the ladies of Lachute and vicinity that she is prepared to do Dressmaking, &c., on short notice.
Rooms in the West-End, underneath Oliver Hall, Lachute. 4y1.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.
HEAD OFFICE, ... 214 St. James Street, Montreal.
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WHERE TO GO
FOR A
GOOD BARGAIN
IS AT
PILON & Co.
Where DRY GOODS for all classes of people are offered at
Lower Prices
Than ever. FALL GOODS are principally taking the attention of buyers, as it was the most left of his Bankrupt stock which he lately bought at 60c. on the dollar.
PILON
MORE LIBERAL THAN EVER.
Cheap Bargains in any line are made daily at the PALACE CHEAP STORE.
Come and see the immense crowd of buyers

AT PILON & Co.
Mr. J. B. LABELLE, lately of Lamarre and Labelle on Notre Dame Street, now a member of the firm. A. Pilon & Co., invite the public and their friends to patronize them in their new enterprise.
Please come and examine our Fall Goods which we will sell cheaper than ever, at the Sign of the
Green Ball,
649 ST. CATHERINE STREET, 649.

FALL 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
New Fall Goods,
and invite an early inspection of them.
Their Fancy Goods
AND MILLINERY
are of a SUPERIOR QUALITY and of the LATEST PATTERNS. Their
FALL AND WINTER JACKETS AND ULSTER CLOAKS,
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.


SAINT ANNE, OTTAWA RIVER.
Notice to Contractors.
SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Secretary of Public Works, and endorsed "Tender for Canal and Locks at St. Anne," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on Friday the 10th DAY of OCTOBER next, for the construction of a Lock and the formation of approaches to it on the landward side of the present lock at St. Anne.
A map of the locality, together with plans and specification of the works to be done, can be seen at this office and at the Resident Engineer's office, at St. Anne on and after SATURDAY the 27th DAY of SEPTEMBER next, at either of which places printed forms of Tenders can be obtained.
Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted bank cheque for the sum of $2,000 must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.
The cheques thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.
For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of *five per cent* on the bulk sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part.
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 signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the contract.
This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, OTTAWA, 29th August 1879. 1—4

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

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.

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.

$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

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. 30tf



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 carpling 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 blis 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.

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.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Dry Goods.—S. Carsley.
Stoves.—W. Banford & Co.
Blacksmithing.—E. Milner.
Insolvent Act.—Richard Paul Jelleyman.
Lachute Marble Works.—Monck & Moir.
Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—Wm. Hay Agent Lachute.

LOCAL.

Go to Banford's for stoves.

Partridge Shooting is said to be good sport now.

Mr. Joseph Palliser, B. C. L, has just returned from Manitoba.

Two new buildings have been erected in West End this week.

There was a Band Tournament in the streets on Monday evening.

Butternutts are so plentiful that one man gathered six bags fulls on Monday.

Our Office is now half as large again, and every facility for doing all kinds of printing.

The weather has been hot and sultry during the greater part of this week.

OFF TO NEW YORK.—Some of our citizens have gone to New York this week.

Mr. Desjardin, Advocate, has left Lachute, for his former residence in Hull.

An excellent temperance sermon was preached in Olivet Hall on Sunday evening by Rev. E. Robson to a crowded house.

LOST.—On Tuesday a young lady lost a five dollar bill some where in the center village. Any one returning it to this office will be suitably rewarded.

BISHOP BOND arrived at Lachute on Wednesday evening, and is now at Arundel dedicating the new Church in that neighborhood.

THE GOLD MEDAL FOR BUTTER given at the Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa fell to Argenteuil, and Mr. John Martin of St. Andrews received personally from the hand of the Princess Louise the distinguished coin.

LACHUTE AT MIDNIGHT.—There may be a few lights seen, especially in the bar rooms, a shop-door open, here and there and some cows in the gardens and a stray pedestrian on the streets.—That's all.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday while a little girl, daughter of Mr. Joseph Champagne was playing on the plank-walk, opposite Mr. Barley's house, she fell and broke her shoulder blade. Medical attendance was at once obtained, and the shoulder set.

CHANGING PULPITS.—Last Sunday morning witnessed one of those pleasant but rare, events, when ministers of different denominations change pulpits. The Methodists had Rev. Mr. Mackie, and the Presbyterians had the Rev. Mr. Robson.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Argenteuil Rifle Association held in St. Andrews, on Thursday last, it was decided to hold the first matches of this infant association on the 24th instant, at St. Andrews. Due notice, we believe, will be given with all information required by competitors.

OLIVET DIVISION.—At the meeting of this Division held last Tuesday, on account of the unavoidable absence of quite a number of the members it was resolved to postpone the election of officers until next Tuesday. A very good programme was rendered as usual, their good entertainments every meeting are what keep them alive.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Monck & Moir, Marble Workers, who have opened a shop in Mrs. Burch's building, center town, where they are prepared to execute all work entrusted to them with neatness and despatch. Mr. Monch we know to be a finished workman, and can therefore confidently recommend his work to the public.

VICTORIA DIVISION.—This fine hall is a fit emblem of the condition of the Temperance cause in our midst, it is the picture of neglect, the doors are never locked, indeed it is no use to do so as they are so broken that they will not stay shut. Some of the officers of the Division should take charge of the organ before it is completely destroyed, as it is fast being at present. The interior looks more like a lumber room than a Division Hall, it is really too bad.

SUNDAY SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.—The concert in Olivet Hall last Friday evening was largely attended and passed off very pleasantly, as all appeared to enjoy themselves well. The programme was gone through by the various performers with much credit. There were little girls and boys who recited, read, and said dialogues in such good style and precision as to afford intense interest to the audience. The vocal and instrumental music was excellent but especially the songs and readings by C. W. Coats Esq., of Montreal, who gave great interest to the entertainment. The proceeds which were in aid of the Library fund of the school amounted to $15.00

LACHUTE AT DOMINION EXHIBITION.—We are pleased to notice that John Hay, Esq., President of Argenteuil Agricultural Society, carried off two prizes, one (3rd prize of $8) for the best firkin of butter, not less than 56 pounds, in shipping order, manufactured at any private dairy, capacity and manufacture not over 50 cows, for exportation. Second of $5 for Heifer calf under one year. Miss Catherine Patterson, also of Lachute, carried off the 2nd prize for Artificial flowers.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE.—Mr. N. L. Tessier Inspector of the Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of the County of Joliette, is in town representing this company which is now making rapid and solid progress in building up a substantial business. Its loses have been very small while its assetts are increasing at a very satisfactory rate. The Directorate of this company, as seen from our advertising columns, is such as must command the confidence of the insuring public, and we bespeak for the company a large business in this section.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

(From Local Correspondents.)

Chatham.

DEAR SIR:—As foretold by Claud Patch a few weeks ago in the WATCHMAN, several of his neighbors visited the Exhibition at Ottawa, in fact Chatham was well represented among the sight-seers. No doubt but you will have a full report of the great Show, but there is one incident I am sure you will not have unless I communicate it to you. The Show Grounds being two miles out of the city many persons took advantage of the seven or eight boats which conveyed them to the grounds. One of these, with a beam of only about six feet and which rocked like a cradle, was selected by some Chathamites who were landed safely by it, and infact outran some of the larger craft upon the line. Upon returning, having got aboard of the same little "peller," which was crowded, we soon overhauled another boat which was in the act of passing on the port side of us at the head of the Deep Cut, at the same time a side-wheel was crowding us on shore, and as we rounded the point there was another side-wheel coming up right in our track, there not being room for three and ours being the smallest boat we had to stop steam and fall astern the sidwheel, and in doing so the side-wheel also eased off and the two boats came together with a crash and our little craft turned over so that the port side of her deck was partly under water. There was a terrible consternation. Some of the ladies became frantic, and one of them made a spring to get on the side-wheel and caught the railing and there hung suspended between the sky and the water till a gentleman with daring courage took hold of her and got her safely on deck; while this was witnessed another lady attempted to jump overboard when Mr. Adam Douglas caught her and after considerable effort he saved her from a ducking and perhaps drowning. When she came to herself the boats were falling apart and seeing her narrow escape, she thanked her preserver very kindly for saving her life. Simple as this incident may seem to others, it was one of most intense excitement and shows the necessity of exercising the greatest presence of mind under difficulties, and not rushing into danger when they think they are fleeing from it.

Yours,
COM.

NEW YORK LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Sept., 26th, 1879.

DEAR WATCHMAN since you received my last, many changes have taken place in the Athens of America. The wealthy merchant, the clergyman and others who have been absent with their families for some months enjoying a visit to some country resort or watering-place, have returned to the city. The theatres and other places of amusement have re opened for the fall and winter campaign offering to the curious public unparalleled attractions. The recent revival in trade throughout the country has caused the owners and managers of such resorts to anticipate an extensive patronage and they have prepared accordingly. There evidently exists a strong rivalry between these, to present to the patrons of theatres some new phase of stage-life or unsurpassed tallent in order that a share of the anticipated attendance may be secured. Tremendous sums of money have been expended in repairing these dramatic halls. In some instances small armies of tradesmen and artists have been engaged night and day making preparations, while it will require a still larger number of actors to render some of the plays about to be presented for the first time on the American stage. To get an idea of the magnitude of theatrical life here we will just state the numbers of performers engaged in one place, viz: Niblo's garden. There the terpsichorean force is nearly two hundred strong, while it requires no small number to represent the operatic, dramatic, pantonimic, pictorial, special and mechanical elements. Can anyone doubt the wide spread influence such gorgeous displays (which is only the exterior of a lewd and voluptuous life) has upon social life in America. Stage life may or may not have the most demoralizing influence, but in the face of the innumerable evils, which everywhere assume a spreading aspect one can only wonder when he sees churches closing up for the summer months and existing as mere mechanical institutions, while an aggressive spirit should ever characterize those connected with them especially in a city like this, where vice in its various forms presents an unblushing front. Nevertheless it exists as a fact, that many of the New York ministers do go abroad seeking summer recreation, leaving the faithful few to wage war against crime and iniquity in their various forms. The thick of battle between American morals and European licentiousness now seem to center in one great western suburb, the city of Newark. Probably a larger portion of the population of Newark are Germans than even this city. Great breweries are located there, and a powerful liquor league has its headquarters for the State in New Jersey's chief city. But on the other hand the law and order people of New Jersey are very staunch. Law is popular in that old fashioned State, add the violent enmity to certain laws displayed by the German and liquor interest is not a policy that will cow the average Jerseyman half as much as it will exasperate him. Monday the fifteenth of this month was set apart for a grand bacchanalian demonstration in Newark. A "Liberal" Convention was held, and the Excise and Sunday laws were formerly denounced as obsolite and fanatical devices revived by certain religious bodies for the furtherance of their peculiar views and to oppress the conveniences and destroy the liberties of the people. After the Convention a menacing parade of numerical strength was made by the combined resources of all brewers, distillers, liquor dealers, and the trades that mostly profit by their patronage, together with the politicians that depend upon their votes. The result of the bravado and excitement appears to have been greatly to stimulate the law and order sentiment. There appeared recently in the New York *Times* a *resume* of religion and morals in Germany, by a high German authority, which is most appaling. It is the emigrants from that great, spiritual desolation, with their Trinity of Atheism. Individualism, and Animalism, who seek to force their brutish customs into the place of chastity and decorous restraint. We told your readers in a previous letter that immigrants from all parts of the world were to be found here, but they have not come hither without bringing their national vices. We would just say should any of the readers of the WATCHMAN ever visit New York, the best time to do so is the spring or autumn. We cannot here enumerate all the places that attract admiration, but the following are among the most prominent. Central Park, American Museum, the Aquarium, New Post Office, Exchange Buildings, East River Bridge, Greenwood Cemetry, Prospect Park, as well as many towering churches, and other specimens of unsurpassed architectural beauty.

Yours, etc.,
GRAPHO.

Military Notes.

The 5th Provisional Regiment of V. Cavalry, consisting of the Cookshire, Sherbrooke, Stanstead and Compton troops, but formed into squadrons for drill purposes, have lately gone through the annual 12 days drill at Compton, in the Eastern Townships. The encampment was on a splendid piece of ground on Captain Stimpson's farm. This fine body of young and active men, are under the command of Lieut.-Col. Taylor, a very efficient officer. The Regiment was inspected on the 26th ult., by Col. Fletcher, C. M. G., Deputy Adj General, 5th Military District, and went through a number of movements in conformity with the lately revised system or the *non pivot* drill in a very satisfactory manner. Col. R. Lovelace, late of H. M. 19th and Turkish Cavalry service, was highly complimented by the commanding officer in the Regimental orders issued before breaking camp, and was the recipient of a testimonial as the Officer Instructor of Cavalry movements for many years past to the Cavalry of the Eastern Townships.

This is the first corps of V. Cavalry, in the Province of Quebec that has been duly gazetted and inspected as a regiment, and it is hoped that another corps may soon be formed, of which the St. Andrews Cavalry would be a leading feature from its well known discipline and active commanding officer.

The translation from the German, the *Wochenbleur*, by Major French of H. M. 20th Hussars, of the combined Cavalry manœuvers of the 1st army corps in August and September, 1875, should be read by every Cavalry Officer of regular and V. Service, as it is most instructive.

The white helmet with gilt spike and chain as worn by the British Cavalry in hot climates, is being generally adopted by the V. Cavalry in this country during the summer months, Messrs. Martin & Co., St. Paul St., are the agents in Montreal.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

The official receipts of money taken at the gates of the exhibition grounds for the different days are given as follows:—Tuesday, $442 11; Wednesday, $3,762.67; Thursday, $3,557.17; Friday, $1,432.93. The local authorities claim that there were over 25,000 people present on Wednesday alone, and almost as many on Thursday; and they want to know where all the money has gone to. It is quite possible the attendance may have been over-estimated. The council of the Arts and Agricultural Association has determined to hold an investigation into the apparent discrepancy.

The Department of Public Works has been divided in accordance with cap. 7 of 42 Vic., entitled "An Act respecting the offices of Receiver-General and Public Works;" in consequence, several changes are being made in the railway and public works departments. In connection with the position of Deputy Minister of Public Works the name of Mr. Baillarge is mentioned.

The cargo of steel rails which arrived on Saturday at Montreal will be forwarded to Winnipeg at once for the C. P. R. Railway. So far, 4,000 tons of Rails have been sent to Manitoba.

It is said Mr. Ryan, contractor, has began work on the C. P. R. branch from Winnipeg, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

QUEBEC.

It is now settled beyond doubt that H. R. H. the Princess Louise will leave Quebec for England on the 16th of October. Berths have been secured for her and attendants on board the *Sarmatian*.

The dinner to Sir John A. Macdonald has been fixed for Wednesday, the 15th of October, and will be given in the Music Hall. Subscribers' ladies will be admitted to seats in the gallaries. The promoters expect that seats will have to be provided for 300 people. Thus far 235 tickets have been subscribed for.

Mr. Wm. G. Wyatt, an English bon-holder, has taken an injunction in the Superior Court against the sale of the goods and chatels of the Levis & Kennebec Railway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—France has 256 colleges.

—The Sultan has granted the request of the Khedive of Egypt for troops to occupy Massowah against the Abyssinians.

—A movement is about to be made in the Spanish Cortes for the abolition of slavery in Cuba without indemnifying the owners.

—THE CLIMATE of Manitoba, according to THOMAS WHITE, Esq., M. P., is not so severe as here, the thermometer does not go down so low as in Montreal, and the farmers let their horses run out all winter and do well.

—A New York despatch says Bishop Riley was among the passengers on the *Abyssinia*, which arrived from Liverpool on the 24th and that he is to take charge of the new Episcopal Diocese in British Columbia.

—The rejection by the Roumanian Deputies of a motion to disregard the clause of the Berlin treaty providing for the emancipation of the Jews, is favorable to the success of the Government scheme for the enfranchisement of 1,200 Jews.

—A Simla despatch says the forces under General Roberts and General Bright will advance towards Cabul immediatly. A reserve force of 4,000 men, under Generals Gordon and Gough will hold the Kuram Valley, and maintain communication between the advancing troops and Northwestern India.

JOSH BILLINGS, in a sad moment, previous to his recent indisposition, said, "this life is like a game of cards. We must play the hands dealt to us, and the credit is not so much in wining as in playing a poor hand well—and having something up your sleeve."

—There lately resided in an Ayrshire village a man who proposed to write an etomological dictionary of the English language. Being asked what he understood the word "pathology" to mean, he answered with readiness and confidence, "Why, the art of road-making to be sure."

—M. Labouchere's paper (*Truth*) of September 4th has the following:—There never was any real ground for the assiduously-circulated report that the Princess Louise would return to England this year, but she will probably pay a visit to this country next spring. Lord Lorne will not accompany her. He likes his post very much, but finds the work far harder than he had anticipated.

A HIGHLAND lawyer, recently leasing certain premises to a lady during the term of her natural life, made the provision that she should pay a certain rent yearly, and should quit and deliver up "the premises to the lessor or his attorney peaceably and quietly at the end of the term."

NARROW ESCAPE.—On Monday morning about 8 o'clock, as Captain Tyson, of the steamship *Indus*, was walking on the wharf, he saw a small boy fall into the river near where the steamship Lake Champlain is lying The boy would certainly have been drowned but for the prompt action of Capt. Tyson. Without waiting to remove a single article of clothing he jumped in and succeeded in bringing the lad safely to shore, the latter having sustained no other injury beyond a severe fright and ducking.

—At the third annual sale of thoroughbred live stock and seed grain at the Guelph Model Farm, attending which were over a thousand farmers from every section of the Province, the following were the average prices obtained:—Short-horn yearling bulls, $73.34; Hereford bull calves, $150; Ayrshire heifers, $35; Cotswold shearling rams, $20; Cotswold ram lambs, $14.12; Cotswold aged ewes, $10; Cotswold shearling ewes, $6.16; Cotswold ewe lambs, $9.75; Leicester shearling rams $19.66; Leicster ram lambs, 14.88; Lecister aged ewes, $14; Leicester ewe lambs, $10.75; Southdown shearling rams $13; Southdown ram lambs, $7.66; Southdown shearling ewes, $13; Southdown ewe lambs, $9; Oxford Down shearling rambs, $25.50; Berkshire boars, $7.86; Berkshire sows, $8; P. A. Windsor boars, $15.25; spring wheat Russian No. 7), $1.18.

THE CONSOLIDATED BANK.—The report of the proceedings of the meeting of stockholders of the Consolidated Bank at Montreal discloses facts of a disgraceful character. We have Sir. Francis Hinck's own words for it that the management was reckless and dishonest, and that the president and directors were comparatively ignored by the officials. We can scarcely believe that such a state of things existed; we cannot believe that an old financier like Sir Francis Hinks would countenance such conduct, but certainly if he did there must be some unexplained reason for the mild manner in which he exercised his presidential powers. It is as impossible for the President and directors of the Consolidated Bank of Canada to shift the responsibility from off their shoulders, as it was for the villainous directors of the Glasgow Bank of Scotland, to escape the odium and scorn, and thanks to the law, the punishment, which their wholesale swindling brought upon them. It is gratifying to know that the stockholders of the Consolidated Bank are determined to sift the conduct of their directors to the bottom, and it is to be hoped they will be brought to the bar of justice and be dealt with like any other culprits. Their crime is on a par with that of the Glasgow Bank swindlers, with this difference that the suffering they entail is not so wide-spread.—*Ottawa Herald.*

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

OTTAWA, 20.—Le gouverneur-General et la princesse Louise sont arrivés en cette ville cet après-midi par un train spécial.

Sir John Macdonald est attendu ici lundi prochain.

Il règne une grande activité sur les terrains de l'Exposition.

La procession et l'illumination promettent d'être magnifiques.

Les commerçants de bois paient leurs hommes 3 piastres et 4 piastres de plus par mois que l'année dernière.

Une foule immense assistait à l'ouverture de l'exposition, qui a été faite, comme nous l'avons déjà dit, par Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général et Son Altesse Royale la Princesse Louise. A leur arrivée, les enfants des différentes écoles de la ville ont entonné une cantate de bienvenue et Leurs Excellences on reçu une adresse qui leur a été présentée par les membres du Conseil des Arts et de l'Agriculture.

Ottawa, 23.—Hier après-midi, la Chambre du Sénat, présentait une scene d'un éclat inaccoutumé: Son Altesse Royale le Princesse Louise distribuait les prix aux concurrents heureux de l'Association de Tir de la Puissance. La présence de la garde d'honneur des "Gardes à pied du Gouverneur-Général" et de la musique militaire rehaussait encore l'éclat de la fête. Le beau sexe ne contribuait pas moins à rendre la séance des plus intéressantes. Les plus riches parures de la ville, les toilettes les plus brillantes s'y étaient réunies. Les officiers commandants des différents districts occupaient des sièges près du Trône; on remarquait Sir L. Tilley, Sir Charles Tupper, et plusieurs autres membres du Cabinet. La Princesse distribua les prix avec l'élégance qu'on lui connait. Tous les heureux concurrents furent chaleureusement applaudis.

On lit dans le *Bien Public* de Worcester, Mass.

Le projet de répéter à Québec l'an prochain le grand succès de la démonstration à Montreal en 1874 va sans doute realiser. Le comité de direction de la société St. Jean Baptiste de Québec est déjà en pleine voie d'organisation et si l'on en juge par la liste des membres adjoints, les arrangements ne laisseront rien à désirer. Nos nationaux de la Nouvelle Angleterre seront heureux d'aller saluer en grande nombre le berceau de la famile canadienne française et il est à souhaiter qu'on sera aussi heureux qu'en 1873 dans le choix d'un comité d'organisation aux Etat Unis. Il serait à propos d'en dire un mot à la Convention du Massachusetts qui se tiendra ici dans quelques jours.

Une des plus hautes cimes des Alpes la Jungfrau, si longtemps réputée inaccessible et dont bien peu de personnes ont atteint le sommet, situé à 4,175 d'altitude, vient d'être gravie par le docteur Peterson, de Francfort. Parti de Grindelwald le 23 août avec un guide, cet ascensionniste s'est avancé jusqu'à la hutte de Bergli. Le 24, il était arrêté au Mœnchhoch par un vent violent et une tempête de neige. Cependant la nuit suivante il put continuer à monter, et le 25, vers une heure de l'après-midi, il s'asseyait à la à la crête de la Jungfrau. Le temps était superbe, et le ciel sans nuages. On apercevait toute la chaîne des Alpes depuis le Tyrol jusqu'au Dauphiné, y compris le mont Blanc et les autres grands sommets des Alpes.

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 55c. per lb.

38m1. HAMELIN & AYERS

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give the business your spare time 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

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,
15-42y1. Lachute.

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.

Retained for the past patronage for their esteemed favors. 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.

Land For Sale.

IN THE TOWNSHIP OF POLTONEY, Lots No. 37 and 38 in the 7th Concession. The land is good and well watered, and within four acres to where a mill is to be erected. For further particulars, apply to the proprietor. GEORGE SURRITT,
48tf. Township of Gore.

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.

GURNEY! GURNEY! GURNEY!

In Coming to Montreal

Call and examine OUR LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS of

Wood and Coal Heating and Cook Stoves, Housefurnishing Goods, Registars, Scales, &c.

Wood and Coal Heating Furnaces a Speciality; Estimates furnished on the shortest notice

SEE OUR NEW HARRIS FURNACE BEFORE PURCHASING.

E. & C. GURNEY & Co.
No. 216 & 218 St. JAMES, & 516 CRAIG STREET, Near Ottawa Hotel, MONTREAL.

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.

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

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.

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.
36y1.

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 residing in Lachute, &c., at other times can be served by applying on the premises, near Lachute Mills.

A. G. McARTHUR.
Lachute, June 5, 1879. 49y1.

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 employers, to still merit a continuance of their patronage.

JOHN J. W. WEBSTER.
6m1.

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. HAYES, Manufacturers' Agent
319 St. James Street, Montreal.

HOLMAN LIVER PAD CO.:
Lachute, Dec. 31st, 1878

For five or six years I suffered much from Indigestion, never half up, but most the time very unwell; early in June last I paid 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, Penelon Falls, Ont.,
Rev. James G. Calder, St. Marys, Ont.,
Rev. W. J. Jolliffe, Gananoque, Ont.
Rev. James Caswell, Londesborough, Ont.
Rev. D. O. Crossley, Tremont, Ont.
Rev. Geo Richardson, Milton, Ont.
Rev. J. A Tyeson, 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. Perrsite, Brighton, Ont.
Rev. Robt. Campbell, St. Charles Berromee Montreal
Rev. J. F. Stevenson, Exam'l Ch. Montreal.
Judge Chauveau, 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. Maltwood, Esq. Stratford, Ont.
Geo Ley, Esq., Coberg, Ont.
Mrs Evans, Sultan Street, Toronto, Ont.
C. F. Ross, Esq., 196 Church St., Toronto
T. J. McFadden, Esq., 50 Peter St., Toronto.
S. C. Kanady, Esq., 187 Carleton St., Toronto
Mrs Cane, Englington, Ont.
Arthur Richardson, Esq., Luton P. O. Ont.
John Nattrass, Esq., Vaughan, Ont.
Dr. W. T. Erith, London, Ont.
Miss H. E. Spencer, Paris, Ont.
John Ingles, Esq., Bleury Street, Montreal.
T. H. Christeyes, Esq., Kingston, Montreal.
N. Macphee, Esq., Dalkeith, Ont.
Wm. Manders, Esq., Owen Sound, Ont.
James C. Ross, Esq., Owen Sound, 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., Montreal.
J. J. Hannan, Esq., 3d, Notre Dame st., do.
F. Lapointe, Esq., St Ursules St., Montreal.
O. P. Robert, Esq., Lachine.
J. A. Harte, Esq., 400 Notre Dame st., Montreal.
P. Coy, Esq., 301 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 OFFICE, 301 Notre Dame, Street, Montreal.
Supplied wholesale and retail by

WILLIAM HAY,
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. 41y1.

Claggett & Tait,

256 to 262 St. James Street, Montreal

Direct Importers of best makes of

SILKS, TOPLINS, KID GLOVES,
REAL LACE, and SILK HOSIERY,
Castwright & Warner's Underclothing.

SPECIALTIES.

Dressmaking and First-Class Tailoring. Customers and Guests' Rooms made up 4 hours.

SAVAGE, LYMAN & Co.'s OLD STAND
256 St. James Street.

DOMINION EXHIBITION.

(Compiled from our Ottawa Exchanges.)

The first "Dominion" Exhibition ever held in Canada, was informally opened Monday morning, September 22nd. On Wednesday, the formal opening by his Excellency, the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise took place. There is something eminently fitting in this Exhibition being opened by His Excellency, for, if we are credibly informed—and we are sure we are—the Dominion Exhibition is the outcome of a suggestion made by himself. The proposal was taken up by the Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association, and a conference having been held with the Quebec Society, the directors of the latter agreed to forego their annual exhibition. It was decided to apply to the Dominion Government for a grant of $5,000 to aid the project, and this having been received, its mode of distribution was determined upon. In this however, the agricultural people appear to have counted withouttheir host, as will appear from the report of remarks made at the meeting of the Council on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 20th. Of this $5,000, $1,000 wasgranted to Manitoba in order to enable that Province to become better acquainted with the sister Provinces and to display her products; $900 went to the city of Ottawa to assist in defraying the cost of erecting a building for the Manitoba exhibit, and $2,113 was expended in medals, which were cast from the same matrix as used for the Paris Exposition medals.

TUESDAY.—Yesterday and again today the Judges in the different departments have been hard at work, and will be pretty well advanced in their labors by this evening. Continuing the review of the different departments we reach the

MAIN BUILDING.

The main building is now in perfect order, and yesterday afternoon and again this morning the judges were able to pursue their work. The display here is far ahead of 1875, and for this creditable result the Montreal and Ottawa merchants and manufacturers deserve the principal credit. There are few if any decorations of a general character, but individual exhibitors have more than made up for any lack in this respect. The natural history display is unusually attractive, and partly because the people of Ottawa are particularly interested in minerals, the exhibits in which line are principally from the Ottawa district.

CATTLE.

The exhibit of cattle is admitted by all to be the finest ever seen in Canada. Not only are there plenty of Durhams, Devons, Ayrshire, grade and other familiar breeds, but Galloways, Hereford and Alderney cattle are also largely represented. Many of the cattle were brought here from the Toronto Industrial and this is more specially true of the Western exhibitors. The Montreal people have not been behind hand, however, and are largely represented, as are also the stock-raisers of the Ottawa district. The Dominion Gold Medals for the best herds are no doubt a great incentive, while His Excellency's Medals cannot fail to excite a great deal of competition in all branches of live stock.

WEDNESDAY.—Nature smiled upon the opening of the first Dominion Exhibition, and finer weather could not have been granted for the purpose; Less cold than it had been for a few days past, it was not warm enough to injure the cuttings of flowers, nor too cold to do any harm. From the earliest hours practicable men and women were busy in getting the various articles in their places and making order grow out of seeming chaos. This was to a great extent done, and the several tables of fruit and flowers, and the long ranks of carriages and machinery soon began to present their proper "exhibition" appearance. The very large number of visitors, however, made the most use of the opportunities afforded them, and inspected with evident and critical interest those articles which were placed on view. One thing was evident enough to the most inexperienced eye, namely that in the majority of cases the quality and character of the several articles on view are of a nature that will certainly cause the first Dominion Exhibition, as indeed has from the first been anticipated, to excel anything of the kind that has hitherto been attempted.

The presence of His Excellency the Governor-General, as has already been stated, is eminently fitting. Nothing could be more in order than that His Excellency should inaugurate an exhibition, the plan of which was designed by himself. The interest he took in encouraging and developing the project was shown by the contribution of one gold, one silver, and one bronze medal for competition. That the giving of these medals has tended largely to secure the very successful exhibition of live stock, there can be no possible doubt. It is a matter of regret, however, that Old Probs had not behaved himself in a manner becoming to the occasion, and on the visit of the Queen's daughter, given us Queen's weather.

FROM AN EARLY HOUR

the crowds began to gather at the grounds this morning, and when the Vice Regal party arrived there could not have been less than thirty thousand people present. It had been cloudy all morning, but this did not repress the people, who turned out in great numbers. The grand stand in the centre of the horse ring had been carpeted and prepared for the Vice-Regal reception, while the

GRAND STAND

just opposite was lined with school children who had gathered for the purpose of singing the song of welcome. The front of the stand had been prettily decorated, under the superintendence of Mr. Barber, with the Royal, Dominion, Provincial and city coats of arms, evergreens, etc., while there were the mottoes

"WELCOME M'CALLUM MORE,"

and

WELCOME BELOVED VICTORIA'S DAUGHTER

The children themselves arrived shortly before 11 o'clock, having met at one of the schools and proceeded out in a body. They were under the leadership of Prof. Workman.

AT 11 O'CLOCK SHARP

His Excellency the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, accompanied by Major and Mrs. DeWinton, Hon Mr. and Mrs. Moreton, Lady Sophia McNamara, and Hon. Mr. Bagot, A. D. C., arrived on the grounds, being accompanied by an escort from the Dragoon Guards. As they arrived the cheering was hearty and prolonged. They were at once driven to the band stand in the centre of the horse ring, being met at the steps by Mr. S. Wilmot, President of the Agricultural and Arts Association, and Hon. D. Christie. Having ascended the steps their Excellencies shook hands with a number of the distinguished personages present whom they recognized.

President Wilmot then said:—Your Excellency, accompanying me are the members of the Council of the Board of Arts and Agriculture of Ontario, who desire to present Your Excellency with an address through me, their President, at this formal opening of the Dominion Agricultural Exhibition, held under the auspices of their Board. Might I be permitted to have the honor of introducing these gentlemen to Your Excellency, and also to ask you as Patron of the Association to formally open this Exhibition.

Their Excellencies were then introduced to the members of the Council, and also to the distinguished American visitors.

President Wilmot then advanced and read the following

ADDRESS

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir John Douglas Sutherland, Marquis of Lorne, Governor General of the Dominion:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, Her Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the President and members of the Council of the Board of Agriculture and Arts of Ontario, now in Council assembled, embrace this opportunity, at the formal opening of our Exhibition, to express the feelings of respect and esteem which we entertain towards yourself and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise.

Our renewed expressions of regard are greatly heighned by the circumstances under which we are met. Under the advise and desire of Your Excellency our annual Provincial Show has rasumed the dimensions of a Dominion Exhibition. We congratulate, ourselves and the members of the association that the enlightened interest which you have evinced in agriculture horticulture, arts, mechanism, manufactures and science will greatly help to develop and expand a knowledge of the important resources of our Province. Such an interest cannot fail to draw forth the best qualities of the people, by manifestly appealing to their noble sentiments and patriotic aspirations.

Under Your Excellency's administration there has been evoked a spirit of self-reliance, the glory of a young nation—stimulating to an advance in national dignity and strength, and yet marked with the deepest loyalty to our Gracious Soverign the Queen and the Mother country.

Our congratulations are the more intense because you have always been found a prominent patron of letters, religion, science and art. The record of your munificent gifts of gold, silver and bronze medals for the best exhibits of superior farm stock will remain a lasting monument and manifestation of the influence for good exercised by Your Excellency through our Association.

While offering to you in your capacity of Governor-General our heartfelt wishes for your happiness throughout the period of your administration, we are also desirous of mentioningone who, by her grace and affability, has secured a place in all our hearts. We tender our respectful homage to Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, and pray that it may please the Almighty to vouchsafe unto your Excellency and Her Royal Highness both spiritual and temporal blessings in the discharge of your duties.

Signed in the name and by appointment of the Council of Agriculture and Arts of Ontario at Ottawa this 24th day of September, 1879.

S. WILMOT, President. J. R. CRAIG, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON'S PROCEEDINGS

The number of people in attendance at the exhibition yesterday is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 30,000 people. Spliting the difference, it may fairly be estimated that there were 25,000 present. During the afternoon two pick-pockets were arrested, one while in the act of committing a theft. On the person of the other was found a choice selection of pocket handkerchiefs and persons losing the same are requested to call at the police station on Queen street and, by proving their property, assist the officers of the law in bringing the offenders to justice. Another suspected pickpocket was chased by Alderman Porter, and this rather odd proceeding, with the cry of "pickpockets" raised, attracted a large crowd. Throughout the entire day Manitoba Hall appeared to be the principal object of interest, and there was a constant jam about the doors. It was found necessary to station policemen at each, and allow only a few in at a time. The crowding in all the buildings was almost as great.

LUNCHEON.

During the afternoon His Worship the Mayor gave a luncheon in his marquee, at which the following gentlemen were present:—Governor Proctor, of Vermont; Governor A. Garcelon, of Maine, Governor Bishop, of Ohio; Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Leonard Tilley, Lieut. Governor Robitaille, of Quebec; Hon Mr. Joly, Hon. Mr. Pellham, Col Estey, Col Hooker, Col Young, Col Roberts, Capt. Sheperd, A D C, Capt. Forsyth Grant, A D C, Mr. Sanford Fleming, Mr. Clayton, R N, Mr. Crocker, R N, Lieut Leach, R N, Hon. Mr. Morris, Hon. Wm. Macdougall, Dr. Grant, Hon. Dr. Schultz and Mr. W. H. Daniels, President of the Oswegatchie Agricultural Association.

After the toast of "His Worship the Mayor of Ottawa" had been drunk, the health of the President of the United States was toasted. Governor Bishop of Ohio in replying expressed his pleasure at witnessing the Exhibition and spoke of the valuable results following from such competition. He closed as follows: Permit me to say had it been convenient and the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, to have accepted the invitation of the committee of the Exposition now progressing in that city, that they would not only have received a cordial and hearty welcome by that committee and the citizens of Cincinnati, but as executive of the great State of Ohio, it would have been a source of much satisfaction to me to have united in giving them such a recepetion as their high position entitles them to. In conclusion allow me to add, that our American people have always entertained for Her Majesty, the Imperialistic Queen of Great Britain, sentiments of the most profound respect and esteem, who, as a noble woman and ruler, stands pre-eminently before the world without a peer (Applause.)

Governor Garcelon, of Maine, and Governor Proctor, of Vermont, also made suitable responses. The latter closed his remarks with the following sentiment of my State and nation when I say that we look with unmixed pleasure on our progress, and look forward to your securing that success which from your birth and lineage and your fair heritage of land and government, and your energies you so richly deserve. I can only add that we accept your hospitality in the same spirit in which it is given. (Cheers.)"

His Excellency replied as follows:

To the Members of the Council of the Board of Agriculture and Arts of Ontario.

I thank you for the addresses you have read to me, expressing that deep loyalty to the Queen which not merely from hearsay, but from observation of the sentiments which animate the people of Canada, whether in the cities or is the country, I know to be real and universal. The Princess joins with me in asking you to accept our gratitude for your recognition of the interest we feel in the great efforts at present made in various parts of Canada to display to the best advantage the industrial achievements of our artizans, some of the handiwork of our two largest Provinces can be seen in this building, while others are not unrepresented, and we have evidence of the skill which graces the strength of a new brother—the young giant of the west. Everywhere proof is given that the Canadian can hold his own in the rivalry that brings art to bear on the great natural products around us, and this is not surprising when we know that he comes from the races which in Europe have been the most renowned for the taste, the ingenuity and the solidity of their workmanship. Where so many regions have but recently been peopled, there is, it need hardly be said, much to be done, and it is most satisfactory to see how each city and town is bending itself to the task to prove that there is no laggard in the patriotic competition. I have gladly attended several of these shows, and it is a feature peculiar to this country that the industrial exhibition so generally accompanies the agricultural show. Whether this shall always be the case in the gathering inaugurated today it will be, of course, for you to determine by experience of success in your venture of thus combining them. This is, perhaps, the first meeting to which, more than a local character has been given. It will be a matter for your cosideration, and for all in Canada interested in your endeavours, whether a novel practise be established here in moving to each Province in succession the Central Exhibition, without injury to the local fairs, which will in any case be held. If you decide to moove the agricultural show from Province to Province in successive years, no new practice would thereby be espoused, for such has been the custom of the national societies of England, Scotland and Ireland. In the old countries the spaces to be traversed are much smaller, but the need of comparison between the various exhibits is also much less. The local shows are held there in almost every county, but the advantage derived from the annual moving of the national societies has been well expressed in the words of a former and justly beloved Viceroy of Ireland, who said that the experience the National Society had earned for itself had, by its annual movement, been carried through every part of the land, through each Province in turn: and this had tended to fuse together the knowledge of the best specialities of each, whether in tillage or in pasture, in cereals or green crops, or in the breeding and fattening of Cattle. Wi h us in Canada, if a similar practice were followed, we might perhaps add that comparison would benefit the proper employment of the best agricultural machinery, the manufacture of which our Canadian artizans have won high commendation at the great international contests. If you discuss these questions I am sure you will do so, not with the view of benefiting one city or Province only, but in the spirit which sees in all common efforts a means of uniting our Canadian people, and an instrument to make a national feeling, and create a national prosperity. We must congratulate our countrymen that in the live stock of all kinds shown today, we have a representation of those vast resources which yield so much in excess of our own requirements that we can relieve the wants of older lands; and how great is the difference between the by-gone traffic from the new world to enrich Europe and what we now witness. In other days the southern seas were covered with the towering galleons of Spain bringing the ingots of gold and silver, wrought in the mines of America, through the cruel labour of thousands of enslaved Indians. This was the wealth which poured into the treasuries of a nation whose riches reared the colossal palaces of the Escurial, and the wonderous Minster of Seville. The creation of such prosperity meant a short-lived reign of luxury and cruilty—the lifting up of an old country for a short time—the abasement of a new land. How different the happy and more lasting wealth with which we are able to endow Europe from Canada when the parent land and the Dominion alike reap equal fruits from the bounteous harvest. Our treasure fleets are now laden with golden grain, and flocks and herds; with riches wrung from no servitude, but derived from the free and noble toil of a liberty-loving, independent and self-reliant people. It is to the men who have cleared the tangled forests, or have tilled the prairie lands that we owe such great shows of argicultural wealth as those we have lately seen, and which prove how rich and inexhaustible are the veins of ore from which we can give enough and to spare.

May the endeavour of such a society as this, assisted as it has been chiefly by individual efforts, but countenanced by the Dominion Government, be to extended for the general good of our country, the experience it earns and whatever success is secured by the co-operation of the citizens. LORNE.

During the reading of the address the gates had been opened and the people allowed to come in so as to hear His Excellancy's reply, and at its close they gave hearty cheering.

The children then sang a welcome song.

Mr. Wilmot now advanced and presented His Excellency with a badge of scarlet silk decorated with a white satin rosette. The badge was of the following design:—

(Crown)

(Maple Leaf)

DOMINION
1879.
EXHIBITION,
OTTAWA.

PATRON.

Her Royal Highness was then requested to accept a badge, designed as follows:—

(Brooch)

(Maple Leaf)

AGRICULTURE
AND
ARTS
ASSOCIATON,
ONTARIO.

The badge was of white satin, and clasped with a valuable gold brooch, in the center of which was a large maple leaf, and beneath a cluster representing the Rose, Thistle and Shamrock. It was enclosed in a beautiful case bearing the following inscription:

SOUVENIER.

AGRICULTURE
AND
ARTS
ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE.
1879.

Mr. Wilmot now asked His Excellency to declare the Exhibition formally opened, which His Excellancy immediately did, closing by calling for three cheers, which were given with a will.

After the proceedings here were over, Their Excellencies proceeded to the main building, which had been cleared for the purpose.

The songs sung by the children were as follows:

CANADA THE STAR AND DOMINION.

Canada the Star and Dominion
That shines in our beautiful west,
Where the sun in a robe of vermillion,
Sinks softly and sweetly to rest.
The land of a great Federation
Which time will never untie,
Till it swells to a glorious nation
With a charter that nothing can buy.

Chorus—Then cheer, cheer for Canada,
For her sing lond and long,
We will defend dear Canada
In battle and in song.

The gem in the Crown of Britannia,
The fairest it ever shall be,
A cross in the glorious banner
That floats upon every sea.
The pride of our Fathers, we'll ever
Defend and claim as our own!
For we know that old England will never
Her Canadian daughter disown.—[Chorus.]

Here nature in lavish profusion
Her choicest gifts scatters around;
Her loyalty is no delusion—
Here plenty and peace can be found.
Here the flag of our Fathers wave o'er us
For this is the land of the free!
With the prospect that opens before us
Who can dream what our country will be?—[Chorus]

SONG OF WELCOME.

Thou hast come across the ocean,
Come in loved Victoria's name,
Bringing us the Queen's own daughter
To receive our loud acclaim.
Princess of a line of Monarchs,
Fondly to our hearts we take;
And we honor her, and love her,
For Her Royal Mother's sake.

Courtly Scion of Clan Campbell,
Proudest in the Northland Isle,
Ours is a hearty welcome,
Welcome Christian of Argyle!
Let our voices loudly swelling
Bless the gentle favoring breeze
Which wafted to our hearts, her dwelling,
While with us, the Fair Louise.

'Tis not Royal blood we honor,
Nor a Princly name alone,
There are virtues which adorn
And exalt the proudest Throne—
There are feelings mild and tender,
Formed to captivate and please,
Which our graceful souls have told us
Grace the heart of Fair Louise.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A FAREWELL GLANCE AT THE EXHIBITS.

Returning to the main building for a last glance, we find the display of electro-plated ware manufactured by Messrs. Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., of Montreal, is by long odds the finest of the very fine exhibits made in the main building, and it was hard to convince the spectators that the beautiful articles were really manufactured in Montreal. The whole collection is displayed in a hugh glass case, situated in one of the best positions in the circle, and includes tea sets, with ten pieces of beautiful design; a water pitch r, on which is very massive and rich embossing; several fruit stands, one in particular of elegant design, with flower and boquet-holders, beautiful in symetry and effect; a toilet set with pink glass bottles, and silver and gold flowering; cake-baskets, one in particular extremely captivating, the glass-holders being supported by two light stems, with a hunter underneath portaging a barrel of provisions; the position of the man is very natural; butter-coolers, with revolving covers of latest design; a handsome cruet-stand, which attracts great admiration, while several card receivers, in gilt and silver, with peacocks underneath, are equally admired. There are besides, silvered sardine-boxes, jewel cases, breakfast sets and knapkin rings, several of the latter with salt and pepper holders borne by a boy figure admirably executed in gilt. There are also egg stands, with six cups, silver tea and coffee pots, handsome vases with plated stands and pink glass tops, flowered in gilt and silver, with a number of minor articles. The display is tastefully arranged, and combined with the rich quality of the work displayed, is not only striking in appearance, but engaging at first sight. The whole is a great credit to Montreal. Of the two prize cups, the one with the jockey should not be omitted. It is needless to say that the display takes the highest honors.

Mr. B. J. Coghlin, of Montreal, proprietor of the Hochelaga Spring Works, has carried off a first prize for carriage springs. The superiority of the workmanship, and the elegant finish of the springs was favourably commented on. This exhibit is a new branch of industry in Montreal, and is highly creditable to that city. Mr. Coghlin was also awarded an extra deplema for railway passenger-car and freight-car springs. It might be stated that this gentleman also received a first prize at the Guelph Exhibition for springs, and a diploma at the Toronto Exhibition. At the latter place he would no doubt have secured a first prize, but he was too late for competition.

Messrs. Rogers & King, were not in position when the section was first visited, but in the left corner of the building they exhibited a hot water boiler, Spencer's patent manufactured by the firm. They also show a quantity of cast-iron fittings, railings, castings, and plumber's pipes and materials.

J. M. Clark, of the New Edinburgh fancy white brick and terra cotta works, makes a splendid show of white brick, building block and terra cotta work in various colors, for building and ornamental purposes, which is what architects have long wanted. The Government has adopted them, thus assisting the industries of the country. These beautiful productions are made out of a mineral heretofore of little value, but which, by Mr. Clark's process, is rendered of the utmost importance. Mr. Clark is filling orders from the States of New York and Massachusetts, and, though paying freight and duty, beats the American makers in their own market. Experts sent from the States report in favour of Mr. Clark's invention. He holds certificates from the Dominion Government chief architect, from leading Canadian and the highest New York and Boston architects, whose unanimous opinion is, that in resisting pressure, durability under weather strain, finish, beauty of color, general effect and utility, they are in comparibly the best known, and 40 per cent cheaper in the States after paying all export charges. There is no doubt Mr. Clark's productions are destined to exercise an important influence on the building material trade of this continent.

J. R. McLaren & Co., of Montreal, who were a day late, owing to delay in coming from the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, have a number of Sharp's Safety Oil cabinets, manufactured by themselves, on view. These cabinets have been extensively adopted in Canada, and save a great deal of waste in oil, besides being clean in use. It is said that $900,000 worth are in use in Canada and the United States.

CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION.

The Exhibition, although practically closed Friday, remained open until 9 o'clock Saturday morning.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS.

On Friday evening at 6.30 the medals won during the fair were presented in the Senate Chamber by H. R. H. the Princess Louise. Admission to the Chamber was by ticket, and there was a great demand for them. The large spacious room was literally packed. The hour selected was a little unusual, but was chosen in order to allow the medalists to leave for home by the night train should they wish to do so. The proceedings opened by Mr. Wilmot making a formal request of Her Royal Highness to present the medals, to which she graciously consented. The first medals presented were those donated by His Excellency, and were awarded as follows:—T. W. Stone of Guelph, gold medal for the most first prizes for cattle, Sheriff Powell, of Ottawa, the silver medal for the most first prizes for horses, and R. Snell & Sons, the bronze medal for the most first prizes for sheep. Mr. Stone was the first to advance, and after he had been complimented by Her Royal Highness, His Excellency shook hands with him. His Excellency's medals are very handsome. On one side were representations of Their Excellencies, and the words "Marquis of Lorne, K. T. C. M. G." and "H. R. H. Princess Louise," on the reverse sides were the family coat of arms, and the motto "Palmam qui meruit ferat."

The presentation of the Dominion Gold Medals followed. These were cast in the same matrix as that used at Paris, on one side being the coats of arms of the different Provinces, and on the other side a figure representing Agriculture, and the words, "Dominion of Canada." There were some forty gold medals in all, those for live stock being as follows:—John Clark, Nepean, thoroughbred stallion, any age. Alex. Farlinger, Morrisburg, pair matched horses. Allen Francis Pakenham, pair matched carriage horses. E. S. Skead, Ottawa, hunter. Thos. Good, Nepean, pair of brood mares, agriculture. H. & R. Birth, Bowmanville, heavy draught stallion, any age. C. W. F. Shock, Brantford, Durham bull, any age. C. W. F. Stock, five Durham females any age. Geo. Rudd, Brantford, Deavon herd Jardine & Son, Hamilton, Ayreshire herd; William Rae, Guelph, Galloway herd; Mrs. E. W. Jones, Brockville, Jersy herd; H. & J. Goff, Elmira, fat cattle, any age; Geo. Moore, Waterloo, fat ox or steer, any age; J. & W. Watt, Salem, fat cow and heifer, any age.

It was at first intended that Her Royal Highness should only present the gold medals, but she was good enough to distribute the silver medals also. The Vice-Regal party then left, and President Wilmot distributed the bronze medals.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Terms of Court.

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

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeons, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 13th to 17th, May 27th 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:* r. G. J Walker, Lachute.

☞Lachute is the Judicial District of Terretonne. 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 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, 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 onday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

On the first Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 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 angmentation 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.

CAMBELL—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. at stant from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

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

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

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

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.

McVEICH'S

Sovereign Remedy

FOR

Neuralgia and heumatism.

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 4 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 Penple.—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,
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, 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 bedrooms, (all new). The parlours are furnished in first-class style. The table with the best the market can produce. Servants attentive and obliging—everything in fact to make the traveller comfortable and feel himself at home.

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

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

F. W. ALLEN.

Lachute, May 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 $3000 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. 48y4

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. III. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1879. NO. 6

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.

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

Professional Cards.

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. STACKHOUSE, L. D. S.,
SURGEON-DENTIST.

Is at Lachute, 16th, 17th and 18th, of every month.
Private Room, next to Fraser and McOuat's Store.

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

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

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

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 346 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

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

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

Abbott, Tait, Wotherspoon and Abbotts,
ADVOCATES, ETC.,
No. 11, Hospital Street, (First Floor) Montreal
Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C. L.
Melbourne M. Tait, B. C. L.
Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A. LL. B.
John Hetham 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.,
H. A. CHAPLEAU, Q. C.
Jan. 2nd, 1879. 18—1y

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

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

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

Business Notices.

D. F. 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 Paper a specialty
Jan. 13, 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.

THOMAS FOLEY,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Fruits.
161 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL.
5m3.

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.
163 St. James Street, Montreal.
N.B.—Agents for artificial wood ornaments. 52y1

ALEX. McKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.
28y1.

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,
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CHAS. LARIN,
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NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER XXI.

CAMP FIRES AND SUBTLER FLAMES.

Not very long after their bountiful supper, Saville said—

"I had but little sleep last night, and have taken many steps to day; so, with your permission, I will seek a resting place."

"I am sorry that we have scarcely anything better than the cabin floor to offer you," said Vera ruefully.

"You forget that I am a soldier, and that at this time of the year I ask no better bed than the greensward."

The cabin, like the larger one near West Point, had been constructed with a small loft. Into this Vera crept, but for a long time was too happy to sleep.

Saville took the blanket that Tascar had brought at his bidding, and, throwing himself under a wide-spreading hemlock, slept as only the strong and weary can sleep. Gula and her son dozed and crooned in their rocky recess, till the dawn aroused them to preparations for breakfast. Even the poor, remorseful exile rested with an unwonted sense of security.

The next morning, Saville tried to induce Mr. Brown to permit him to find them a better home nearer the fort, but found that any proposition of the kind would not be entertained.

"I have a feeling that I am safe here, and nowhere else," he said. "If you think best, Vera and Gula can go, but I shall remain."

"I shall not leave you, father," said Vera, quietly.

"Well," said Saville, cheerily but firmly, "then we must make you all as comfortable here as we can. A new cabin, as large as the old one that was burned, must be built."

"But that will attract attention," remonstrated Mr. Brown.

"Suppose it does. I have satisfied General Clinton that you are loyal to our cause, and he has promised you and your family full protection."

"Does General Clinton know anything of me and my whereabouts?" cried the man, starting up in great alarm.

"Yes, sir; and if he had only known before what I told him yesterday, you would not have been molested in your old home. Can you not see, Mr. Brown, that nothing so draws attention and suspicion as your effort to hide from every one? At the time I was so hastily ordered away from this region, I yielded to your judgment, and did not say much concerning you, not having your permission. But now, for Vera's sake, as well as your own, I can allow no doubt to exist as to the fact of your being heartily on our side. In respect to anything else, no one seeks to know aught. I can promise you all perfect safety, if you will do just what I ask."

The exile's brow contracted darkly, but he would not meet Saville's eye.

"Mr. Brown," said Saville, in a low, meaning tone.

The man now gave him a startled, apprehensive look.

"I can promise you perfect safety, if you do just what I ask," Saville continued, in the same low, significant voice.

"I will, I will," was the eager reply.

"There's my hand in pledge."

Mr. Brown seized it like a drowning man, and from that hour became Saville's slave.

Vera watched this strange interview with beating heart, and, at its close, felt as never before, even that her destiny also was controlled by the young stranger, whom Providence had sent, as she believed, to rescue both herself and her father from the hopeless and helpless condition into which they had drifted.

With characteristic energy and promptness, Saville set about the tasks made necessary by the decision to remain in the secluded glen. He decided that the little hut already built should be preserved for Gula and her son; and the plan of a much larger cabin, for the use of Vera and her father, was marked out adjoining it.

"I also mean to have a little nook myself," he said.

"It will all be yours," Vera added promptly.

He looked at her so earnestly that the blood came into her face, though why, she did know. After a moment he said half to her and half in soliloquy.

"I cannot tell why it is, but this place already seems to me more like a home than any I have yet known."

"I do not understand how *you* can feel so," said Vera, looking frankly into his face. "It will, in truth, be home to me; because containing, when you are here, all whom I love."

Again he gave her an earnest look, as he said.

"Nature is a rare teacher, my little friend; and she has taught you a truth which we sometimes forget, to our sorrow. Only the places which contain those whom we love can be homes."

"And it is your love for us," exclaimed Vera, openly and joyously, as if she had solved the mystery, "that makes this forbidding place seem home-like."

"That is not bad logic," he replied, laughing; "though your pronoun is rather too general."

"How strange it is," said Vera, musingly, "that we should have met as we did, and that you should have become my brother in very truth! Do such things often happen in the world?"

"I am afraid not," he replied, shaking his head.

"Then I have been specially favored, when I have been almost repining at my lot."

"I certainly have been very fortunate in finding such a sweet, wild flower in this wilderness of a world. But come; this is not preparing for the cold storms of winter, which, unfortunately, are near. You must ply the needle, and bring home the game, while your father and Tascar do the heavy work. Ye gods! how I would like to stay here and help you! I have brought plenty of powder and shot for your gun."

"But will it be safe to have the report of fire-arms heard here?"

"Certainly; the old policy of hiding and concealment is past; and as soon as I can, I shall find you a home where you can have good, kind neighbours. Bring your gun, and let me see if you can hit that grey squirrel in yonder tall tree."

She complied, with the joyousness of a child, and was soon within range with her light fowling-piece.

"Now, quick! before he moves," cried Saville.

Her merry laugh rang out, as she threw pebbles at the little creature, till, thoroughly alarmed, it ran to the topmost boughs. Then, as it was in the act of springing to another tree, she fired, and it fell dead at her feet.

"I take off my hat to you," cried Saville. "You excel Diana herself."

The morning passed all too quickly, and, after an early dinner, Saville returned to the Fort, taking Tascar, that he might send back by him tools and other needed articles.

During the week following, Saville pleaded, with justice, that he had scarcely had a respite from duty since joining the service, and obtained leave to absent himself for several days. He started ostensibly upon a hunting excursion in the mountains, but took the shortest path to the secluded valley, which was beginning to have for him peculiar attractions.

The days passed like enchantment. Under the new and happier conditions of her life, Vera appeared to grow hourly in beauty and facination. The recuperative power of nature was in her mind and body. She was like a sunny bank, that a few warm spring days change from wintry barenness to fragrant bloom.

Her feeling for Saville was the frank, undisguised affection of a sister; or, perhaps more truly, the strong, innocent love of a child, that gives its heart wholly for the time to those who win it.

The woman in Vera was still unawakened, though, at times, there was an intensity in Saville's gaze that quickened her pulse a little, and mantled her cheek with a richer hue than even restored vigor was giving it again.

As for Saville, he was self-deceived. We have already seen that he had a faculty for illusion, and this was especially true in the line of his favorite theories. As he had once imagined his transient passion for a most unworthy object to be the precursor of lasting and conjugal affection, so now he regarded the pure flame of love, which was kindling in his heart for Vera, as a lofty kind of friendship, resulting from the peculiar accord of their two natures. He felt that he was in all respects ennobled and made better by her society. Unconsciously she stimulated every good quality he possessed into greater vigour. She was so pure and innocent herself that his passion slept in her presence, while his higher faculties of mind and heart were awakened into aspirations that were as thrillingly delightful as they were foreign to all his former experience.

Moreover, his conscience commended the part he was acting toward her. The circumstances of their acquaintance had been such, that every generous, sympathetic trait he possessed was enlisted in her behalf. He regarded himself as a disciple of nature and an apostle of humanity. In his view, nature had been her teacher, and had formed her character; and the result confirmed his theory that all should be guided by nature's teachings. In their warm and growing friendship, were not they both following the strong and natural impulses of their hearts?

As one devoted to the interests of humanity, he would consider himself most false, did he leave this innocent maiden to the perils of her peculiar isolated condition, and he honestly desired to obtain for her a safe and recognized position in society, as soon as possible.

But the spell of her beauty grew daily upon him: the touch of her hand was acquiring subtle power to thrill every nerve and fibre of his body; the tones of her voice kept repeating themselves for long hours in his heart; and before his visit was over, even the man of theories and illusions was perplexed at certain peculiarities in his platonic friendship.

But the woman in Vera still slumbered, and she returned his affection with the same frank innocence as at first.

After his visit to the romantic glen, life at the fort was to Saville very "weary, stale, flat, and unprofitable." Not even the fact that the enemy might soon make a demonstration up the river, could greatly divert his thoughts at first, and only as the tidings from the armies, under both Washington and Gates, grew full of exciting interest, and the prospect that the British forces in New York would seek to force their way through the Highlands became quite certain, did his old military ardour rekindle. As all seemed quiet on Saturday evening, the 4th of October, he obtained permission to be absent from the fort during the Sabbath. The moment the duties of the day were over, he was on his way to the secluded valley, which now shut in his thoughts from the outer world almost as completely as it immured the exiles who had found a refuge there.

His coming was a glad surprise to Vera, and there were evidences of deeper feeling in her welcome than she had ever yet manifested.

"You are not going away again from this region?" she asked eagerly.

"Not soon, that I am aware. Why?"

"I have had such a dreary foreboding of evil of some kind, and last night I dreamed——" and she suddenly covered her face with her hands, and burst into tears.

"Why, Vera, this is unlike you: are you well?"

"Yes, yes, but it was such a terrible dream!"

"Tell me it, and I will explain it away."

"I dreamed that there had been a battle, and that you were left wounded and dying on the ground, and I could not find you," she said, in a low, shuddering tone, with tears starting afresh. "Is there prospect of a battle?"

"No special prospect—no more than there has been for several days past; but a soldier cannot look for anything else."

"I wish I did not feel so," said Vera.

"Come, cheer up, my little friend. Dreams go by contraries. Never shed tears over troubles that may not come;" and he exerted himself to the utmost to banish her gloomy fears.

The new log cabin, at which he also had laboured during his visit, was now nearly complete, and he kindled a genial fire in its ample chimney-place.

He took a genuine interest in all that had been done in his absence, and praised the results of each one's labour. But Vera noted with pleasure that he lingered longest over her handiwork. Never before had he been so kind or so thoughtful of her. His mere tones and glances were like caresses. But all this only made her heart more full, for she could not cast off the miserable presentiment with which she had risen that morning. For his sake, however, she disguised her feelings.

After dinner, the following day, they took a long walk together, and she accompanied him well on his way back to the fort.

As they were parting, she said, as she clung to his hand,

"Promise me one thing—if there is battle—that you will not needlessly or recklessly expose yourself. What would become of us if you were—if you were—oh! my heart almost breaks even at the thought! If you have any pity or love for me, grant what I ask."

"'If I have any love for you,' Vera? I hardly dare trust my heart to answer. Well, well, little sister, I will be as prudent as a soldier can be with honor. I must say good-bye at once, or I may be tempted not to go at all;" and for the first time he stooped down and kissed her forehead.

She watched his receding figure as long as it was visible, and then returned to the cabin, with an increasing weight upon her heart.

By the time he reached the vicinity of the fort, the camp fires were lighted, and around these the men were gathered, cooking the evening meal. To divert his thoughts, he wandered aimlessly here and there, watching the strange effects of light and shadow among the rocks and evergreens, and the picturesqueness of the bearded men as they passed to and fro between the fires. Even the coarse rations of the soldiery gave forth a savoury odour in the open air. From all sides came the cheerful hum of voices, and from many groups the sound of laughter, or the notes of a rollicking song.

"This scene has more the air of a gipsy encampment than the stern aspect of war," he thought. "I wish Vera could see it, for it would quite allay her fears. What does that singing mean yonder?" and he made his way to a large fire, around which numbers were increasing continually.

"Oh! it's a religious meeting. There is Parson Gano! How dearly Vera would love to hear his pious jargon, and would swallow it all, poor child, as undoubted truth! Still, I am glad to note that she speaks less and less of these things, and think she has a native strength of mind which will enable her to out-grow her superstitious trammels. Well Gano is a good, brave fellow, if he is teaching solemn nonsense; and out of curiosity I'll stay, and hear what he has to say." And he sat down under the shadow of a tree, and watched the scene, as one might look on some heathenish incantation.

The throng around the fire grew large, for the preacher was a popular speaker. Officers mingled with the men, as they would do in the plain meeting-houses in their distant village homes; and Saville could not help noting that the serious faces, lighted up by the glare of the central fire, were, in the main, manly, self-respecting and intelligent.

"How is it," he asked himself, "that same and even very clever people can keep up with so much pains this old fashioned mummery of religion? *Cui Bono?* What is the good of it all? Here we are living in a world of inexorable law and destiny, and yet multitudes are praying to an old Hebrew divinity, that never had any existence, as if they expected practical help! Could anything be more absurd? The idea of my getting down on my knees, and praying to one of Homer's demi-gods! What is it in men that makes them so credulous?"

Here he suspended his soliloquy to listen to the hymn which the chaplain gave out before his sermon. The voices that sang it were untrained and rough, and the harmony was not very smooth, and yet the critical listener admitted to himself that there was a certain element in the music which made it differ from a mere performance.

"Human action, however absurd and unreasonable, is always impressive when earnest," he philosophized; "but, after all, what is the secret spring in man which leads to this folly?"

Though not aware of it at first, he was answered by the text, which was now announced:

"Jesus saith unto her, I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die. Believest thou this?"

"No," was Saville's decided mental response. "That Jesus said this 'unto *her*' is most appropriate, for it was an assertion fit to be addressed only to a credulous woman."

"The Being who uttered these remarkable words," began the chaplain, simply standing up before the fire, and talking in a familiar and fatherly way to his audience, "had the power to make them good; and, therefore, we may take to our hearts all the hope and encouragement they contain."

"That is where we differ," thought Saville, rising and shrugging his shoulders. "Why had the man Jesus such power, more than other enthusiasts of the past? That is the way with all these teachers of religion. They first assume what is contrary to reason, and, as a matter of course, their conclusions are absurd, and often monstrous. There is no use of my wasting more time here." But, as he was moving away, the preacher's words again caught his attention.

"To-night," said Chaplain Gano, "the scenes, even within and around these military forts, are peaceful, rather than warlike. The sky is cloudless, and there are the stars looking down as steadily as the eyes of God. Only the insects' chirp is heard in the dark valleys and on the steps around us. The Sabbath stillness is broken by no ruder sounds than the profane mirth and songs which sometimes disturb our worship. To the ear of heaven, though, ribald works and laughter make harsher discord than the wildest din of battle, where freemen are warring for their rights. Still, there is nothing apparent to man, in the scenes about us to-night, to awaken the emotion of fear, even in the breasts of the fearful.

"But, what shall be on the morrow? Such is our uncertain tenure of earthly life, we could not ask this question in our peaceful homes without misgivings. But, how much it means to the soldiery! Only by killing many of us, do our enemies hope to again put their feet upon our necks. Many of us must be slain before our righteous cause can triumph. A few years, perhaps but a few days—do not think I am talking wildly when I say but a few hours—may elapse before these warm, living bodies of ours become like the clods beneath our feet."

A forboding recollection of Vera's dream came into Saville's mind.

"Young man," continued the chaplain more earnestly, levelling his long finger at a careless young fellow, who was whispering to a comrade on the opposite side of the fire. "I have no doubt you are a brave soldier. Alas! you seem so bold that you are willing to defy God as well as man! When the foe attacks these forts, you will try to do your duty; but do you not realize that this very duty may cause your vigorous young body to be racked with dying pains? If I could tell you that to-morrow evening you would be lying dead somewhere in the cold starlight, what ought you to do now? What ought you—and you—and you—to do?" he asked, solemnly, sweeping his finger around the entire circle. "What *ought* we all to do?

"Ought? How great the privilege, rather, of creatures like ourselves—weak and ready to perish at all times, now hourly exposed to peril—how great is the privilege of heeding the Divine Saviour as He cries, 'I am the resurrection and the life.' If we trust and fear the One who spake these words, we have not else to fear. The bullet that pierces us may be but God's swift messenger to summon us home. Suppose our mangled bodies do strew these rugged hill-sides and rocky forts! The cruel foe cannot so trample them out of shape, nor time so destroy them, but that He who declared, 'I am the resurrection,' can raise them up, no longer dead and defaced, but fashioned like unto His glorious body; and so shall we be ever with the Lord. Then why live another hour, why go into desperate battle, without this precious Friend?

"Comrades in peril! I have not sought to work upon your fears to-night, but rather to lead you to accept a faith which makes even cowards brave, and strong men lions for the right. We have reason to think that we shall soon meet the enemy; but there is no foe on earth, or in hell beneath, that can strike a fatal blow at the honest Christ-believer and follower."

To Saville's surprise, the preacher had kept him a listener until the close of his exhortation. Then, with a shrug, he strode away into the darkness, saying, "Here, I suppose, is the secret of it all. Men know they must die; these poor fellows are aware that they may be knocked on the head within a few days. They all want to live after they are dead (as if the very idea were not absurd), and they give a ready hearing to anybody who holds out the hope that they may. Well, I wouldn't mind an eternal Elysium myself, if I could have the fashioning of it. One thing is certain—Vera would share it with me."

As he was threading his way among the camp-fires toward his quarters, he heard his own name mentioned, and naturally paused to learn in what connection it was used. The voice came from beyond a clump of cedars to his right, and, looking through it, he saw, just below a ledge of rock, a circle of visages, differing widely in character from those gathered round the chaplain's fire. The physiognomy of Larry, his old servant, was the type of the majority on which the flames were flickering, altho' the expression of many was still more unpromising. But the bold, handsome face of his wife, "Captain Molly," would have received the first attention, even if she had not been speaking.

"Is it where yer ould masther, Saville, does he goin' out in the woods that ye're askin', Larry?"

"Yees."

"Well, I'm a-thinkin', should ye follow his trail, ye'd foind the White Witch o' the Highlands."

"It's a long day since she's been seen or heard on."

"He's found her, I warrant ye; an' moighty glad I am we had nothing to do with the deviltry when Barney was shot. He questioned me close, an' if I'd been a-lyin', I fear he'd a-catched me. Wherever this gal o' his'n is, folks as don't want their heads broke ud better let her alone."

"But what would his wife say to his galivantin' off in the mountings?" asked Larry.

"Why should he care?" said Molly carelessly. "If what you tell me is thrue, he's got a divil for a wife, and may well look for a betther one."

"'Cordin' to that," snickered Larry, "it's me that shud go galivantin' off in the mountings too."

A loud laugh followed this sally.

"Thry it once," cried Molly, "an' ye'll foind that the divil will be arther ye in a way ye'll not forgit."

"Now Molly, me darlint, ye knows I was only a-givin' ye a poke in the ribs in sport, so ye needn't guv me any in good earnest. My ould masther can have the White Witch o' the Highlands, and the Black Witch too, for all o' me."

Saville stayed to hear no more of their low talk, but hastened on, his cheeks tingling that his name had been coupled with that of the maiden under such circumstances.

He sat down in his tent in no enviable mood, and, for the first time, permitted his mind to dwell on the consequence of his growing intimacy with Vera. After all, would his brother officers, would the world, take a more charitable view than that which he had just heard expressed? He might assert that his love for Vera was friendship, brotherly affection; but he plainly forsaw society's shrug of incredulity. From the depths of his heart, also, a question was beginning to arise.

"Is your love for Vera fraternal or platonic only?" And he found that he could not give a prompt and positive answer. Then the pledge he had made on the memorable Sabbath evening, when he sacrificed all ties to his patriotism, rose up before him like a spectre.

"I shall be loyal to the name of wife though the reality I never had."

"Courses on the priest ridden, law-marred world!" he muttered, "wherein every natural impulse is thwarted. If I continue to act the part of a brother toward Vera, society will point its finger toward us both in scoffing unbelief, and imagine the worst. If, because she is so truly loveable, I come to love her more warmly, and seek for some honourable solution of the problem, society will heartlessly tell me that there is none, in this prudish land, save open shame. I shall be informed that the combination of woman, devil, and bigot, in New York, is my wife; that the mummery in the church made us one, when we have nothing in common except our hate; and that it is foul sin for me to think of another. Where is men's reason? Why, even the instinct of this coarse, untutored Irish woman hit upon a better philosophy. And yet so it is, and so it will be until the broad and rational principles which are revolutionizing France are accepted and acted upon here. Oh! that we had a Voltaire and a Rousseau to break the chains of the past, and teach that the impulses of the heart are right! But now, all my pure and ennobling affection for Vera, and her snow-white love for me, will be jumbled in the same category as the infidelity of this woman, Molly, to her husband."

Farther bitter musings were interrupted by the appearance of an orderly, with the message that his presence was required at once at headquarters.

(To be continued.)

—There are no hills in this world without pleasant valleys among them.

The clearest window that was ever fashioned, if barred by spider's webs, and hung over with the carcasses of insects so that the sunlight has forgotten to find its way through, of what use can it be? Now, the Church is God's window; and if it be so obscured by errors that its light is darkness, how great is that darkness!

It not so much what a man says that tells, as his way of saying it, and what he is who says it. One man's sermon, or talk, or speech, shames you, while the same or a better thing will be another never touches you at all. So you must care for in the heart of the speaker.

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, OCT. 10, 1879.

THE $25,000 BONUS.

More Taxation.

We learn that the opinion of Counsel has been taken on the liability of the Municipality of Lachute for the $25,000 bonus; and that the interested ratepayers have been advised, that payment of the bonus cannot be enforced.

We know that influential parties, for political or personal ends, have urged that this bonus should be paid, whether the municipality is legally liable for it or not; but that is a doctrine with which we do not agree. They say, we are in honor bound to pay it since we subscribed for it. We say, if the Railway Company had gone on, we should have been in honor bound to pay them. But where is our obligation to the Government of Quebec? The Government surely does not require a remote municipality like Lachute, to assist it in building its railways. And moreover Lachute pays its share towards the revenue of the Province, and so contributes equally with all other municipalities having Government Railways, towards the building of these Railways. Why should Lachute in addition to this contribution to the Government of the country, pay an extra contribution towards the construction of this Railway? The individual shareholders in the Railway Company received back the amount they subscribed in cash from the Government and were relieved from further contributions. Why should Lachute be treated differently from individual subscribers? The donation of $25,000, was in aid of a struggling company; and if paid, it would have constituted the entire contribution of Lachute towards the Railway. Now it is proposed to put it into the public purse; and to make the Parish pay, in addition, its share of the cost of the entire Railway. If at the time the donation was made it was contemplated to contribute to the cost of the building of the entire Quebec Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, in addition to paying the bonus; then we say, this parish is in honor bound to pay. But as no one will contend, that when the bonus was granted the parish expected to contribute anything beyond the bonus; then there is no obligation, either honorable or legal, to pay it. If the Government had not been induced to put the station in a most disadvantageous position—on a heavy grade—in spite of our warnings; the parish could never have been called on to pay the bonus, on any pretence. But to serve private ends, the interests of the Government—of the Railways—and of this parish—were sacrificed; by putting the station within the limit fixed by the By-law; when the distance of a few hundred yards would have placed the station on a level, which would have been better for the Railway; would have made it a permanent thing, (which it will not be where it is) which would have been better for the Government—and would have relieved this municipality from the payment of $25,000, which would have been better for the people. When we pointed this out before, the political cry was raised, which is made to cover so many abuses in this county, and on that pretence the influence of the Parish was brought to bear on the Government, to place the station where it is.

Now, however the time has arrived when a fresh effort may be made to preserve our hard-working Farmers and Mechanics from the imposition of this new burthen. We fear that the influence of prominent members of the municipality, may be in favor of submitting to it; but as a true "WATCHMAN," over the interests of the people; we now put them on their guard. If it is their desire needlessly to pay a sum of money which will create a mortgage upon their properties for years to come. Of course it is in their power to do so, by tamely submitting to the will of a few self styled leaders. But if, as we anticipate they are prepared to defend their rights and to resist the diversion of their hard earnings into the public purse, for the benefit of the whole community; let them unite and resist any demand that may be made for the purpose. And if their Municipal Council neglects such steps as may be needful to protect their interests, the time is rapidly approaching when the people can take care, that they will be better represented in future.

In the mean time, we understand any rate-payer can prevent the Council from compromising the interests of the community.

OUR PROSPECTS.

Nothing in our opinion more fully shows the prosperity a country is making than its annual exhibition of its products. This has been fully shown by the recent Dominion Exhibition held at Ottawa, and the various County Shows. These Exhibitions create a spirit of rivalry highly commendable to our Farmers and Artizans. And as each succeeding year rolls round, and the time again arrives for these exhibitions, a marked improvement is observable. Besides these exhibitions are attracting the attention of peoples of other nationalities, many of whom were present at the recent shows at Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and London, who will doubtless, carry away with them very favourable accounts of the fertility of our soil, and our growing importance in a manufacturing point of view. Already we are looked upon by the United States as a rival for the trade of the world, and our own products command the attention of several European States, and large orders have been sent to this country for sheep, cattle and horses which command good prices. Our butter and cheese too, rank first in the English market. Indeed so much have we risen in importance that delegates have been sent from several of the European States to examine our Country as a place for settlement for the redundant population of these States. Some of these delegates have returned to their respective Countries, and their reports have been so favorable, that large numbers have already immigrated and others will soon follow. It was a wise step in the Miniater of Agriculture to bring over representative men to examine Canada as a field for agricultural operations, and will no doubt bear good fruit. We may therefore confidently expect that the gentlemen who have been sent over as a part of a Royal Commission will look upon the Dominion with favorable eyes, and in the interests of the Empire endeavour to save British subjects from expatriation to a foreign and rival nation. Indeed the *Pall Mall Gazette* urges emigrants from the British Isles to betake themselves to the Colonies in preference to the United States. It says that an emigrant who settles in Canada or Australia not only remains an Englishman but continues to form a portion of the strength of the empire, but he is in every respect a better customer to his fellow-workers at home than an emigrant who betakes himself to the United States. The *Gazette* urges the Imperial authorities to keep the advantages offered to emigrants by the Colonial Governments well before the people, and says that with millions of acres of virgin soil awaiting cultivation under the British flag, it is quite unnecessary that any emigrant should make himself a foreigner in order to assure for himself and his family a fairly prosperous future. These delegates no doubt will return home with favourable accounts of our Country for settlement, and we may confidently expect a much larger number emigrating to this Country next year, than in any of the past, especially taking into account the troubled state of the labour market in England just now. We look forward with pride to the prospect before us, when the millions of acres now uncultivated shall be occupied, and the vast products of our Country will be transported in our merchant navy into every port in the known world.

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS ON FIRE.—We learn from the *Free Press* that on Friday last about noon, the greatest possible excitement was created by an alarm of fire discovered in the roof of the House of Commons. It appears several tinsmiths were employed repairing the roof, and among other articles in use was a miniature charcoal furnace. Just before the noon gun fired the furnace was blown off the roof by a gust of wind and the coals scattered around in every direction. Some of them appear to have blown under the eave of the roof, for a few minutes later smoke was observed issuing from this quarter. An employee of the Government noticed it before any great headway had been made, and gave the alarm. The pumps were immediately set at work, and the hydrants in the attic of the building, between the ceiling of the chamber and the outer roof, soon supplied two very effective streams, manipulated by the Dominion police. A portion of the ceiling had to be cut away to get at the fire, and as the plaster descended it smashed the glass below. A flood of water was thus let down through the perforated skylight, and the carpets were deluged with water. At the time the glass was broken men were engaged, under the direction of Hon. Mr. Langevin and the Sergeant at Arms, in removing the chamber furniture, but when the crash came they retired in a hurry, and did not return until it was known that the fire was extinguished. The greatest damage was done by water, the burned portion of the building being very small. The loss will probably reach $1,200. The fire originated in a very dangerous place, and it was with great difficulty that it could be reached, some truss work greatly interfering with the work of the firemen. The city brigade turned out, but happily their services were not required. Immediately after the fire had been extinguished a force of men were set at work to clean up. The carpet was removed and washed, and it is thought will be none the worse of the deluge. An investigation will be held into the origin of the fire.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—Dr. Talmage lectured in Hanna's Church, Belfast, Ireland, on "Big Blunders."

—CETEWAYO when asked what he thought of Cape Town said, "Oh, I was only born yesterday; I am a mere baby."

—An Edinburgh paper of the 19th uls. says; "The Earl of Dufferin, accompanied by the Countess and the younger members of the family, yesterday, left Clandeboye House, Bangor, County Down, for England. His Lordship has been residing at his Irish residence since the 5th inst."

JOURNALISTIC.—We learn, says the *Gazette* of yesterday, that Captain Kirwin, who has been connected with the *Star* for some weeks past, has assumed the editorial management of the paper, a position vacated by the resignation of Mr. John Norris. Mr. Jas. Harper, city editor of the *Star*, has also resigned his position.

SUIT AGAINST THE BANK DIRECTORS.—Mr. John Monk has entered an action in the Superior Court to recover from Sir Francis Hincks, R. J. Reekie, John Rankin, Hugh Mackay, W. W. Ogilvie, John Grant and J. B. Renny, the sum of $35,000. Another suit was entered against the Consolidated Bank for a similar amount.

—Every few weeks the telegrams from Nova Scotia contain news of new finds of gold. It is quite likely that the gold fields of Nova Scotia have never been properly worked, and that energy and enterprise, in which the people in the out-counties are lacking, would result in opening up a great deposit of riches in the bosom of the earth. There will be a rush that way by and by.

—A correspondent writing to a New York paper says:—"What owner of a horse would drive him 500 miles in a week? Any man attempting it would be considered cruel or insane! Of what benefit is this affair at the Madison Square Garden except the money made taken out of fools' pockets? It is a brutal degradation of man, made in God's image."

—The memorial to O'Connell will soon be in place in Dublin, and will face Carlisle Bridge from the foot of Sackville street. The great patriot who left his body only to his country, and his heart to Rome, because she was truer to him than his own land, will be a standing proclamation of the plain fact that he has left his mantle to no one among the present representatives of the nation.

—A cable despatch says: owing to the breaking out of the foot and mouth disease in a cargo of American sheep, the British authorities purpose scheduling American sheep as well as American cattle. It behoves our Canadian farmers and shippers to be careful. The disease does not exist within our borders, and if we can keep it out, the exportation of Canadian sheep will continue to be a profitable trade.

—The Dominion Telegraph Company, with commendable enterprise, have decided to reduce the ordinary telegraph rate of 25 cents for ten words to any point in Ontario and Quebec, to 20 cents. This reduction will also apply to dispatches sent from any point in either of the two Provinces named to Buffalo, Detroit, Oswego and Ogdensburg. The business community will doubtless receive this piece of information with the greatest satisfaction.

—On Friday His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, attended by Lady Sophia MacNamara, accompanied by Vice Admiral Sir. Edward Inglefield, Lieut. General Sir E. S. Smith, Hon. Mr. Harbord and Hon. Mr. Bagot, went to Aylmer by special train, and on arrival there embarked on the new steamer *Aylmer* for a trip up the lake. They proceeded as far as the Chats and returned again by way of Aylmer, reaching Ottawa early in the evening.

—A discussion in the London newspapers about domestic favorites, brings out many interesting anecdotes. There is a gander called Jack that runs about Drury Lane like a dog and answers his master's call. He is eclipsed by a cockatoo belonging to a publican in St. Gile's. This bird plays on the cymbals in perfect time, and holds a lighted splinter in its talons while a customer is enkindling his cigar. In the Strand is a mountebank who has two cats trained to stand on their hind legs and spar like prize fighters.

Lord John Manners, postmaster general, writes:—"I do not think I could properly undertake to speculate on the probable immediate future of trade and industry. With respect to the probable progress or retrogression of free trade principles, if by that phrase is meant the adoption or otherwise of free imports by foreign countries, I am not aware of any circumstances which would justify a belief that any foreign country which now raises a large portion of its revenue at the custom house is prepared to abandon that system. Why should it?"

ORANGEISM.—The case of GRANT vs. BEAUDRY, which has occupied the Court of Queen's Bench in Montreal for the most part of the past week, was concluded on Monday. Mr. DOUTRE, Counsel for the Plaintiff, concluding his defence as follows:—"For the reasons assigned he was of opinion that, according to the laws in force in the Province of Quebec, the Orange Association was not an unlawful combination or confederacy in connection with the question under consideration. But, if it were not so, they could not be accepted as an authoritative interpretation of our provincial law, which must be read with a knowledge of the circumstances and necessities under which they were enacted." Messrs. CARTER and ROY having replied on behalf of the defendant, the Court took the case *en delibere*.

—The completion of Rev. Dr. Ryerson's "History of the Loyalists of America, and their Times from 1620 to 1820," is announced. The work which is on an exhaustive and comprehensive scale, was undertaken by Dr. Ryerson in 1861, and has involved an immense amount of research and painstaking investigation. Dr. Ryerson has been aided in its preparation by letters and papers received from the descendants of the U. E. Loyalists in the different Provinces of the Dominion, and in addition to consulting all the works on the subject obtainable in Europe and America he has derived many important data from works in the library of the British Museum, not to be procured elsewhere. He has established the falsity of many American histories of the Revolution and the period immediately preceding it. The conduct of the two parties during the War of the Revolution is compared, and a full account presented of the exile of the Loyalists from their homes, and their settlement in the Provinces. The government of each Province is treated of, and the book proceeds to trace the real and alleged causes of the war of 1812, doing full justice to the courage and patriotism of Canadians in defending their country at overwhelming odds, against successive American invasions.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

OTTAWA CITY COUNCIL.—Ald. McRae, drew attention to an interesting incident that had occured on Sunday, by which another member was added to His Worship the Mayor's family. On such occasions it was customary for the board to present a silver cradle to the happy father, and he drew attention to the fact so that members might arrange for the purchase of the cradle. He had great pleasure in congratulating His Worship on the event.

Several Aldermen—Hear, hear,

His Worship cautioned the Council against adopting this policy as it might possibly tempt him to ruin the Council in purchasing cradles. (Laughter.)

The Council then adjourned.

The public meeting was informed through the columns of the *Free Press* of the presence at the capital of the Dominion of Mr. G. J. Holyoake, who is regarded as one of the most remarkable Englishmen of the present time. A representative of the *Free Press*, with several other gentlemen, had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Holyoake at the Russell House. He is a pleasant gentleman, thoroughly English in style, and of genial manner and agreeable address. He said his interviews with the members of the Canadian Cabinet, especially Sir John Macdonald, were highly satisfactory and he was highly delighted with the country and its people. After leaving Ottawa Mr. Holyoake will proceed to visit the chief cities of the United States.

Bishop Latane, the newly appointed Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church in Canada, arrived in Ottawa on Monday evening.

Mr. S. Cooper, the well-known temperance lecturer, lectured here, his subject being "Mind your Own Business."

Five passenger cars left Monday morning laden with emigrants for Manitoba. Several of the number go to Dakotah.

Hon. M. Langevin is expected to return to the city to-morrow. Sir Chas. Tupper has gone on a visit to Nova Scotia.

The correct number of tenders received for the military overcoats is 34, not 60 as stated in the despatch. The difference between the highest and lowest tender is $4 per coat. The tenders are from every part of the Dominion.

When the contract for the construction of the Canada Pacific Railway section in British Columbia is awarded, 722 miles of the railway will then be under construction, as follows:—Pembina branch, 85 miles; Fort William to Red River, 410; West of Red River, 100; Yale to Kamloops, 127; total, 722 miles.

The lumber trade is looking up and its influence is already felt in business circles. Fifty car loads of lumber are being shipped daily via the Canada Central R. R. to Brockville.

The final meeting of the Canada Central Railway, took place on Wednesday. Mr. J. G. Richardson, president, then resigned and Mr. William Cassils, of Montreal, was appointed president. The road is to be changed to narrow gage at an early day, and then no transhipping will take place here. It is understood the price paid by Messrs Worthington and McIntyre was $2,500,000—750,000 down.

It may not be generally known that a detective is attached to the Vice-Regal party and accompanies them in their travels.

Mr. Regan, night watchman at the Russell House, has raised a fine crop of early rose potatoes, planted on the 23rd of August from potatoes dug on the 18th of August. The sample shown are nearly ripe, large in size, and not distinguishable in appearance from a first crop.

MONTREAL.

The *Telegraph* of Thursday 2nd, states the Montreal Bank that morning refused to cash a cheque signed by H. G. Joly, as Minister of Public Works, drawn in favor of N. Lahaye, of Three Rivers, was hawked about the city from broker to broker and refused by all.

There were 123 horses purchased here last week and shipped to the United States at an average price of $75 each.

Bishop Gregg received a formal reception in the Lecture Hall of St. Bartholomew's R. E Church the other evening.

A meeting of the creditors of the Mechanic's Bank to appoint an assignee will be held on Thursday at ten o'clock. It is understood that the directors and their friends are buying up bills and claims against the institution to make Mr. F. S. Stevenson, ex-cashier, assignee. The majority of the outside creditors will likely move that Messrs. Court McIntosh be appointed assignee.

QUEBEC.

The weather is again warm here and summerlike.

The steamship "Sarmatian," is to be refitted for the Princess Louise at Montreal.

The grain and potatoe harvest between this city and Three Rivers is all completed, many farmers having had to stack their surplus produce out of doors.

The steamer "St. Croix," on her way down from the parish of St. Croix to Quebec, with a number of farmers on board, took fire and was run ashore above St. Nicholas, where her passengers were landed in safety, but the steamer was burned.

All the members of the local ministry are now in town, and the Government's policy is looked for daily.

Mr. Gagnon, M. P. P., for Kamouraska, was closeted on Wednesday morning in the Privy Council Chamber with the hon Messrs Marchand and Langelier. It is said that the vacant portfolio of Provincial Secretary has been tendered to Mr. Gagnon.

FOREIGN.

The St. Petersburg *Golos* reports active preparations for war between China and Japan.

The Spanish Government will introduce a bill into the Cortes next month for emancipating all slaves in Cuba.

The German army is to be immediately increased, should any further addition be made to the strength of the Russian army.

Professor Nordenskjold, in the "Vega," has arrived at Yokohama, having successfully made the North-east passage.

A despatch from Simla says the British troops arrived at Charanib, seven miles from Cabul, on Sunday evening. They left their baggage at Zahidaded.

Ten thousand house carpenters have struck work in Paris.

The *Post* says the cavalry at Liverpool are under orders to be ready to proceed to Ireland at any moment the present week. It is not improbable that Irish troubles will assume dangerous proportions.

A "National Emigration League" has been established in Manchester, England, with branches in other sections, with the laudable object of furthering emigration to any country preferred.

A despatch from Simla says the Ameer eagerly watches the fight between the British and Afghans on the heights near Cabul, and expressed his satisfaction at the result. It is reported that Bolaissar is in possession of the mutineers.

LONDON, Oct 8.—General Roberts telegraph from Charlestab, on the evening of the 6th inst., that the Afghans advanced from Cabul to force, and that there was very heavy fighting all day. The Afghan position was carried at the point of the bayonet and 12 guns captured. The British loss is about 80 killed and wounded. General Roberts hoped to be able to march close to Cabul on Tuesday. Gen. Roberts in his despatch dated Charlasiab, Oct. 6, 8 p.m., says reconnoitering parties were sent out on all the roads leading to Cabul. At daybreak, this morning, it was reported that the enemy was advancing in great force from the direction of the city. These parties had to retire. Soon after a high range of hills intervening between Charlasiab and Cabul was crowded with Afghan troops and people from the city, while parties of Ghilzais appeared on the hills running along both flanks of the camp and reports were received that the road to Seahidabad was threatened.

Along this road General McPherson was advancing with a large convoy of stores and ammunition. A warning was sent to McPherson and some assistance in cavalry. It was absolutely necessary to carry the hills before evening. General Baker was entrusted with this difficult duty, which he completed in a most admirable manner. He sent a party under Major White of the 92nd Highlanders, consisting of a wing of that regiment and three guns, to clear the heights, which were carried by the Highlanders in gallant style. Our loss is as follows: Capt. Young of the Punjaub Infantry, Lieut. Ferguson, 72nd Highlanders, and Dr. Durean, 23rd Pioneers, wounded, and about 70 men killed and wounded. The enemy's loss is unknown, but must have been very considerable, they fled in great haste and lost two standards. We have strong pickets posted, as large numbers of Ghilzais are still in the neighborhood; but I hope to-morrow to be able to march within a short distance of Cabul. Special despatches from Afghanistan report that during the attack of the 6th on the principal heights before Cabul, two companies of the 92nd Highlanders were opposed to 300 Afghans. The latter held their ground till the Highlanders were within 20 yards. The total Afghan force is said to have been 11 regiments, with artillery and an immense number of hillmen. The backbone of resistance is broken for the present but while the country is seething with excitement the people would rise at the slightest reverse to the British.

AN ADVANCE UPON HERAT ORDERED.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—It is rumored the English Government has ordered an advance upon Herat. It is asserted the Russians are also marching on Herat. If they seize it England would probably declare war, and the chances that Russia will so occupy the capital of West Afghanistan is considered remote.

Lachute Fair.

THE LACHUTE FAIR WILL BE HELD on the usual grounds, on TUESDAY, October the 21st, 1879. 6w2

S. C.

S. C., as well as being the initials of S. Carsley, stands for the system his business is conducted upon—SOLELY CASH,

Stands for what his system enables him to do—SELL CHEAP;

Stands for what ready-money buyers getting their goods at S. C.'s do SAVE CONSIDERABLE,

SHUN CREDIT.

SECURE COMFORT.

To-morrow we offer three prizes for the best article, or groups sentences or words relating to business, beginning with the above initials.

WINCEYS.

No Wincey's like S. C.'s for the money. Our 9c Winceys are free from dressing, and instead of getting thinner when washed as other Winceys do, they close up and get thicker and look better. Compare our 9c Winceys with what credit stores sell at 9c or 10c is all we ask.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

BLACK SILK.

At S. Carsley's you can buy good useful Black Silk, for trimmings, at 65c and 77c per yard.

BLACK SILK.

At S. Carsley's you can buy good quality of Black Demi-Gros Grain Silk for 80c, 85c, and 90c per yard.

BLACK SILK.

At S. Carsley's you can buy good quality of Black Gros Grain Silk for $1, $1.10 and $1.25 per yard.

BLACK SILK.

At S. Carsley's you can buy extra good quality of Black Gros Grain Silk for $1.30, $1.40 and $1.75 per yard.

BLACK SILK SATIN.

At S. Carsley's you can buy good useful Black Silk Satin for 60c, 65c 75 and 80c a yard.

BLACK SILK SATIN.

At S. Carsley's you can buy extra good quality of Black Silk satin for 85c, $1.05 and $1.25 per yard.

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303, 305, 307 and 309 Notre Dame Street.

G. E. BAMPTON, B.C.L.
ADVOCATE,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, 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.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

TENDERS FOR WORK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders Pacific Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on MONDAY, the 17th day of NOVEMBER next, for certain works of construction required to be executed on the line from near Yale to Lake Kamloops, in the following sections, viz:

Emory's Bar to Boston Bar..... 29 miles.
Boston Bar to Lytton..... 29 miles.
Lytton to Junction Flat..... 28½ miles.
Junction Flat to Savona's Ferry....40½ miles.

Specifications, bills of quantities, conditions of contract, forms of tender, and all printed information may be obtained on application at the Pacific Railway office in New Westminister, British Columbia, and at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Ottawa. Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the latter office.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, October 3rd, 1879. 6w6

OUR OWN MAKE,
Just Arrived
FROM OUR MANUFACTURE,
A large Assortment of
BOOTS and SHOES
for the FALL TRADE, which we will sell at
LOWER PRICES
Than anyone else.
Call and see for yourselves at
VINCENT'S
Boot and Shoe Store,
WEST END, LACHUTE.

N. B.—Country merchants and dealers supplied on the most favorable terms. 6y1.

JOHN MURPHY & Co.
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
403 and 405 Notre Dame Street,
Corner of St. Peter Street,
Montreal.

New and Fashionable Goods at Reasonable Prices.

Useful and Staple Goods at Reasonable Prices.

5 per cent discount for cash on all purchases over one dollar.

JOHN MURPHY & Co.

$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. 48y1

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.
HEAD OFFICE, ... 214 St. James Street, Montreal.

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TRADE-MARK.

Holman's Pad.

It is pronounced by the highest medical authority and thousands of grateful patients, the best

System Renovator and Regulator

in the world. Curing (without medicine) any and every derangement of Liver and Stomach. It absorbs from the BODY every particle of BLOOD POISON whether Bilious, Malarial or Medicinal, leaving the wearer in perfect health. As a preventive of Diphtheria, Small Pox and Fevers of all kinds, it is invaluable. Sent anywhere on receipt of price.

Special Pad for Gentlemen and all Chronic cases..... $3 50
Regular Pad for Ladies and Incipient cases..... 2 50
Body or Foot Plasters for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c..... 0 50
Absorption Salt for Bathing the Feet, do 0 25

Full explanations with testimonials, &c., to all who call on or address

Wm. HAY, Agent,
Lachute, P. Q.

As long as I can recollect I have been periodically troubled with Sick Headache and Vomiting—for the past two years I have had very severe pains in the stomach after meals. I have worn the pad about seven weeks and have every reason to believe that I am cured—as I feel well in every respect. I may also add that it appears to have cured me of rheumatism to which I was subject.

GEORGE CALDER.
Lachute, October 8, 1878.

WHERE TO GO
FOR A
GOOD BARGAIN
IS AT
PILON & Co.
Where DRY GOODS for all classes of people are offered at
Lower Prices
Than ever. FALL GOODS are principally taking the attention of buyers, as it was the most left of his Bankrupt stock which he lately bought at 60c. on the dollar.
PILON
MORE LIBERAL THAN EVER.
Cheap Bargains in any line are made daily at the PALACE CHEAP STORE.
Come and see the immense crowd of buyers
AT PILON & Co.

Mr. J. B. LABELLE, lately of Lamarre and Labelle on Notre Dame Street, now a member of the firm. A. Pilon & Co., invite the public and their friends to patronize them in their new enterprise.

Please come and examine our Fall Goods which we will sell cheaper than ever, at the Sign of the
Green Ball,
649 ST. CATHERINE STREET, 649.

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WOODEN WARE
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J. R. McLAREN, Jr., P. O. Box 12.
MANUFACTURER OF
Windows, Blinds, Doors, Sashes and Mouldings, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Plaining and Novelties.
Builder's Material of every Description Kept on Hand.
All orders will receive prompt attention. 3y1.

FALL 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
New Fall Goods,
and invite an early inspection of them.
Their Fancy Goods
AND MILLINERY
are of a SUPERIOR QUALITY and of the LATEST PATTERNS. Their
FALL AND WINTER JACKETS AND ULSTER CLOAKS,
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.

Established 1835.
FALL TRADE 1879 FALL TRADE
WE WOULD REMIND the GOOD People of Argenteuil that we have received our FALL STOCK of
FELT HATS,
Which embraces all the latest styles.
We are still doing a CASH BUSINESS which enables us to sell at the very lowest prices, as we make no bad bills.
FURS! FURS!!
We are now manufacturing a Large Stock of
FUR SACQUES, MUFFS
BOAS, CAPS, GLOVES,
&c., &c.
And are now prepared to show our friends, when visiting the City,
We manufacture everything we sell on the premises and have taken extra pains this season to procure the very Latest
Paris & New York Fashions,
Our Seal and other Sacques fit like a charm
JOB C. THOMPSON, & Co.
Practical Furriers,
416 Notre Dame Stree, Corner St. Peter Street, Montreal. 3y1.

GRAHAM'S
Pain Eradicator!
THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has established its superiority over all others for the following complaints:
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Spinal
Complaints, Pains in the Chest, Side and Back,
Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt Rhum, Wounds,
Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds,
Frost Bites, Hives, Influenza, Diptheria, Asthma,
Phthisic, Coughs,
Colds, Earache,
Headache,
Etc., Etc.
The cause that produces it must be removed
For this purpose
Graham's Pain Eradicator,
is the best means. It is a Vegetable Magnetic Oil that quickly permeates the system and effectually reduces inflammation and allays the irritation of the Nerves, thus giving the natural elasticity to the joints, strength to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action to the system.
For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by
T. GRAHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont.



SAINT ANNE, OTTAWA RIVER.
Notice to Contractors.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Secretary of Public Works, and endorsed "Tender for Canal and Locks at St. Anne," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on Friday the 10th DAY of OCTOBER next, for the construction of a Lock, and the formation of approaches to it on the landward side of the present lock at St. Anne.

A map of the locality, together with plans and specification of the works to be done, can be seen at this office and at the Resident Engineer's office, at St. Anne, on and after SATURDAY the 27th DAY of SEPTEMBER next, at either of which places printed forms of Tenders can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signature, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for the sum of $2,000 must accompany the Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheques thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of five per cent on the bulk sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part.

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 signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,
OTTAWA, 29th August 1879. 1—4

Burial Notice.

PARTIES WANTING GRAVES DUG, by leaving their orders at Mr. Charles Gleers Coffin Store, East End, Lachute, will be immediately attended to. 46m3.

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.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Lachute Fair.
Dry Goods.—S. Carsley.
G. E. Bampton.—Advocate.
Tenders wanted.
Vincent Boots & Shoes.
Wm. Hay, Holman Pad.

LOCAL.

The mountain has assumed its wonted autumnal beauty.

MR. G. E. BAMPTON, Advocate, has removed his office to the rooms over Meikle's Flour Depôt, opposite the Post Office.

In this age of improvement, progress and change, our village sidewalks remain in *statu quo*—wretched.

EXCHANGE.—The Rev. Mr. Mackie preached in Olivet Hall on Sunday evening for the Rev. Mr. Robson, to a large congregation.

We know that anxiety can destroy the healthiest body; therefore love nothing too violently: hate nothing too passionately; fear nothing too strongly.

PERSONAL.—Mr. F. C. Ireland and Mr. Joseph Staniforth have gone on an excursion to New York. We hope they are having a good time.

The Tenders for the machinery of the Jellyman Factory here were opened on Wednesday, but we have not heard whether a purchase has been consummated.

RATHER DEFINITE.—We notice in the anti-room of Victoria Hall, where the fife and drum band practice, a lantern on which is painted in large letters *keep out!*

Varvil & Tombs, Merchant Tailors, have opened business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Gobeille, Watchmaker, and next door to Mr. McGibbon's Tannery.

The Fife and Drum Band keep up their semi-weekly practice and occasionally parade our streets at the close—making night hideous or melodious according to taste of sleepers.

NEARLY AN ACCIDENT.—There was very near being a serious accident at the Lachute Mills the other day. Mr. Simpson's horse broke through the covering of the floom, and was with difficulty extricated.

The weather is to-day as balmy and warm as in the month of August, the thermometer ranging about 78 degrees during the week. Two weeks ago we had very heavy frosts that killed almost everything vegetable.

Bush fires are reported by railway men to be raging in different parts of the Province of Quebec, east and west of Montreal. This accounts for the heavy smoke enveloping us for the past few days.

EXTENSION.—Mr. Fish is having material laid down at Olivet Hall, for the purpose of enlarging the building which is found too small to accommodate the very large congregation which meets there on Sunday evening.

The Ottawa *Citizen* mentions several car loads of sheep that have been shipped this week from Kemptville to the American markets. And adds, the "indications are that quite a brisk trade in this line of business will be transacted this fall."

In all the papers that we take up, we find full accounts of local fairs and general exhibits, all of which are said to be the very best ever exhibited in this country. This certainly looks like prosperity, and we are led to the conclusion, that the country is not so irretrievably "ruined" as our Grit friends have made such a howl about.

In our notice in last issue of parties in Lachute who had obtained prizes at the Ottawa Exhibition, we stated that Miss Catharine Patterson had received the 2nd prize for artificial flowers, which was an error, as she exhibited no artificial flowers. What she did receive was two first prizes and one second for various fancy exhibits.

Mr. Fish has completed the repairs and improvements to the fish-rack at his mill-dam. We should say it possesses all the conveniences necessary for the ascent of "the finny tribes," and should satisfy the most fastidious fish, or the most crotchety Inspector. In fact fishes that would not climb this ladder, don't deserve to have any.

We have heard of a Farmer in this Parish who sold his fall made butter through a commission merchant in Montreal, for 20½ cents per lb. We understand it was sold to private families who had purchased the same make previously, and knew its value. Just the old story. Produce a superior article—get its reputation established, and there need be no difficulty in obtaining a good price.

The Montreal *Gazette* says there is still a good demand for potatoes for shipment to Great Britain, but owing to the abundance of supplies they are coming in very freely. Several extensive growers from the Lachine, Lachute and St. Rose districts were in the city trying to dispose of their stocks. Mr. Crawford, of Lachine, sold to Messrs. De Sola Bros. & Collins 1,000 bags of Early Rose, delivered here at 50c. per bag of 90 lbs. A lot of 250 bags of Chili were also sold at 90c.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of Mr. Vincent, who has just received from his own manufactury a large stock of well made boots and shoes suitable for the fall and winter. Country merchants supplied on reasonable terms.

GOOD OR BAD.—"I want more of your butter," said the merchant to a first-class butter-maker, the other day, whose product always came to his counter in splendid style, "for I can hardly get enough to furnish my customers." "No, sir," he said the next day to a farmer whose butter came to market in an old tub, with not a very clean cloth over the top of it, and in a rather soft condition, "no, sir; butter is very plenty, and I have a good supply on hand." And he had—of that kind!

Municipal Council.

The Municipal Council met on Monday last. Present Mayor Barron, Councillors Pailliser, McOuat, Morrison, Shephard, Dunbar and Meikle.

An account of $24 was presented from Mr. Morell, for Thos. Quinn's board.

Mr Raitt's account showing a balance of $10.24 due the Council was accepted.

The Report of the Auditors with financial statements in detail was received and referred to the Mayor and Secretary to examine and report on next meeeting with a view to the collection of good and the striking off of bad accounts.

Messrs. McKimmie and Hay's account of $14 for auditing the books and preparing statements, was received and ordered to be paid.

Mr. Duncan Paul, road inspector, petitioned that he and the landowners at the Brick Hill might be secured against any damages which might be claimed from accidents which might occur from the proposed improvements to the Hill being made so late in the season, which was granted on condition that brush be laid on top of the clay.

The Road Inspector was authorised to sell the East Settlement Monte.

The Secretary was ordered to notify all Road Inspectors to sell their montes.

The Mayor was authorised to take legal advise, as to the collection of unpaid store licenses, and the framing of a bylaw for their collection in future.

Chatham Council.

(Notes taken by a Correspondent.)

The meeting of the Council was held on Tuesday last, at Muddy Branch. Councillors present, Messrs. Peter McArthur, Donald McVean, J. B. Cushing, Joseph Derick, Piere Carrier and John Douglas.

Moved by Councillor Douglas, seconded by Councillor Cushing, that Mr. McArthur take the chair in the absence of Mayor Hay.—Carried.

The minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The deputation, consisting of Councillors McArthur, Derick and McVean, that was appointed to visit the locality between 7th and 8th Ranges with a view to opening a road from No. 22 to Muddy Branch Road, being petitioned for by McKiddie and others, reported that it was possible to make a road there by deviating from the line in some places, with a great deal of labour and expense. Councillor Mc Arthur said he had considered the matter over very carefully, that he was in no way interrested, nor was anyone belonging to him, and he had come to the conclusion that it would be an imposition on the inhabitants of the 7th Range to compel them to open a road on their front, to some lots it would cost more than the land was worth, b sides they have given half of the land and made half of the road on the rear being established by a proces-verbal. It would be injuring the many for the good of the few, only two or three would be benefited by it, and as there is a good road to be opened between 5th and 6th Ranges through to No. 8 which will establish a road as far as Mr. Aird's, it would answer the present [illegible] Councillor Derick coun[illegible] Councillor McArthur said[illegible] Councillor Douglas, seconded by [illegible]illor Cushing, that the petition lie over till the quarterly meeting, held on the first Tuesday in April next.—Carried.

A petition was presented from Mr. Wm. Hutchins asking to have his lot No. 14 Seventh Range bound for the Monte road leading to McGibbon's Mill, others wished to have it bound for the Bradford road.

Moved by Councillor Douglas seconded by Councillor Cushing, that Alex. Calder be appointed to visit the places, and report which road it should be bound to.—Carried.

A complaint was made by Mr. G. Bradford, against the Road Inspector.

Moved by Councillor Douglas, seconded by Councillor McVean, that as it is so long since the complaint was made it is supposed that the Road Inspector has attended to the matter, and that the complaint be dismissed.—Carried.

A petition was presented from Messrs. Marshall and Stewart, asking to have the old Concession road closed between 9th and 10th Ranges, and that Messrs. Bennet and Gowanlock make their portion of the front road on the 9th Rrange.

Moved by Councillor Cushing, seconded by Councillor McVean, that the matter be laid over till the next quarterly meeting, and that all parties be notified to appear.—Carried.

A petition was presented from the inhabitants of No. 9 Division asking for money to repair No. 4 School House.

Moved by Councillor Cushing, seconded by Councillor McVean, that $50 be granted.—Carried.

The case of Mr. John Rennie's deviating from the line in making his Concession road to strike the Concession line in Grenville, was taken up, and Mr. Alexander Calder appointed to visit and report.

Moved by Councillor McVean, seconded by Councillor Cushing, that Mr. Alfred Center be notified to visit and report on the road to be opened through the Branch lots to No. 86th Rrrnge, and make a proces-verbal on the same.

Mr. David Gauthier complained of water from a ditch belonging to his neighbors injuring his lands. He was referred to the rural Inspector.

The Collection Roll was brought up and showed $56 due.

Moved by Councillor Cushing, seconded by Councillor Douglas, that the Sec. Treas. shall preceed, in the month of November, to collect all that is not paid before that time.—Carried.

The Jury list was brought up and approved.

Moved by Councillor McVean, seconded by Councillor Derick, that four dollars be paid Widow McArthur for her support for the six months of the ensuing winter.—Carried.

The Sec. Treas. read a letter from the Deputy Finance Minister stating that the Council would have to withdraw $5000 at 6 per cent in Dominion Stock, and that it could be deposited at 5 per cent on the first of January next.

Moved by Councillor Cushing, seconded by Councilllor Douglas that it be deposited in Dominion Stock at 5 per cent, and that the Sec. Treas. correspond with the Finance Minister to that effect.—Carried.

Moved by Councillor McVean, seconded by Councillor Derick, that this Council adjourn to the first Tuesday in January, next.—Carried.

Chatham, Oct. 7th, 1879.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

(From Local Correspondents.)

Harrington.

A correspondent complains badly of the state of the bridges between McAllister's corner and the Lost River, and prophesies trouble if the Path Master does not see to them.

We regret to learn that a young lad, son of Mr. D. B. Campbell, Post Master, &c., died on Monday last. Diptheria said to be the cause. We beg to tender our sympathy to Mr. Campbell in his bereavement.

The harvest was not all housed when our correspondent wrote, but that is now nearly a week ago.

The potatoe crop in this Township and those near is suffering severely from rot.

Chatham.

Mr. John Douglas is now busy shipping his wood and, in no eviable mood; I presume he is ready for almost anything but invoking a blessing on the Joly & Co. Government, he says he has lost fifty cents per cord by their purchasing such large quantities last winter, for their locomotives, and not using it but rushing it into the market and selling it at prices that would ruin a private individual.

There is a good deal of truth in that when this wood business was brought up in Parliament the Opposition wanted it used for the purpose it was bought for, and not to glut the market with it and shove it off at a great loss to the Province and injuring those who were in the business. The short-sighted Premier would not listen to that, it would not have been in keeping with his vasilating policy. However, it gives Mr. Joly cash in the meantime and suits his crooked ways.

MICKY FREE.

Stonefield.

On Wednesday night last, two little boys, named James Heatlie and Wm. Townsend were playing at the house of Wm. Heatlie, where a "husking bee" was in progress, when they both accidentally fell to the ground breaking Master Heatlie's arm. Dr. O'Brian, of Grenville, was sent for, and the arm set.

—True love is eternal, infinite, and always like itself. It is equal and pure, without violent demonstrations. It is seen with white hairs, but is always young in heart.

—The library of Lehigh University cost $130,000.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 9 h1.

Considerable quantities of wheat are now on the way from Kingston to this port. It is stated that one of our large forwarding companies has now 500,000 bushels on the way from the West, all of which has vessel space engaged for Europe. We quote Canada No. 2 spring nominal at $1.24 to $1.25 and red winter $1.30 to $1.33. Corn in bond is held at 53c. barley at 55c to 60c. rye at 73c to 75c. oats 32c. peas 78c to 79c. We note a decline of 1d in Liverpool for Canadian pease. The flour market to-day did not stagger, 'tis true, although it passed significantly enough to lead buyers to enquire, "what's up?" In brief the keen edge of the market, if not entirely gone, needs a little touching up. Sales on 'Change were reported of 100 bags of spring extra at $5.95; 100 medium Bakers' $5.15; 200 Ontario bags $2.90; 150 do $2.92½; 50 strong Bakers' $6.25. Oatmeal was steady at $4.50 for round lots, and common for $4.60.

The butter market had a very quiet tone to-day, and prices were decidedly weak even on fine grades, probably caused by more unfavorable news by cable. A despatch from Liverpool says:—"Demand for butter very small; lower prices expected, as stocks are accumulating." No sales were reported on the spot to-day, shippers preferring to await the result of previous shipments before operating further.

Creamy, fancy fresh per lb	22c to 23c.
Do good to fine "	19c to 21c.
Townships, fine to finest	16c to 17c.
" fair to good dairies	13c to 15c.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Suzanne Kennedy, convainiue du meurtre de Mary Gallagher, a été condamnée à été pendue le 5 Décembre prochain à Montréal.

Voici quelques détails sur la presse à foin de M. J. B. Renaud. C'est une machine très grande et très puissance qui a coûté extrêment cher, vu que c'est la première dans ce genre qui ait été faite. Cette presse est mue par un engin de la force de 15 chevaux. 200 livres de foin sontmise dans un espace de 2 pieds de long sur 14 pouces carrés et on dit qu'on peut en presser ainsi 14,000 tonnes par jour. On appréciera plus l'avantage de cette machine en songeant que la foin coûte $18 et $19 de fret pour l'Angleterre et lorequ'il est presse on l'expédi pour 5 piastres.

Son Honneur le lieutenant-gouverneur a été l'objet d'une magnifique réception au collège Ste. Thérèse, son *Alma Mater*.

Un fait pénible à constater est la perte sérieuse que les cultivateurs des Etats-Unis ont à souffrir cette année par la pourriture des patates. On dit qu'elles commencent à pourrir aussitôt qu'elles sont mises en cave, et que les deux tiers au moins de la récolte vont être ainsi perdus.

UNE MONTAGNE D'AMIANTE.—Il y a environ deux mois M. W. R Jeffrey, commerçant de Danville, faisait la découverte d'une montagne d'amiante ou d'asbeste à environ quatre milles de la gare du chemin de fer de Danville.

L'asbeste ou amiante est une substance filamenteuse d'une telle souplesse qu'elle ressemble au coton ou à la soie. Elle peut être convertie en tissus aussi fins que ceux de la soie et elle a l'avantage d'être indestructible à la flamme des foyers ordinaires que lui rends sa blancheur naturelle. On la trouve en si grande abondace à Danville qu'on espère sous peu que des capitalistes établiront des manufactures pour la convertir en tissus de toutes sortes.

Actuallement, M. Jeffrey en expédie aux Etats-Unis et en Angleterre où il la vend à des prix élevés.

Les frais d'exploitation sont aujourd'hui très peu dispendieux, vu que l'amiante se trouve presqu'à l'affleurement du sol et à la base d'une montagne de pierre qui parait en être remplie. Travaux d'excavation consistent dans une espéce de tranchée de 100 pieds de longueur et trente pieds de largeur et dans cette excavation on a trové de l'amiante ou asbeste en grand quantité.

Nous devons remercier M. Jeffrey de l'obligeance qu'il a eue de nous faire visiter les travaux qu'il a entrepris et nous lui souhaitons de réussir dans son entreprise, qui serait de nature à faire une révolution dans l'industrie du pays. —(*J. de T.-Sivières.*)

Le Czar de Russie est frappé d'une affection mentale, et son état s'agrave tous les jours.

Le total des soustriptions recueillies en France pour l'érection de lo basilique de Montmartre s'élevait au 13 juillet à la somme de $1.568,388.00.

Le *News* de New York porte à 30,000 le nombre des voleurs de profession dans cette ville.

Il y a 240 ouvriers employés en ce moment sur l'embranchement de Pembina.

Paris, 27—Le prince Jérome Napoleon est parti pour Italie. Il ira ensuite visiter l'impératrice Eugénie à Chiselhurst.

L'EXPOSITION A OTTAWA.—Les entrées à l'exposition d'Ottawa ont dépassé le chiffre de 10,900. La liste comprenait 460 chevaux; 603 bêtes à cornes; 389 cochons; 628 volailles; 396 instruments aratoires; 500 prouduits de la terre; le sucre, le miel, rtc., sont répartis en 166 articles; 51 échantillons de vins domestiques; 55 instruments de musique 85 pieces de matériaux de construction: 92 articles d'ebénisterie; 168 voitures; 172 machines; 20 machines à coudre: 220 poëles, etc.

ACCIDENT SUR LA CHEMIN DE FER Q M. O. et O.—Hier matin au moment où le train d'Ottawa traversait le chemin Papineau, un inconnu qui arrivait au même instrant en voiture, essaya de traverser la voie avant l'arrivée du train; mais au moment où il s'engageait sur le chemin, son cheval fut saisi d'une violent frayeur et refusa d'avancer. La locomotive qui arrivait à pleine vapeur frappa alors l'équipage et lança à une grande distance, homme, cheval et voiture. L'ingénievr renversa immédiatement la machine et le Dr. Mount qui se trovait dans le train se rendit près du blessé ken qu'il fut sans connaissance. On le transporta dans une maison voisine et le convoi reprit sa marche. Le cheval a été tué et la voiture a été mise en pièces. On ignore complètment le nom de la victime de ce triste accident.

Une dépêche de Berlin dit qu'une querelle entre l'Allemagne et le Japon est imminente, un navire allemand ayant violé les lois de la quarantaine dans les eaux japonaises. Les Etat-Unis appuient le Japon et l'Angleterre l'Allemagne.

Toronto, 27.—Un meutre à été commis à Carlton, sur la ligne de Grand-Tronc, à quatre milles de cette ville. Deur frères, nommés DeCources, avaient une discussion au sujet de quelques affaires d'intérêt, lorsque l'un d'eux tirant un pistolet de sa poche a fait feu sur son frère. La mort a été instantanée. La meurtrier a été presqu'immédiatement arrêté, mais cependant avant que la justice ne ce fut emparée de lui, il avait eu le temps d'avaler une certaine dose de poision, que le médecins lui on extrait au moyen d'une pompe à estomac.

Encore de bonnes nouvelles au sujet de la renaissance industrielle, dit la *Gazette d'Ottawa*. Des capitalistes de Montreal se proposent de bâtir un second raffinerie de sucre à Helifax. Un nouveau moulin à phosphate doit commencer prochainment ses opérations à Kingston, sous la direction de M. Lomer, un français de beaucoup d'expérience.

On dit que des capitalistes américians ont l'intention d'établir une ligne de vapeur entre Montréal et le cap Vincent durant la prochaine saisou.

Au nombre des industries que devait ruiner la politique nationale, figurait la construction navale. Cela n'empêche pas que l'on vient de lancer, à Yarmouth le plu sgrand vaisseau qui ait été construit dans notre pays.

NOW is the TIME!

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

WATCHMAN,

Devoted to the difusion of useful knowledge.

Subscription only $1. a year.

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.
6tf. Township of Gore.

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.

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.

Claggett & Tait,
228 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.
Direct Importers of best makes of
SILKS, POPLINS, KID GLOVES,
REAL LACE, and SILK HOSIERY,
Cartwright & Warner's Underclothing.
SPECIALTIES.
Dressmuking and First-Class Tailoring. Costumes and Gent's suits made in a few hours.

SAVAGE, LYMAM & Co's OLD STAND
228 St. James Street.
51y1.

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. 20tf

Banfords
HAVE
Just Received
A
Large Assortment
OF
STOVES
IN VARIED PATTERNS AT
Very Low Prices
FOR CASH,
Orders taken for any kind not in Stock.
Oats, Beans, Butter &c., taken in exchange.
WEST-END
CASH STORE.

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.
3tm1. HAMELIN & AYERS

DRESS & MANTLE MAKING.

MISS DAVIDSON, (of MONTREAL,) begs to inform the ladies of Lachute and vicinity that she is prepared to do Dress-making, &c., on short notice.
Rooms in the West-End, underneath Olivet Hall, Lachute. 3Y1.

LACHUTE MARBLE WORKS.
MONCK & MOIR, Proprietors.
Best material and work, at LOWEST prices.
Workshop in Mrs. BURCH'S building, opposite *Fraser & McOuat's*.
5-1y.

BLACKSMITHING.
Horse Shoeing and Jobbing Executed promptly, neatly and strong at reasonable prices.
E. MILNER,
HAY'S Old Stand, Lachute.

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.

GURNEY! GURNEY! GURNEY!
In Coming to Montreal
Call and examine OUR LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS of
Wood and Coal Heating and Cook Stoves, Housefurnishing Goods, Registars, Scales, &c.
Wood and Coal Heating Furnaces a Speciality; Estimates furnished on the shortest notice
SEE OUR NEW HARRIS FURNACE BEFORE PURCHASING.
E. & C. GURNEY & Co.
No. 216 & 218 St. JAMES, & 516 CRAIG STREET, Near Ottawa Hotel, MONTREAL.

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.
35—tf. President.

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

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.

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.
34y1.

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.

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.
He will 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.
42m3.

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 blister at it, as it causes little or no irritation, and will not blemish the part affected. Price 25 cents per pot.
DICK'S HEALING SALVE
FOR MAN AND BEAST
Is unsurpassed for Saddle Galls, Sores or Fleah 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.

$66 A WEEK in your own town, and no capital risked. You can give your business your whole 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

Bread! Bread!!
FIRST QUALITY OF WHITE, BROWN and GRAHAM Bread, Twists, Scones, Rolls, Buns, Scotch Tea Biscuits, &c., &c. Fresh every morning.
Pastry, 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, Lime-Juice, Lemonade, &c., &c., delivered to Families in Lachute, at 65 cents per doz., or $1.25 per case of 2 dozen. Bottles charged until returned.
JOHN HOPE,
Baker & Confectioner,
16-42y1. Lachute.

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 accommodation for Private Families wishing a quiet comfortable boarding place and airy rooms.
CHARGES MODERATE.
41y1.

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 House, in the Village of Grenville, for the accommodation of Tradesmen and the travelling public.
In thanking her past patrons for their custom she 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.
Grenville, May 19, 1879. 39y1.

LADIES' COLUMN.

Fear Not.

Though the June of life be shaded,
And the first sweet flowers have faded,
And thy heart is tired and jaded,
Trust and sing;
Hawthorn hedges shall be white,
And the roses sweet and bright,
God shall make thy summer light,
Believe and sing.

Though some pleasant things have fled,
Though some friends beloved are dead,
Though life's golden days have sped,
Be not sad.
The best pleasures yet remain,
And the dead shall rise again,
Heaven's day dawns when earth-hours wane,
On be glad.

Though the difficulties throng,
And the struggle may be long,
And the powers of evil strong,
Hope on.
For to patient, brave endeavour
Cometh utter failure never,
And the crown at last for ever,
Shall be won.

The Household.

A BUDGET OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE LADIES.

Can't afford to marry.—Girls, do you hear this? Many good men are crying, "Can't afford to marry?" Why? "Expense of supporting a wife." Why support a wife? Might not wives be made self-supporting, or partly so? Isn't there something wrong in this system which makes matrimony dependent on a man's ability to pay all the wife's expenses? Is it not filling the land with old maids? Has it not done so for the last half century? Who marry most? What race? The people who care nothing for keeping up style. The foreign born, whose women turn to and tend the shop. The Cultivated American is not the marrying man. He likes the goods on exhibition, but they're too costly for his every-day wear. Hence, oft they remain on the counter until shop worn. This is a crying evil. Our best men are not marrying. Because so many of our girls are saying, You must take me for better, for worse, to feed me, to clothe me, to house me, to warm me, to keep me clad in the fashion, to give me a house proportionate to my style, to keep me in pin money; and I will condescend to live with you, and take your money; and do nothing to earn more, and to lament, if things go wrong, that I didn't marry better, and you must regard it as a great favor on my part." The man wants you pretty badly, but it's too heavy a contract. Things must be rearranged so that you can carry more at your end of the log.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

The *New York Herald* grows enthusiastic over the sound, practical advice recently tendered by the Princess Louise to Canadian girls. It says "Long live the Princess Louise! She advises the young ladies of Canada to study the art of cooking. Would that she would cross the line and say as much to our girls, who have never yet learned that health and spirits must first be sought at the hands of the cook."

Mme. Thiers has been the recipient of marked attentions during the celebration in France in honor of her husband. Her journey from Paris to Nancy was like a royal progress. Everywhere the mayors, the prefects and sub-prefects presented themselves as if she had been an empress; and at Nancy she was received by an escort of cavalry and by all the prominent dignitaries of the neighborhood. She was the guest of the city. The market women came in a delegation to bring her a crown of flowers, and the orators laid their speeches before her that she might indicate any criticisms which she would like to make. She was given the place of honor on the official platform which, loaded with velvet and gold, was raised in front of the statue dedicated to her husband's memory.

THE MOSQUE OF ST. SOPHIA.

Still another story comes from Constantinople which bears witness not less intelligibly to the general movement toward Western civilization, to the effect that during a recent call made by Mrs. Layard, wife of the English Minister, on the Sultan, she drove with His Majesty through the palace grounds, she holding the reins and he courteously shading her with a parasol. When she left the carriage he assisted her to descend and offered his arm into the Palace. This incident, trifling in itself, is at war with every Turkish tradition, and, when the offender is no less a personage than the official source of all social usages, is evidence of a change that is little less than a revolution.

The ex-Empress of the French never intended to enter a convent, although such has gained some amount of evidence in should-be well-informed circles. She will, however, in October, I believe, visit her mother at Madrid (the only blood relation she has in the world), the Countess Dowager Montijo. "My place is Chiselhurst," she is said to have replied when spoken to upon the subject of her future movements.

STILL A LADY.—Labour does not belittle the true woman. We have learned that a lady and work at her ladylike trade, forfeiting no respect, nor moving down one inch in the estimation of sensible people. We have learned, too, that the woman who works in some honorable way to maintain herself loses none of the dignity nor refinement of true womanhood, and is just as much, even more, an ornament to her sex than the woman whose days are passed in indolence and indulgence.

FASHION NOTES.

The stuffs prepared for bonnet trimming this winter are very rich, both in color and in texture. Shot goods, velvets with three of a different color in the pile, printed foulard and brocade interwoven with gold thread, are among the new materials.

They have established agencies in Philadelphia for the exclusive employment of domestics from the ranks of blooming girls from the Dutch counties of Pennsylvania. Many of these girls work from choice, that they may become expert housekeepers.

Three or four stuffs are required to make black costumes now. First is the heavy silk of which the dress is ostensibly composed; then the velvet brocade for the draped sash, then the satin for pipings, and last of all the cheap silk of the underskirt.

Some of the Bonnets prepared for the autumn by the French milliners have the crown covered with the plumage of a bird, and brim hidden by gathered velvet or silk, and others have all the trimmings placed on the brim, and the crown composed of silk or satin.

Dauphin gray is a new shade of silk that will be worn in the autumn. It has a yellow tinge, not so deep as that of gold and will be contrasted with myrtle green and with wine color.

Double collars, consisting of an upright band of linen with turned-down points, and of a large flat collarette, both trimmed with white lace, are announced as among the cooling nglinesses of neckwear.

"A friend of mine," says a Paris correspondent, "has just been shown a piece of trimming destined to adorn one of the stage dresses of Mlle Sara Bernhardt. It is half a yard in depth and a sort of lace, or rather a fine passementerie, composed entirely of small imitation pearls. This rich and elaborate trimming was made to order from a design furnished by the artist actress herself, and the cost is $50 per yard. A narrow passementerie to match has been made for the waist of the dress; this is comparatively reasonable, its price being only $10 a yard."

The late Spanish Princess Maria del Pilar is described as having been the loveliest of all King Alphonso's sisters. She was tall, fair and graceful, and had most winning manners. The King arrived at Escoriaza too late to see his sister alive. When the train entered the station they knew but too well. They received a telegram announcing her death, and at first dared not tell the king, who repeatedly asked him to tell the entire truth. At last the king said, "I have suffered so much during the past year that I can bear new trials. Do tell me the reality." Much moved, Gen. Loma held out the telegram. The king became very pale as he read it silently, and turning to the princess of the Asturias he said, "Our sister is no more." The deceased princess, who was 19 years old, was, it is rumored, to be the wife of an Austrian archduke.

PRESERVING AUTUMN LEAVES.—We find the following directions for preserving autumn leaves. Spread the fresh leaves and press them, in a suitable dish, with alternate layers of fine sand, which is thoroughly dry and as hot as the hand can bear. When the sand has cooled they may be removed, smoothed under a hot iron, dipped for a moment in clear French spirit varnish, and allowed to dry in the air.

HOW TO MAKE A HANGING BASKET.—Procure a wooden bowl, a stray rusted tin basin or wash dish, which is the best shape for the present purpose; cover the outside with a coat of putty, and place on it, in rows groups or clusters, little shells. A row of tiny "dustpan" shapes are pretty for a border. The contrast of the green leaves drooping over the white shells is very pretty. Or, if shells are not to be had, a "pounded" mixture of bits of different colored glass pressed into the putty makes the uninitiated believe your basket to be made of diamonds, especially when the sun is shining on it. The "shovelfuls" baskets, made of riveted white cloth, look cool and hint of sultry woods and nodding violets through the long winter, if filled with ferns while green and fresh, and pile them on a platter, or even a board, cover them with thick wet moss, and they will keep moist and green during the winter, to replenish the baskets or vases. Try it.

STARTING FROM SLIPS.—A pleasant kind of labour with flowers is this. There is however, an erroneous idea about large slips being necessary. Small ones are far more sure of growing. I have started some geraniums and roses, with slips not over an inch and a half in length. It is a good way to put glass over them if you give them air once or twice a day, but glass is not necessary. One may succeed well without it, even with common soil, if they are kept in shade till they begin to grow, which generally indicates the formation of roots, but not always. All transplanted plants or slips do best when the roots grow first. I have sometimes started slips in the open ground by putting basel leaves with a bit of stem attached, sufficient to carry on through, and keep the soil moist until they have struck roots.

COLD CATSUP.—Take half peck of ripe tomatoes, cut fine; one small cup of grated horse radish and the same of salt and black mustard, mixed; two large red peppers, without the seeds, and three celery stalks all chopped fine. If celery seed is preferred it can be substituted; one cupful of nasturtiums and onions, mixed and chopped; one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one teaspoonful of mace; one teacup of brown sugar; one quart of best cider vinegar; mix well and put in air tight jars; not to be heated.

A good way to keep bottled green gooseberries is to pour a little salad oil on the top before sealing them up. They must of course be previously boiled like other bottled fruit.

SIMPLE AND NOURISHING DRINK.—A pleasant drink for the sick—Take a dessertspoonful of arrowroot and add a tablespoonful of milk; rub and mix it smooth. To this add a teaspoonful of powdered sugar. Heat a half pint of good rich milk and bring it just up to the boil. Then when it boils stir in carefully the arrowroot and sugar. Allow it to boil three minutes and give either warm or cold.

A Pennsylvania man with two wooden legs is the accepted suitor of a New York widow with a wooden arm and a glass eye. Let them be happy.

In connection with the visit of the Princess Louise to England, it is said the journey is by the advice of the medical attendants of Her Royal Highness. It is also said Her Royal Highness will return to Canada about March next, and will be accompanied by a number of distinguished friends.

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.]

Intemperance.

It is incontrovertably true that the great majority of the ills which affect humanity, moraly, mentaly and physically may be traced directly or indirectly to the drinking usages of Society.

Carefully collected statistics show that our jails, workhouses and lunatic asylums are mainly peopled by the victims of strong drink. Our physicians, too, tell us that were it not for the diseases brought on in many cases, and in others much aggrivated by stimulants, their profession would be almost at an end.

But what shall we say of our churches? What a pitiable catalogue could these give of many strong men fallen, lost to themselves, lost to society and lost to heaven! Ministers and people alike succumbed to its ensnaring influence, the highest and the best have become its prey.

The woes pronounced by Almighty God, in the Bible, too, will show how displeasing it is in his sight; and while in that blessed book the character of the drunkard is portrayed with startling fidelity, in all its stages, the climax is reached in the awful denunciation that no drunkard shall enter the kingdom of God.

But fearful as is the position of the inebriate, his case is not hopeless. There is power in the Gospel of the grace of God to overcome this easily beatting sin. No people could be more degraded than the men of Corinth, and after a list of the most revolting sins possible to humanity, "and such were some of you, but ye are washed, but ye are sanctified, but ye are justified in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, and by the Spirit of our God." But let us never forget that though the power to do right comes from God alone, man is a free agent, and while God provides the remedies it is for man to apply them.

Prayer is one of the first means to be employed, earnest, sincere, cries for grace and help, will enlist the strength of Omnipotence on the side of supplicant.

Watchfulness against its invitations is another, God has never promised to protect those who wilfully go into the devil's ground. Hence Solomon says "enter not into the path of sinners, and go not in the way of wicked men."

There must also be a strong determination to abandon at once and forever its use. St. Paul writes "touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing." *Com.*

Be That One.

The following story is condensed from a lengthy one in which a boy is on the eve of leaving home for a situation in the city. We commence it with his mother's advice on parting:—

"I have heard it said that nine boys of ten who go from sweet, pure country homes to the city, are led away by temptations. Many of them do not go far astray, perhaps, but only one of the ten keeps himself unspotted from the world. Charley, I want my boy to be that one. When you meet those who smoke or chew and are invited to join with them, when all the others about you participate, do not be ashamed to stand up for your principles, and be that one in ten. When your companions ask you into some hotel, or high toned resturant, or respectable drug-store, for a glass, and if you refuse to go, taunt and jeer you, telling you you'll be more of a man one of these days, and get over these 'goody'ways, do not swerve from the right, and if you are the only one in ten that dares to do right, and dares to be true, Charley, be that one. And when cards and theatre going, and place of worse evil are suggested to you, and you sometimes feel how much easier it would be to go in with the other boys an do as they do, than to fight it out so every day, remember this talk to-night, and although you may be the only one who tries, or is able to resist, I beg of you, for mother's sake, and for your sake, be that one."

As the stage was just then heard rumbling up the street, Mrs. McAlphine put her arms about his neck and kissed him fondly, as he replied, "I'll remember all you've said, mother, and will try to be that one, and come back as I go."

He grew in the esteem of his employers every day, and they trusted and confided in him about many matters which were known only to the firm. After these first struggles, which had been conquered, temptations were fewer and easier to resist, and before the year was out Charley's reputation was established, and the boys would say when speaking of him, He's like adamant, and you can't move him, and he'll meet every argument, and beat you every time;" and those who were the most honest would say, "Well, he's a splendid fellow, I tell you, and will get ahead of any of us. I just wish I had been as brave as he is, but it is awfully hard to reform now."

Charley became a member of two delightful literary circles, and attended many scientific and literary lectures and entertainments, and began to spend a moderate sum of money each month in valuable books, instead of amusement and dissipation, and often told his companions that he knew he enjoyed his evenings better than they did. He had access to fine society, which stimulated him to improve all his talents, and make himself a peer of those with whom he associated.

Mr. Tower who was in ill-health, and had been spending the winter in Italy, died recently in Florence, and young Mr. McAlpine, the rising man, "who could be trusted anywhere and every time," whose neat attractive personal appearance was but an index of his pure, clean heart and life, was admitted to the firm on an equal footing with the two remaining partners. He is soon to be married to a lovely educated Christian girl, connected with one of the finest families in the city, who had many admirers among those rich in this world's goods, but whose heart was attracted toward something better and nobler, which she found in the bearing and character of Mr. McAlpine.

Charley had spent many vacations in the sweet, quiet home in New Hampshire, and while there, just after being admitted to the firm, he said one evening as he sat alone with his mother on that same vine covered porch, from whence he had started ten years previous for his new life in the city:

"Mother, do you remember our conversation the night I left home, when you called me into the sitting-room, just before the stage arrived? I felt that you believed in me, mother, that night, as I never felt it before, and I have never forgotten your words, nor your proud, yet anxious look as as you said: 'Though you find but one in ten that dares to do right, Charley, I want to see my boy be that one. Those words have been a talisman to me through all these years, and I feel that I owe to you all that I am to-day."

A correspondent of the *National Temperance Advocate* gives the following description of the devices invented by the liquor-sellers for evading the Main Law: "I had the good fortune to witness, in company with General Dow, to witness two liquor seizures. One was in a suspicious looking house, with an Irish proprietor, wherein the officers, four in number, whose special duty it is to 'hunt rum-sellers,' found concealed a long tin vessel under the plastering and paper. The vessel was divided in two compartments, one for New England rum, and the other for whiskey, upon the upper side were two tubes which extend upward through the floor in the room above. Turning back the carpet in this room, tunnels were inserted in these tubes, and rum and whiskey thus supplied to the compartment vessels below. On the under side of the vessel were attached two long pieces or rubber tubing, which extended downward between the plastered walls of the room below, and were there connected with carefully concealed faucets, from which, on occasion, and with great caution, the whiskey and New England rum were drawn. To such straights is the drink traffic driven in Portland."

Free Press: We are informed that Mr. Peter McLaren of Perth, whose immense lumber piles were burned some months ago at Carleton Place, has instituted a suit in the court of Common Pleas against the Canada Central Railway Company for $150,000 damages—the contention being that the lumber was set on fire by sparks from a passing train. Messrs. McCarthey, Hoskin and Creelman are the attorney for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Walker and McIntyre have been retained for the defendant.

—She met him at the door last Sunday evening, and ushered him into the parlour. Then, she said "The weather has changed suddenly." "Yes, got damp quick," said he; and to this day he cannot account for her leaving the room most unceremoniously, and the old gentleman conducting him to the front door.

—Cornell University has 40,000 volumes in her library, and not a work of fiction.

THE FARM.

DIFFERENT BREEDS OF FOWLS.

DUCKS.—In the case of these birds alone may some little exception be made a water bird, as they will do well in a garden or any other tolerably wide range where they can procure plenty of slugs and worms, with a pond or cistern only a few feet across. Kept in this manner, they will not only be found profitable, but very serviceable; keeping the place almost free of those slugs which are the gardener's great plague, and doing but little damage, except to strawberries, for which they have a peculiar partiality, and which must be carefully protected from their ravages. Other fruit is too high to be in much danger.

In such circumstances there can be no doubt whatever that ducks are profitable poultry; and where numerous fowl are kept, a few should also be added, as they will keep themselves, very nearly, on what the hens refuse: but where every atom of food they consume has to be paid for in cash, our own opinion is that ducks do not pay to rear except for town markets, their appetites are so everlasting voracious. This point, however, we must leave to the experience of the reader, and proceed to consider the two principal varieties—known as the Aylesbury and Rouen. The following descriptions and accompanying remarks are from the pen of John K. Fowler, of Aylesbury, one of the largest poultry breeders, and certainly the most successful exhibitor of ducks, in England:—

"My idea of a perfect Aylesbury drake or duck is, that in plumage they should be of the purest snow white all over. The head should be full, and the bill well set on to the skull, so that the beak should seem to be almost in a line from the top of the head to the tip. The bill should be long, and when viewed in front appear much like a woodcock's: it should be in prize birds of a delicate flesh colour, without spot or blemish, and with a slight fleshy excrescence where the feathers commence.

If it occasionally has a very slight creamy tint it would not disqualify, but any approach to dark buff or yellow is fatal to the pen. Eye full, bright, and QUITE BLACK.

"The legs should be strong, with the claws well webbed, and in colour of a rich dark yellow or orange. Body rather long, but broad across the shoulders, and the neck rather long and slender. The drake should have one and sometimes has two sharp curls in his tail.

"The weight of each bird in a show pen ought to be about nine pounds, but this is not very often attained.

"In selecting breeding stock, drakes should be chosen with very long bills, like a woodcock's, and ducks with broad backs and large solid bodies.

"Rouen ducks," Mr. Fowler states, "are not nearly so forward, rarely laying till Ferubary or March. They are very handsome, and will weigh eight or nine pounds each; and AS A RULE, do much better in most parts than the Aylesburys. Their flesh is excellent, and at michaelmas is, I think, superior to the other.

"The best general description of the Rouens in plumage is to be precisely like the wild mallard, but larger. The drake should have a commanding appearance, with a rich green and purple head, and a fine long bill, formed and set on the head as I have described for the Aylesburys. The bill should look clean, of a yellow ground, with a very pale wash of green over it, and the 'bean' at the end of it jet black. His neck should have a sharp clearly-marked white ring round it, not quite meeting at the back. Breast a deep rich claret brown to well below the waterline, then passing into the under body colour, which is a beautiful French grey shading into white near the tail. The back ought to be a rich greenish black quite up to the tail feathers, the curls in which are a rich dark green. Wings a greyish brown, with distinct purple and white ribbon-mark well-developed. The flight feathers must be grey and brown—any approach to white in them is a fatal disqualification, not to be compensated by other beauty or merit. Legs a rich orange. Nothing can exceed the beauty of a drake possessing the above colours in perfection.

"The bill of the duck should not be so long as in the drake, and orange brown as a ground colour, shading of at the edges to yellow, and on the top a distinct splash or mark off a dark colour approaching black, two-thirds down from the top; it should there be rounded off, and on no account reach the sides. I may also remark that any approach to slate colour in the bills of either sex would be a fatal blemish. The head of the duck is a dark brown ground. The shoulder of the wing is also beautifully pencilled with black upon a moderately dark brown ground. The shoulder of the wing is also beautifully pencilled with black and grey flight-feathers dark grey, any approach to white being instant disqualification; and ribbon-mark as in the drake. Belly up to the tail, light brown, with every feather delicately pencilled to the tip. Legs orange, often, however, with a brown tinge. The duck sometimes shows an approach to a white ring round the neck, as in the drake; such a good judge would instantly disqualify."

To the foregoing, by far the best description of these two varieties ever published, we can add nothing. We will only remark that when intended for fattening, ducks should have only a trough of water instead of their usual pond, and should then be fed on barley meal. Celery will add a delicious flavour. In ordinary rearing the ducklings should be left with the hen, or mother duck, and kept from the water entirely for a week or ten days; then only allowed to swim for half an hour at a time, till the feathers begin to grow, else they will be liable to die of cramp. They will soon be totally independent of their mother and may then be left entirely to themselves; only taking precautions against rats, to which ducklings fall victims far oftener than any other poultry.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSSONS

Sabbath, Oct. 12th, 1879.

THE TYPES EXPLAINED.—Heb. ix. 1-12

GOLDEN TEXT.

"For by one offering he hath perfected them that are sanctified."—Heb. x. 14.

HOME READINGS.

TYPES OF CHRIST.

M.—The types explained. Heb. ix. 1-12.
T.—The peace offering. Lev. iii. 1-17.
W.—The sin-offering. Lev. iv. 27-35.
T.—The burnt-offering. i. 1-17.
F.—The trespass-offering. Lev. vi. 1-13.
S.—The scape-goat. Lev. xvi. 1-10.
S.—The paschal-lamb. Exod. xii. 1-28.

REMARKS.

The aim of the epistle is to show that the old dispensation looked toward the new, is illustrated next in the tabernacle, its furniture, and its services.

The curtain of the Sacred Tent is lifted and we behold the golden candelstick shedding its light upon the incense altar and the table of the show bread, all pointing to Him who is at once the light of the world, the intercessor for sinners, and the bread of life.

Reverently is raised the inner veil and we see in the twilight of the Holy of Holies, the Ark of the Covenant, with its cherubim wings overshadowing the Mercy-seat, before which, once a year, the atoning blood, for the people's sins is held by the High Priest. Thus are we pointed to him, through whom the veil is rent, and access opened for all mankind into the holiest place. Not by the blood of beast or of bird, but by His own offering up of himself upon the cross, does our High Priest enter the Most High to plead for a sinning world.

Part of One Day's Shipments of Food.

On Saturday, September 13, seven large steamers sailed from this port for Europe laden with American produce.

The Helvetia, of the National Steamship Line, for Liverpool, had on board 1,200 bales of cotton, 84,000 bushels of grain, 800 boxes of bacon, 900 boxes of cheese, 150 packages of butter, 700 sacks of flour, 200 cases of canned meats, 200 packages of sundries, and 45 tons weight of fresh meats.

The Germanic, of the White Star Line, for Liverpool, took out 1,600 boxes of bacon, 31 tierces of pork, 100 barrels of sugar, 210 barrels of syrup, 2,800 sacks of flour, 1,300 bales of cotton, 48 hogsheads of tobacco, 18,000 bushels of corn, 500 barrels of flour, 450 bales of hops, 11,000 boxes of cheese, 3,000 boxes of butter, and 60 tons of fresh meat.

Among other articles of merchandise the Olympus, of the Cunard Line, for Liverpool, had on board 2,200 bales of cotton. 13,000 bushels of wheat, 12,000 bushels of corn, 100 sacks of flour, 60 casks of skins, 30 tons of leather, 500 boxes of bacon, 400 cases of canned meats, and 500 dried hides.

The cargo of the steamship Oder, of the Imperial German Mail Line, for Bremen, was composed of 8,032 bushels of corn, 5,370 bushels of wheat, 340 hogshead of tobacco, 550 cases of tobacco, 190 bales of tobacco, 2,200 packages of butter, 1,500 sides of leather, 350 tierces of lard, 50 tierces of grease, 200 barrels of flour, 100 barrels of peas, 75 boxes of bacon, 300 boxes of corned beef, 180 boxes of sausages, and 50 barrels of corned beef.

The Ethiopia, of the Anchor Line, for Glasgow, carried 40,000 bushels of corn, 1,700 barrels of flour, 6,000 sacks of flour, 4,000 boxes of cheese, 20 hogs head of tallow, 150 tierces of beef, 900 boxes of bacon, 7,000 packages of butter, 900 quarters of fresh beef, and 200 carcasses of sheep.

The Australia, of the Anchor Line, for London, had on board 5,800 sacks of flour, 550 sacks of oatmeal, 4,035 packages of canned goods, 230 boxes of bacon, 125 boxes of hams, 50 tierces of beef, 470 barrels of tongues, 7,800 boxes of cheese, 450 barrels of lard oil, 450 barrels of flour, 8,000 bushels of wheat, 790 quarters of beef, 300 carcasses of sheep, and 125 live bullocks.

The Assyria, of the Anchor Line, for Bristol, took out 32,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 barrels of flour, 3,000 boxes of cheese, 400 boxes of bacon, 100 tons of tallow, 400 barrels of lard oil, 900 packages of lard, 140 tons of oil cake, and 1,400 bags of flour.

This, it must be borne in mind, includes only the more important shipments by steamers. A vast amount of produce, particularly grain, is exported in sailing vessels.

Ship owners report a rapidly increasing demand for American products in Europe—a demand so urgent that the carrying rates for grain have been raised from thirty to forty per cent above those that obtained three months ago.—*Scientific American, Oct. 4th.*

A Lady Patent Lawyer.

For the first time in the federal court of this district a lady practioner appeared the other day in this city before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, and argued in person a motion for an injunction in a patent suit for the alleged infringement of a patent of her own. The lady is Miss Helen Marie MacDonald, of Boston. It will be remembered that for the last ten or fifteen years a considerable number of ladies have been employed in the Patent Office at Washington, some of whom have occupied the position of examiners. In general they have shown activity and ability in the discharge of their official duties, and the experience gained ought to qualify them to serve acceptably as attorneys.—*Scientific American.*

A QUEER SERMON.—An old preacher once took for his text, "Adam, where art thou?" and divided his subject into three parts—1st. All men are somewhere; 2nd. Some men are where they ought not to be; and 3d Unless they take care, they will soon find themselves where they would rather not be.

It is a pleasure, as you get on in life, to feel so much more self-trust in your opinions; to know what you know so thoroughly; to feel that you can pass judgment with decision.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England services are conducted in the Court-house every Sabbath afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, by Rev. H. J. Evans, Missionary to Lachute and Arundel. Sunday-school at 2:30.

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

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

METHODIST.—Rev. E. Robson, minister, Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at OLIVET HALL, at 6:30 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

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

OFFICIAL LIST.

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

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

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron Esq Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

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

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

Terms of Court.

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

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge 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:* R. 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 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, 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 onday, 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 Besaleburg, 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—[illegible] 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 [illegible] Ottawa river, where the Ottawa and [illegible] steamers have a landing, and connects with the C. & O. R. R., distant from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

CHATHAM—[illegible] township of Chatham near [illegible] R. R. [illegible] all [illegible] Township [illegible] from Lachute. [illegible] the township of Chatham from Lachute. Mail tai [illegible]

GRANY—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, one mile north of the town of Grenville P. O., mail weekly. This P. O. is situated mid way 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 Bonnette 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 heumatism.

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 flat bottles, Price $1.00.

THOMAS McVEIGH,
Manufacturing Depot, 222 St. Paul St.

P. S.—May be consulted from 10 A. M., to 4 P. M., free of charge.

Hotel Dieu of St. Joseph,
Montreal, July 21st, 1879.

MR. THOMAS MCVEIGH,

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 COOKSON,
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. MENEILL,
98 Hypolite Street.

BRYSON, MARCH 1st, 1879.

I do certify that the medicine of Mr. Thos. McVeigh (or 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 pleas

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. III. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1879. NO. 7

THE WATCHMAN AND Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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

Professional Cards.

G. E. BAMPTON, B.C.L.
ADVOCATE.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, 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.

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

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

DENTISTRY.

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

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

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

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

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 346 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

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

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

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

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 Agents (Life, Accident and Fire.) Secretary and Treasurer Municipal Council, and Clerk of Commissioners' Court.
St. Andrews, P. Q., Sept. 21, 1877. 2-tf

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

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

Business Notices.

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 anilla and four 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.

THOMAS FOLEY,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Fruits.
161 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL.
51m3.

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

ALEX. McKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.
28y1.

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 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 & 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.

J. B. LAFLAMME,
Importer and Manufacturer of
Shirts, Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Gloves,
&c., &c.,
249 St. James Street,
OPPOSITE OTTAWA HOTEL
MONTREAL.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS MADE TO ORDER.
1y1

CHEAP JOTS.
New Hemp and Hemp Stair Carpets, this month.
New Union and Ingrain Carpets.
New mats and Mattings.
New patterns Linoleum and Oil Cloths.
LIGGETT & HARRIS,
13 to 19 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

WHEN YOU CALL FOR A
"CABLE CIGAR,"
BE SURE YOU GET IT.
The best 5 cent cigar in the world. 2-1y.

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.
54 ST. FRANCIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL,
Also at this *Office*. 51tf



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.

OUR OWN MAKE,
Just Arrived
FROM OUR MANUFACTURE.
A large Assortment of
BOOTS and SHOES
for the FALL TRADE, which we will sell at
LOWER PRICES
Than anyone else.
Call and see for yourselves at
VINCENT'S
Boot and Shoe Store,
WEST END, LACHUTE.
N. B.—Country merchants and dealers supplied on the most favorable terms. 8Y1.

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER XXII.

THE STORMING OF THE FORTS.

On reaching the tent of General Jas. Clinton, Saville found all the leading officers of the garrison already assembled, and was informed that the enemy were advancing up the river, and had already landed large forces at Tarrytown and Verplanck's Point. He also found that Governor Clinton had just arrived, with a considerable reinforcement of militia. After giving such directions as were deemed necessary, Governor Clinton said,

"The enemy will probably strike Putnam at Peekskill first, but we shall have our own share of fighting, no doubt, and may have to do the most of it. It is well known to you, gentlemen, that the garrisons are not as strong as we could wish. We must double our strength by doubling our courage and efforts. I shall expect every man to do his whole duty. I request that the engineer officers do all in their power to strengthen the unfinished portions of the works."

Throughout the remainder of the night, the din of labour resounded, and only toward the break of day was Saville able to get a little sleep.

On awakening, he immediately repaired to the governor's tent for instructions, and had scarcely reached the place, when Major Logan, who had been sent with one hundred men on a scouting expedition beyond the Dunderberg, returned, with the startling information that about forty boats, crowded with British troops, had landed near Stony Point.

Saville, having no special command, was willing to do anything which promised active and exciting service; he therefore volunteered to go on a reconnaissance. Governor Clinton, who had learned his value in such employment on a previous occasion, at once accepted his offer, and gave him, as a support, a lieutenant and thirty men.

Saville and his party proceeded rapidly along the mountain-road leading from Fort Clinton to Haverstraw, and, when between three and four miles out, suddenly met the vanguard of the English forces, upon the rapid and stealthy march which had, as its object, the surprise of the forts.

The small American detachment was peremptorily summoned to surrender.

"Give 'em a volley as our answer," said Saville; and the wooded defile was at once filled with the preliminary echoes of the mighty uproar soon to rage among the Highlands.

Under the cover of their fire, the scouting party retreated to a new point of observation, fortunately none being wounded by the return fire of the enemy.

After some further skirmishing, in which the numbers and purposes of the attacking force became more apparent, Saville retreated rapidly, without the loss of a man, and reported. In the meantime, patrols had brought word that the enemy were also advancing around Bear Mountain, to the rear of Fort Montgomery.

"Putnam has been outwitted," said Clinton, "and we've got to take all the blows. Well, I believe in giving even the devil his due; and, in my opinion, Sir Henry Clinton has executed a magnificent piece of strategy. He really does honor to the name, and I am quite inclined to claim relationship. We must see to it, James, that we prove that the American branch of the family has not degenerated; "and the brothers smiled grimly and significantly.

Before many hours passed, Sir Henry himself would have been among the first to admit the sturdiness of the colonial stock.

"It is now past noon," said General James Clinton, "and yet we hear nothing from Putnam. It's very strange."

"I will send a messenger at once to him," said his brother; and a man by the name of Waterbury was dispatched.

"I hope that fellow can be depended on, for I did not like his looks over much," said James Clinton. "The firing is growing sharp out on the Bear Mountain road, and we must have reinforcements soon, if they are to be of any service. There! the firing has commenced at the abattis, where road passes Sinnipink Pond. I will return to Fort Clinton at once, and do my utmost to carry out the measures we have concerted."

"God be with you, bother! Hit hard and often, and remember, we won't lower the flag while we have a foot of ground to fight on! How many men did you say were at the abattis by the pond?"

"Over a hundred."

"Let them hold the point obstinately. Time is worth everything to us now. Troops from Putnam must be here soon. Farewell."

"Saville," continued the governor, "as you have no command, you can serve me best by acting as an *aide*. Colonels Bruyn and M'Claghrey are out on the Orange Furnace road with sixty men. Tell Colonel Livingston to detach thirty more to their support. Take that horse yonder, ride out, learn what you can, and report as soon as possible."

Saville urged the poor beast at a tremendous pace up the rocky way; but, by the time he reached the point of conflict, the advance skirmishers of the small American force had been driven in, and Colonel Campbell, with the assaulting column, was pressing on as rapidly as the narrow road, leading through a wild, rugged pass, permitted. The enemy paused a moment, as a brass fieldpiece sent a ball ploughing into their ranks, and then, with the courage and steadiness of trained soldiers, filed off, either side of the road, into the partial shelter of the wooded hillsides, and pressed on as before, in the face of a brisk fire of small-arms. Their advance was so rapid, and the road so rough and impracticable, that it was found impossible to extricate the fieldpiece, and it was therefore spiked and abandoned.

With these tidings, Saville returned to the fort. But, while present at the affray over the fieldpiece, his attention had been caught by the occasional report of a single rifle from a shaggy hillside, along which he knew the enemy must be advancing, and he correctly surmised that it was the exile, striking at the power he so greatly dreaded. Vera's dream and presentiment flashed into his mind, and he muttered,

"Poor child! this firing no doubt causes her to imagine that all her forebodings of evil will come true. I hope I shall live to laugh her out of such fancies for the future."

On his way back to the fort, he had observed that Colonel Lamb had posted himself in a commanding position, with a twelvepounder; and the vetern had grimly remarked that they would hear from him soon.

"Return, and request Colonel Lamb to hold the enemy in check as long as possible. Then cross to Fort Clinton, and bring me word how things are going there. Good God! Why doesn't Putnam send me help?" said Governor Clinton, who was chafing like a lion in the toils.

Saville made the fire fly along the flinty road, and soon regained the crest of the hill upon which Colonel Lamb had posted himself with his formidable twelve-pounder. The advance party, under Colonel Bruyn, were marching around to the rear of the gun within supporting distance. As soon as the head of the English column showed itself, Lamb opened with the precision of aim for which he was famous, and his quick firing, with the havoc which it made, once again, and more decidedly, checked the hostile advance.

The sharp-shooters under Col. Bruyn were seeking stations among the trees and rocks, from which to gall the enemy with small-arms, and aid in maintaining the position, when, unfortunately, the cannon with which Colonel Lamb was doing so much execution burst. The British troops, with a loud huzza, rushed forward, and the Americans retreated, fighting, to the fort.

When Saville reached Fort Clinton, the abattis at Lake Sinnipink had been carried, and such of its defenders as had not been killed and disabled, were retreating rapidly, with the enemy close upon them.

Coolly walking the parapet of the fort, with the bullets already whistling round him, was the tall form of Chaplain Gano; and his intrepid bearing had an excellent influence on the militia, most of whom were now, for the first time, to face the dreaded Hessians, who were, to many of the simple rustics of that day, monsters rather than men. Fearful stories concerning them were rife, the mildest of which being that, as they were unacquainted with the English tongue, they neither understood nor heeded offers of surrender or cries for mercy, but bayoneted indiscriminately all who fell into their hands.

The survivors of the conflict at the abattis brought word that these terrible Hessians were advancing in vast numbers, at which poor Larry so quaked that he could scarcely serve his gun, and not a few others wished themselves safe in their humble homes. But "Captain Molly" rallied the spirits and courage of those near her, by springing on the rampart, and calling, in her shrillest tones.

"Come on, Hessians or Red-coats; we'll trate ye all the same, and'll put more bullets an' balls intil yees than ye'll loike for supper."

"Och! Molly, me darlint, get down," cried Larry. "What wud we all do an' ye shud sthop a Hessian bullet?"

But Molly recklessly kept her exposed position, gesticulating and firing volleys of epithets toward the advancing foe, until ordered down by one of the officers. She then descended, amid the loud huzzas and laughter of scores of poor fellows whose voices would soon be hushed.

Having received such message as General James Clinton desired to send to his brother, Saville galloped back to Fort Montgomery, and barely escaped being intercepted by the environing forces.

It was now four o'clock, and both the forts were fairly invested. The two brave men who commanded them were still hoping for aid from Putnam, and determined to make as obstinate a resistance as their inadequate forces permitted.

The enemy gave but brief respite, and, after a rapid disposition of the assaulting columns, pushed forward to the attack. By the aid of his glass, Saville could see his old acquaintance Colonel Beverly Robinson, leading forward many neighbours and fellow townsmen whom he knew.

It was evident that the enemy did not calculate upon a very stubborn resistance, and hoped to carry the works by a simultaneous attack. Therefore they advanced confidently, and in imposing military array, expecting to awe and intimidate the rustic soldiery opposed to them. But the terrific and well directed fire, both of cannon and small arms, that circled around the ramparts of both the forts, soon taught them their error, and showed that the keys of the Highlands could only be won by a bloody battle.

Again and again they advanced to the charge, but only to be repulsed and driven back, strewing the broken and rocky region with their dead and wounded.

An hour passed—an hour of bloody, obstinate fighting on both sides—in which many souls, hot with wrath, mad with excitement, passed away from the scene of conflict.

But, to the scanty garrison, the loss of men was a far more serious matter than to the full battalions of the enemy. The lines of Fort Montgomery were extensive, and but partially finished; and Governor Clinton was able to repulse all attacks thus far only by good generalship and the indomitable spirit of his men.

The British officers, however, had by this time gauged quite correctly the forces opposed to them, and were satisfied that they could eventually carry the works by mere weight of numbers. In order to save himself further loss, Sir Henry Clinton ordered a brief cessation of hostilities, and sent in a flag of truce, with the dire threat, unless both garrisons surrendered within five minutes he would put all to the sword.

Lieutenant Colonel Livingston was ordered to receive the flag, and instructed to inform Sir Henry Clinton that the Americans would defend the forts to the very last extremity.

"This putting everybody to the sword is a game that two can play at," remarked the governor, grimly. He still had hopes that a reinforcement from Peekskill might arrive at any moment, and felt sure that if he could maintain the position until the following day, he would certainly receive relief.

Having defiantly refused to capitulate, nothing now remained for the garrison but the most desperate resistance. As the men in Fort Clinton saw the flag retire from the open space where the parley had been held, they set their teeth, and many faces grew white and stern with the determination to sell life dearly.

The October day was drawing to a close. The sky was overcast with clouds, as if Heaven, offended at the rude clamour of earthly passion, were frowning upon the scene.

As the flag disappeared within the hostile ranks, there was, for a few moments, an awful lull and suspense. The echoes of the preceding strife had died away, and there was now an ominous and oppressive silence, broken only by the groans of the wounded and dying. Then from the environing foe came a hoarse and increasing murmur of rage. Commands and orders were given rapidly, and the storm of war broke forth more vehemently than before.

The British ships, under Admiral Hotham, had now come up within range, and commenced bombarding the forts and the American vessels that were anchored above the chain and *chevaux-de-frise*, which had been stretched across the river for the purpose of obstructing navigation. The conflict was thus raging upon the water as well as on the shore, the heavy guns of each party adding greatly to the fearful uproar resounding among the mountains.

The sun was setting behind the obscuring clouds, and, in the early and deepening gloom, the flashes from the firelocks and cannon grew more lurid and distinct, increasing the terror of the scene. The garrison of Fort Montgomery, thinned by the strife which had already occurred, and compelled to defend works far too extensive and imperfect, considering its scanty number, was fighting heroically, and had thus far repulsed the most determined assaults. But the governor's forces were inadequate, and the enemy were gaining and holding positions, in the broken region in the rear of the fort, that were menacingly near the American lines.

At one of these threatened points, Saville, who was sweeping the field with his glass, saw a heavy massing of British grenadiers, and he directed the governor's attention thither. Lord Rawdon was preparing for his memorable charge, which, with the supporting attacks all along the line, decided the fate of the day. As a chivalric volunteer, at his side was his friend, the Count Gabrouski, a Polish aide-de-camp of Sir Henry Clinton.

The governor, for a moment, scanned, with a heavy frown, this thunderbolt, whose shock he must soon sustain, and then made such disposition to receive it as it was possible in the brief time allowed him.

"If we do not repulse this attack, and the worst comes to the worst," he said to Saville, "cross to Fort Clinton, by the footpath, and tell my brother not to surrender, but cut his way out among the hills. The darkness will favor this."

Slowly and steadily at first, but with increasing speed, the assaulting column advanced through the gloom, becoming every second more distinct and terrible. Cannon and musket balls made gaps, but the ranks closed up, leaving no more trace than the smooth surface of a smitten lake. The foremost fell. The point of this human entering wedge appeared to crumble as it reached the fort. The tall Polish count seemed at one moment a Homeric demi-god, as he was about to spring across the fosse upon the ramparts. A second later, he was a weak, dying man, with only strength to gasp to the grenadier who bent over him,

"Take this sword to Lord Rawdon, and tell him the owner died like a soldier."

The American resistance was as vain as it was heroic. The assaulting column, like a black river, flowed steadily on, and by its enormous weight alone pressed everything back.

"To my brother, quick, with my message," cried the governor to Saville; and by the time Saville extricated himself from the fort, a hand-to-hand *mêlée* had commenced.

In his swift transit across the deep ravine, Vera's dream again occurred to him with an ominous significance, and his face grew white and rigid, with the determination unwaveringly to meet the worst. But as, in this moment of solitude and respite from the mad excitement of battle, he realized his danger, and therefore hers, in her isolation, his heart sickened.

When he entered Fort Clinton, the situation was as desperate as it had been at Fort Montgomery at the moment of his departure. All was confusion. In the increasing darkness, he could not discover General Clinton. At several points, the enemy seemed pouring over the ramparts. Shouts, yells, curses, groans, the clangour of weapons, and crash of musketry deafened and bewildered him. He also noted, as a proof that the enemy were taking the fort, that all firing of cannon had ceased on the part of the Americans. Suddenly he heard, above the uproar, a shrill voice, which he knew to be "Captain Molly's," crying,

"Back, ye spalpeen! Fire the gun."

"Here, at least," he thought, "must be enough of our troops to form a rallying point," and drawing his sword, he rushed to the place from whence came the voice. Fugitives rushed against him; a second later he saw Larry break from the grasp of his wife, throw down his lighted match, and fly.

"Divil a sthep will I rin, till that gun's fired," cried Molly, seizing the match; and, in the faces of the enemy, who were climbing the rampart, she touched off the last cannon that was discharged in Fort Clinton.

All this passed in a very few seconds. With a wild Irish whoop of exultation, Molly turned to escape, when a Hessian lieutenant laid his iron grasp upon her, and raised his heavy sabre to strike.

"Wretch! would you kill a woman?" cried Saville, and he ran the man through the body.

"The Holy Vargin bless ye! Misther Saville," ejaculated Molly, springing away like a deer, the moment the grasp on her arm relaxed. But, looking back as she ran, she saw Saville fall, from a savage bayonet thurst in his breast. Then, the human wave that was surging into the fort swept over him. Under the cover of darkness, she leaped the parapet on the opposite side, scrambled down the steep bank into the ravine of Popopen Creek, and escaped with many other fugitives, among whom was General James Clinton, wounded, but indomitable in his purpose not to fall into the enemy's hands.

Governor Clinton was also among the last to leave Fort Montgomery. On reaching the shore of the river, he saw a boat pushing away, and hailed it. The officer in charge knew his voice, and caused the boat to return. But it was found to be already loaded to the gunwale, and the governor would not endanger the safety of its occupants by entering it. The loyal officer generously offered to give up his place, but the governor, equally generous, would not listen to this. The enemy were pressing closely, and it was agreed to try the experiment of adding the weight of one more, and, to the joy of all, the boat was still above the water's edge. The perilous transit was made in safety, and on the further shore were found five hundred men, whom the bewildred Putnam had at last sent, but too late to be of any service.

The man Waterbury, whom the governor had despatched to Peekskill, had treacherously delayed his dispatch, and on the following day, deserted to the enemy.

On the capture of the forts, the American vessels above the *chevaux-de-frise* shipped their cables, and tried to escape up the river; but the wind was adverse, and their crews, to avoid capture, set them on fire, and abandoned them. Then followed scenes that were weird and awful in the extreme, forming an appropriate close to the bloody drama of a day. By reason of the clouds, night had come on suddenly, and was very dark. When the torches were applied to the ships, every sail was set, the cannon were loaded and there was an abundance of amunition in the magazines. In a few moments they became pyramids of fire, as the flames, flamed by the gale, leaped from deck to mast-heat. The rugged, precipitous shores were lighted up as with the glare of noon, and the neighbouring mountains seemed like a group of giants standing around their mighty camp fires.

As the flames reached the heavy guns, they were discharged, not as in battle, but irregularly, fitfully, as if some capricious demon were directing all in accordance with its mad impulse.

The region where the vessels were drifting has ever been famous for its echoes, and, from the first, the clamour of the strife had been repeated and augmented, until it might have seemed that the combatants were innumerable. But when the fire reached the magazines of the ships, volcanic explosions followed, at which even the granite hills appeared to tremble, and it seemed as if the deep reverberations never would cease. Old Gula, cowering in her rocky niche, muttered:

"Dat's the mos' awful voice I'se eber heard. I'se afeared on't."

The burning wrecks were at last quenched beneath the water. After all the passions of men cannot long disturb nature's deep repose, and soon silence and night held undisputed sway on the river, and among the mountains.

(To be continued.)

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Oct. 19th, 1879.

THE TRIUMPHS OF FAITH.—Heb. xi. 1-10

GOLDEN TEXT.

"For he endureth, as seeing Him who is invisible."—Heb. xi. 27.

EXAMPLES FROM THE OLD COVENANT FOR OUR PERSEVERANCE IN FAITH.

The eleventh of the Epistle to the Hebrews has been justly termed "the Muster Roll of God's heroes." It presents to our view a noble array of great names, men "of whom the world was not worthy," whose acts of faith have glorified God and strengthened His people.

Able stands by his alter, reddened with the blood which bears testimony to his faith in a coming Redeemer. Enoch walks among men with the unseen God by his side, and while wearing the robes of mortality, is borne undying to heaven. Amid the jeers of the world Noah calmly builds his ark, believing in God's warning of coming doom. At the call of the Lord Abraham departs from the land of his ancestors, and pitches his tent upon soil which is his inheritance by promise only, while he looked for his abiding home within the walls of that city whose foundations were laid by the hand of God. Beholding the faith of these ancient worthies, we are encouraged like them to tread the path of trust, and to walk out boldly upon the promise of the Word.

What his Wife Wanted.

At the farmhouse gate the other morning, Mrs. Whitehall said to Joseph as he was ready to drive to town:

"Remember, now what I told you. I want a spool of thread, No. 60, ten yds. of calico with a dot in it, and a yard and a half of brown drilling for to line the waist."

Joseph drove into the city as straight as a bee line, as happy as an old giraffe when the circus is out. He sold his butter and eggs, and was on his way to the dry goods store when he met a man who once came very near marrying his sister. This was reason enough why they should drink together, and they drank. When a man meets a fellow who might have been his brother-in-law if a mule hadn't kicked the prospective bride across the dark river, he can't tell when to stop drinking. Farmer Whitehall couldn't remember whether he imbibed seven or seventeen glasses, but the result was the same. When he finally got ready to do his trading he entered a store and mutter d.

"Shir, I want shisty spools of dots wiz a twist in 'em!"

That was as plain as he could make it in any of the half dozen stores he entered, and by and by he discovered he wasn't in the right mood for trading. He found another saloon and more beer, and it was evening when he entered a jewelry store and said:

"Shir, I want a yard an' a half of dots wiz shixty in 'em!"

He was turned out, and late in the evening he fell down on the street, too tired to go further. As the officer raised him he muttered:

"Shir, I want ten yards drillin' to line 'er spool thread wiz."

He was quite sober when he walked out for trial, and, moreover, a little anxious to know what had become of all his vest buttons and one coat-tail

"Do you feel better?" kindly asked his honor as he looked down at the prisoner.

"No sir,—I feel worse," was the answer.

"Nice time you had rolling around in the street last night."

"Squar," began the man as he faced around, 'this is the first time I ever made a fool o' myself with myboth eyes open! I've got eleven dollars down here in my vest, an' you can take it all if you'll let me go. I'll bet a cucumber the ole woman didn't sleep a wink last night, and she'll put one 'o the boys on a hoss and send him up the road after me this morning."

"Then you plead guilty?"

"I do, I'm guilty, and an idiot to boot!"

"Do you want to dust right out for home?"

"Do I! Why I can't hardly stand still. I want to meet the boy as far out as I kin, and I'll tell him I got spot."

"Can you remember what your wife told you to get?"

"I kin. She wanted sixty yards of waist lining, a yard and a half of dots and ten spools of calico, and I'll get 'em as I go out."

"Well, you may go."

"Thankee! Whar's my hat—good bye.

An old Irish soldier, who prided himself upon his bravery, said he had fought in the battle of Bull Run. When asked if he had retreated and made good his escape as others did on that famous occasion, he replied: "Be Jabers, those that didn't run are there yit!"

—There are four Factories being built on the Miramichi, New Brunswick, to make starch from potatoes, which are planted in unusual quantity at these settlements, some farmers having put in 200 bushels each.—*Moncton Despatch.*

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, OCT. 17, 1879.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Last week we published an account of a fire, which occurred in the roof of the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa. We supposed they were facts for we copied them from the *Free Press* of the far-famed City. The accident is accounted for. But we may as well quote the words thus:—

"It appears several tinsmiths were employed repairing the roof, and among other articles in use was a minature charcoal furnace. Just before the noon gun fired the furnace was blown off the roof by a gust of wind and the coals scattered around in every direction. Some of them appear to have blown under the eave of the roof, for a few minutes later smoke was observed issuing from this quarter. An employee of the Government noticed it before any great headway had been made, and gave the alarm. The pumps were immediately set at work, and the hydrants in the attic of the building, between the ceiling of the chamber and the outer roof, soon supplied two very effective streams manipulated by the Dominion police."

The above also appeared in the *Globe* of Toronto the day after the accident occurred. A week after, that is on the 10th, the very day on which our last was issued, the *Globe* refers to this accidental fire in a way to make people suspect that somebody on the staff of that remarkable paper wishes the world at large to imagine that he possesses the powers of omniscience and that somebody else has the gift of omnipresence. The fire on the roof of the Ottawa building is accounted for. It happened because a short time previously Mr. GILMOUR who had the oversight of repairs going on was dismissed from office. Of course he was removed as the *Globe* suggests for no other reason than this: Somebody else wanted his "salary." But the *Globe* declares "the fire was "directly due to the want of just such "close and faithful supervision as Mr. "GILMOUR used to exercise." Wonderful man! He could have foreseen and provided against a "gust of wind." He could have prevented a coal of fire from blowing under the "eave of the roof." All this is perfectly certain,—who can doubt it? The *Globe* says just this "Had he not "been dismissed from office, the accident would not have happened." Is not the *Globe* marvellously knowing? It can see all over the Dominion with one keen glance of its piercing eye, for it says in the same breath, "That happened after his (GILMOUR'S) dismissal "is only the type of what is happening "all over the country." "The public "interests have suffered." The *Globe* knows all this, forsooth! Was ever anything more absurd, or rather more wicked! And yet this is the kind of stuff the *Globe* daily furnishes for the delectation of its votaries. The appetite for chaff and buncombe must be very strong where such paragraphs are relished. The country is going to the dogs, because the Grits no longer dispense the lucre of the Dominion! That is all, but it occasions an everlasting growl. Nothing can arrest the disease but place, power and pelf—for these let them wait.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY IN NEW YORK.

Our Finance Minister was interviewed in New York, the other day by a *Herald* reporter and the following is part of what was said:

"'Is it true,' asked the reporter, 'that the Cabinet intend to adopt a modification of your protective policy?'

"'No,' was Sir Leonard's reply; 'as far as we can judge at present these statements are merely rumors. The Cabinet will maintain the policy as it stands now.'

"'Is the temper of the Canadian people not favorable to such modification?'

"'No; the people are well satisfied with its results thus far. Of course in Montreal and in the upper provinces generally this satisfaction is more marked than in the lower provinces where the manufacturing interest is as yet much smaller, and where capital, which there has been largely invested in shipping, has been suffering so greatly that it has thus far failed to go as extensively into manufactures as it will. But I predict that in twelve months the good results of our protective policy will be as marked in the lower provinces as they are in Montreal and Ontario.'"

BUSINESS REVIVAL IN CANADA.

"'In what have these results manifested themselves so far, Sir Leonard?'

"'Well, our severe business depression in Canada is over, and an era of great revival of business has set in with us as with you. The gentleman who was talking with me when I received your card was just giving me another proof of it. He represents one of the leading railways of Canada, and says he has just come here to lease more cars, as the road he represents is unable to move the immense amount of freight going over its line.'

"'May not the increase of business be accounted for by your large crops?'

"'Of course, good crops will help any country. Your good crops are no doubt helping you greatly in your present revival. But there is something more than that in our revival of business. Manufacturers are beginning to feel the stimulus which our protective policy is giving them. At first, of course, they do not feel it in so marked a degree as they will by and by. When the present tariff went first into effect we had on hand large quantities of stock in every description of trade, and it takes some time to dispose of these. The full beneficent effect of our policy will probably not be felt until next year.'"

RECIPROCITY STILL DESIRABLE.

"'Are you so wedded to your policy that you regard it preferable to a fair reciprocity between the two countries?'

"'Not at all. We agree that a fair reciprocity would be more advantageous for both countries, and are still open to any proposition which the United States Government may make to us. You know that the last proposed treaty was rejected by your Senate because they feared it would allow English manufactured goods to be brought in in unfinished condition to Canada, and thence free of duty into the United States, to the injury of your own manufactures. I think that was a groundless fear, but still the Senate probably supposed they knew best their duty toward the American people. We are perfectly willing and are ready at any moment, and have the authority of Parliament to meet the United States half-way in any proposed plan of reciprocity regarding the natural productions of the two countries, and to reduce our our tariff in precisely the same proportion as you reduce it, or, to abolish the duty altogether if you abolish it.'"

THE PROPOSED BASIS.

"'On any article?'

"'Oh, no, that would hardly be fair. Take for instance, corn. It might be well enough for the United States Government to say to us: 'You admit our corn free of duty and we'll admit yours,' for Canada only imports corn and does not export it. Again, it would be unfair for us to say to the United States Government, 'You admit our barley free and we'll admit yours,' for that is an article of produce in which we deal solely for exportation. No, reciprocity would have to be established on some fair basis, as, for instance, was that of the treaty of 1854. Our present tariff has been called a prohibitive one. As a matter of fact, it is not over 50 per cent as high as yours, with the sole exception of woollen goods.'"

"IT IS YOUR TURN NOW."

"'Has anything been done recently to bring the two countries together?'

"'The Government of Canada have on two or three occasions approached the United States Government on the subject, but always unsuccessfully, and, having taken authority from the Parliament of Canada to deal with certain articles of production of both countries, we prefer waiting the advance of our American neighbours. It is your turn now.'

"'Has your present visit to Washington any reference to this subject?'

"'None whatever.'

"'What is the present current of trade between Canada and the United States?'

"'The imports from the United States have increased for the last five years, while our imports from England have fallen off nearly fifty per cent, during the same period.'

"'What is the cause of this remarkable change?'

"'Your manufacturers have found a market for their surplus stock in Canada at reduced prices, underselling in many cases the English manufacturers, and, as a consequence, diminishing the operations of our own manufacturers. What we are doing at present is really to save our infant Canadian industries.'"

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.

BY F. C. IRELAND.

To New York and return for seven dollars. Who could resist that advertisement especially a person who was unencumbered with business engagements, and at a season of the year just suited for travelling? Of course the seven dollars would not go far towards the expense of such a trip, but then it started us and brought us back, while it took something like five times seven to fill up the interval. Being booked first from Montreal to Boston by way of the South Eastern R. R., through that delightfully pleasant part of the Eastern Townships, embracing Brigham, Farnham, Cowansville, Sweetsburg and Brome, and on by the gorgeous lake of Memphremagog surrounded by majestic forests decked in all their autumnal grandeur, with towering mountain peaks and shaded glens, which presented a picture of sublime beauty such as no imagination could picture—no artist paint—as it surpassed even the enchantment of the summer foliage which is known to be so attractive to tourists. Then, to New Port, by way of the Pass, along the Air Line we rushed on over swiftly running streams through fairy like glens skirting the mountain slopes, with ever varied scenes of natural beauties, presenting a panorama upon which the eyes feasted with delight and the soul drank in the magnificent impressions of a wonder-working Creator, whose perfections are unfathomable and whose skill is infinite. On through Vermont to Wells River, we take Montreal and Boston road, viewing in the distance the White Mountins, which distance lends enchantment to the view as one peak after another appeared to vie with each other in height and splendor as now we looked up and then down into the valley beneath with an ever varying and endless sublimity, till that lake of lakes—the Winnepisaukee, came in view, and the gem of the scene reached its highest admiration as we gazed upon its silvery surface and strangely mingled surroundings with indescribable emotions of the greatest beauty and grandeur.

At Plymouth our attention was roused by the appearance of a new conductor who bore an educated brow and polished but unassuming gestures as he walked through the cars uttering that familiar word "tickets," so often heard along this rout. We soon learned that our new Conductor was no less a personage than Senator Mann, who represents a district of New Hampshire in the Senate Chamber of the United States. We passed Lowell in the darkness of the evening and could get no idea of the magnitude of this manufacturing centre, which the Americans consider, as they do many other things, to be the "greatest in the world."

A SUNDAY IN BOSTON.

We heard in the forenoon the Rev. Dr. —preach in the great Music Hall, a sermon singularly sentimental in which politics played their part, and Calvanism was presented as a fundamental doctrine without which the whole machinery of the Christian Church, would fall to pieces and the autonomy of Governments would dissolve into abstraction and the constancy of nature was made to illustrate the constancy of Providence in a most singular and unaccountable manner as we never heard it presented before. In the afternoon we took advantage of the free entrance to Boston Common, public gardens and Art Museum, which latter place is always open on Sunday, and to which thousands of visitors enter to behold the wonders of the collection there accumulated. In the evening we were attracted back to the Music Hall, by the advertisement and posters announcing that the celebrated Rev. Henry Morgan would preach on the sins of Boston or "BOSTON INSIDE OUT." The organ here, is, to use the familiar expression so often heard in the large cities of the United States, the "biggest in the world." After an exhaustive prelude upon this certainly mammoth instrument, the Rev. speaker stepped forward upon the platform amid cheers from three or four thousands of assembled people, and without either singing or prayer, he commenced his discourse and we were regaled (?) for an hour, with a rehearsal of the sins, politics and police force of Boston, finishing up with a peroration on General Grant, the saviour of the country in 1866, the admirer of millions from the Occident to Orient, the hope of the country in 1880 and the man upon whose brow more laurels had been strewn than that of any other.

Boston is a great city. Something like three times the size of Montreal. Its streets are very clean, being swept every morning with machine sweepers. Some of its hotels and churches and other buildings are very fine, and the revival in trade gives the people great buoyancy of hops, and the city is all astir with commerce and trade. One very great unpleasantness to life in Boston is the quantity and voracity of its musquitos, which even in October, render the nights sleepless by their painful and vexatious buzz and bites. The beds have to be surrounded by nets in order to have any rest or sleep from this genus, Culex. Of incidents which followed in our travels to New York and there, more anon.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The banquet to Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, which came off in the Music Hall, Quebec, on Wednesday evening, was a most successful and brilliant affair, there being over 400 persons present from all parts of the Dominion. The Chair was occupied by the Hon. PIERRE GARNEAU, who, in proposing the health of Sir JOHN said he was sure they were all happy to welcome their Right Hon. friend on the occasion of his being sworn in as Her Majesty's Privy Councillor of Great Britain, an honor never before conferred on a Canadian, but an honor well earned and well merited by him. Many of them might remember that 25 years ago Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD was discussing the affairs of the country on the floor of the very building in which they were then sitting. Since that time he had been engaged in governing the country, and had been the principal in the great act of Confederation and principal works and railway enterprises of the country. Judging from the numbers then present, he supposed the next time they gave a dinner to Sir JOHN they would have to give it on Dufferin Terrace. Sir JOHN MACDONALD on rising to reply was received with great enthusiasm; he expressed the great emotion he felt at receiving in the old city of Quebec, in which a quarter of a century ago he had first taken office in Canada, this grand ovation, which proved to him that the people had recognized the fact, however fallible he might have been, his sole thought throughout his career was the interest of Canada. He referred to the success of his mission to England, and depicted in glowing terms the future which was opened to Canada under the impetus of a wise and far-seeing policy.

—Reports so far as received give indications of the most flattering success of the immigration policy of the Minister of Agriculture in the matter of inviting tenant farmers' delegates to visit Canada. There are now fifteen of these gentlemen in various parts of the Dominion, five being in Manitoba, and the balance partly in the Eastern Townships and partly in Western Ontario. So far, all express themselves as thoroughly well pleased with what they have seen of the country, and the indications are that their visit will result in a large and valuable immigration next spring. The attempt of the Grit press to show that this policy will result in benefiting the United States, nor will they do so, it being their firm determination, if forced to emigrate from Great Britain, not to leave the shelter of the old flag, nor to advise any of their countrymen to settle anywhere but in the Dominion.

—In the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, the demurrer in the case of the Consolidated Bank Directors has been dismissed, and the case of Sir Francis Hincks came on for trial yesterday, the others to follow in succession.

—The Stratford *Herald* puts the Cape Breton matter in this way:—"The *Globe* has denounced the coal duty as a swindling, odious, dishonest tax, but it now vigorously supports a gentleman in Cape Breton who proposes, if elected, to increase that duty. We submit to all candid Reformers that this is proof positive of their organ's dishonesty and insincerity. They say the workingman is being robbed by a low duty on coal, and they propose to relieve him by robbing him some more."

—The Rev. Dr. Topp, who died suddenly at Toronto, had been pastor of Knox church in that city for 23 years. He was Moderator of the Toronto Presbytery a few years ago. In 1876 he was elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church of Canada. He was one of the most energetic of the city ministers.

—The proposed Toronto and Ottawa Railway may now be considered as a settled thing as to its immediate construction, the ratepayers of Ottawa having sanctioned the By-law granting $200,000 towards the road. Perth has granted it $75,000, and other municipalities along the line have also granted more or less towards its construction.

—A Californian has succeeded, after several experiments, in raising roses as black as ink. His plan was to ingraft a slip of a dark rose into an oak tree, where it grew, flourished and blossomed, the dark sap of the oak effectually coloring the rose black.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

It is said the Governor-General will soon visit the St. Clair Flats on a shooting expedition. His Excellency was invited by the club controlling the shooting privileges of the flats.

The proposed Union Station of the Canada Central and Q. M. & O. Railway will be at Le Breton Flats, and not in the centre of the town. It is to be hoped that the situation or the station will yet be changed to a more central locality for convenience sake.

Hull has about 100 cases of small-pox and still the people are not happy. There were 18 deaths during the past two months from the disease.

Macdonald, His Excellency's piper, will visit England with her Royal Highness the Princess Louise and *suite*.

A statement of sawn lumber shipped to the United States in the months of May, June, July, August and September, 1878-79 has been prepared by the Customs House officials. In 1878 there were 79,549 feet shipped, valued at $686,671, while this year there have been shipped 821,325 feet, valued at $813,211.

About 6.30 on Wednesday morning an alarm of fire was given from Box No. 42, caused by a fire in Brown's soap factory at the corner of York and Cumberland streets. The Fire was caused by one of the vats boiling over and the grease igniting. The fire brigade was quickly on hand, and after an hour's hard work, succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until damage to the extent of $1,000, principally on stock, had been done. There was a large quantity of soap in store at the time.

Advantage is being taken in repairing the damage by the late fire to the House of Commons, to make some needed improvements in the ventilation of the Chamber. It is proposed to connect the galleries with the fan in the boiler-room, and by this means the foul air will be drawn out and a supply of fresh air sent in. The details will be perfected on the return of Mr. Scott, the chief architect of the Public Works Department. It is also proposed to tint the walls and make other improvements. Men have already been placed at work to make the necessary repairs to the roof.

It is probable that the Scott Temperance Act will be submitted to the electors of the Counties of Carleton and Russell.

The permanent officers of the newly formed Art Association of Canada will be appointed to-morrow. His Excellency has offered the Association a gift of $300, and the Princess Louise has offered to obtain a teacher in England.

The *Canada Gazette* contains the appointment of Tussaint Trudeau to be Deputy-Minister of Railways and Canals; G. T. Baillargé to be Deputy-Minister of Public Works; F. X. A. Coutu, of Montreal, is appointed official assignee; J. T. Routh and W. F. Finlay, of Hamilton, are also appointed official assignees.

The *Gazette d'Ottawa* says it has information from Washington that Sir L. Tilley has had an interview with Secretary Evarts, the Assistant-Treasurer and the Comptroller on the subject of banking, of the money order department at Washington, the system of the United States, and other matters connected with Sir Leonard's visit.

The Government will name a day, about the middle of November, as a day of thanksgiving for the bountiful harvest.

It is expected that almost immediately after the opening of the next term of the Supreme Court, judgment will be delivered in the Montgomery election case, which will decide the question of jurisdiction.

It is probable that Mr. W. G. Bedard, of the Inland Revenue Department, will shortly be removed to Prescott, Mr. Asa Geralds, of that place, to be sent to Kingston.

According to a statement appearing in a morning contemporary there has been an increase of about $126,000 in the value of lumber exported to the United States during the last five months, and the export is still going on briskly. This is encouraging, and looks as if times were improving.

The subjoined paragraph is taken from the St. John *Telegraph* of Oct. 9th. "The third party of exploring immigrants left the Mersey on the 25th Sept. by the "Sarmatian" for Canada. There was a pioneer party of seventy farmers from Sweden in the same steamer, bound for Manitoba; if all goes right six hundred more will follow next spring." The Swedes make good settlers, and it seems almost a pity that they could not be persuaded to remain in Ontario, instead of going to Manitoba. There is plenty of room for them.

Mr. Molyneux St. John, the Manitoba correspondent of the Toronto *Globe*, has been appointed assistant Land Commissioner of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba R.R.

Mr. M. T. Derinzy, of the Bank street Road, has been amusing himself this season by raising cotton and sugar-cane. The cotton has fully ripened, and the pods are well filled with the raw material. The sugar cane averages about twelve feet in height, and has the appearance of corn, minus the ears. Mr. Derinzy has raised the Coffee-bean, and next season intends to grow tea. He believes that cotton could be grown as a crop in the country. While speaking of Southern crops it may be stated that Mr. James Grieves has grown pea-nuts, as well as sugar-cane. Quite a number of gardeners and others raise tobacco for their own use.

MONTREAL.

A further advance of two dollars on pig iron took place on Monday. A sale of pig iron took place the following day at $26 per ton which the owner offered at $17 in August last.

Hon. Mr. Justice Monk, gave judgment in the case of the Consolidated Bank Directors dismissing the demurrers. The defendants are severed in their trials. The first Sir Francis Hincks, being set down for Thursday.

JOURNALISTIC.—A meeting of the friends and admirers of Mr. J. F. Norris took place on Saturday evening. The following address was presented to Mr. Norris, accompanied with a very handsome gold ring.

To Mr. JOHN F. NORRIS, Editor of the *Star*:

We, the employees of the *Star*, learn with regret of your resignation of the position of Editor-in-chief, and we accept the occasion to bear testimony to your uniform courtesy, kindness and gentlemanly bearing while occupying the position with so much credit to yourself and pleasure to others, which has won for you the good will of all, not only those with whom you have come in direct contact, but by every one of the numerous employees.

We, therefore, have much pleasure in accompanying this expression of our esteem with a ring and pin, and would ask your acceptance of them as a hearty and spontaneous tribute to your worth and our good feeling. Signed on behalf of the employees by J. H. Wagstaff, William Galt and W. S. Humphreys.

An attachment has been issued against Samuel Burland, real estate agent.

An extensive leather dealer here has made $200,000 by the late advance in prices of his goods.

QUEBEC.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor left for Matapedia on Tuesday. He has been indisposed for some days, and required a change.

The competition in mounting and shifting ordnance between A and B Batteries Canadian Artillery, which took place in the drill shed on Monday afternoon, resulted in favor of B Battery. The official time is B Battery 3.41½, and A Battery 4.34.

H. M. S. Toumaline will escort the Allan steamship "Sarmatian" from Quebec out to sea on Saturday, on the occasion of H. R. H. the Princess Louise sailing in the latter vessel for England.

Capt. McMillan, underwrites' agent, left this port at noon on the 11th inst., on board the steamer "Progress" for the Straits of Belle Isle. He takes with him steam pumps, divers, carpenters' materials for assisting the s.s. Eirene ashore in Red Bay. Mr. Lachance, Mr. Dinning's foreman, goes down in charge of the men and pumps.

Councillor Bouchard fell out of his carriage and broke his leg.

The annual convention of Protestant teachers of the province of Quebec was held here on the 15th and two following days. The discussions were open to the public.

Sir John A. Macdonald arrived in this city on the 15th. He is the guest of Mr. A. Caron, M. P. for the county of Quebec. Several gentlemen from New Brunswick and Ontario are in town to attend the banquet.

The Superior Court of the city, Chief Justice Meredith presiding, was occupied on the 10th with the important trial of Owen Murphy in his capacity as official assignee to the insolvent estate of Demers & Dion vs The Stadacona Bank. It is alleged that the bank, within thirty days of the failure, accepted money and new securities from the firm, knowing the old securities to be forged and the firm to be insolvent. The amount claimed by the assignee to the estate is about $7,000, and the case has been taken *en delibere*.

TORONTO.

While Mr. Robert Clark was boring for water on his farm on the 4th concession of West York on Friday last, at a depth of 110 feet he struck oil, and the well promises to yield abundantly. The farm is situated four miles west of York Mills on the Young Street Road.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, October 14.—A despatch from Simla states that after the British column had entered Cabul, a detachment of its officers and a portion of its men went to the scene of the tragedy in which Major Cavagnari and his associates lost their lives. The Residency of Bala Hissar is still standing, but it has been completely looted, every article of value within it having been taken away. The embassy building has been destroyed by fire, the flames destroying all that portion of it extending from the roof of the high building at the northern end of the court yard of the *plaza* in front. Beneath the *debris* in front of the Embassy was a heap of charred, half consumed logs of wood, beneath which the bodies of Major Cavagnari and his staff were buried. The soldiers dug away these piles, and beneath them discovered the bodies of Major Cavagnari and of Captain Kelly. The visiting diary of Major Cavagnari was afterwards found in the Ameer's palace, a circumstance which tends to still further confirm suspicions already entertained that the Ameer was a consenting party to, if not the instigator of the massacre.

SIMLA, Oct. 14.—The camp at Ali Kheyl, has been attacked by large numbers of the neighboring tribes. The attack was repulsed Twenty-three Afghan corpses were found. It is believed many more were carried off. The British casualties were five wounded.

S. CARSLEY—(Retail),
393, 395, 397, 399 NOTRE DAME STREET.

Our new premises, although opened for serving customers, will not be in what we consider proper working order for some weeks yet. At present we feel the ship to be slightly unwieldly, but in a few days expect to have it sufficiently righted to carry the full compliment of canvas and as usual to drive her at full speed.

On Wednesday morning our first show of Millinery will be made.

VALUE! VALUE!

Our goods at the present marked prices are, we believe, the cheapest in Canada, but in order to make sure of filling the four stores with customers, we are going to make a general reduction from the present marked prices.

VALUE! VALUE!

Value has done it before and will do it again.

VALUE! VALUE!

The next few days will be spent in reducing prices in order to give still better value.

VALUE! VALUE!

Between now and Christmas we intend putting it beyond a doubt as to where people must buy their Dry Goods if they want the best value.

VALUE! VALUE!

We stake our reputation on value. We say that we will give better value in Dry Goods than any other store in the city, and we'll do it if all's well.

VALUE! VALUE!

To be true to the system we have always adopted we are always obliged to beat all competitors in value. This is of the most vital importance, and is the mainspring of our new system. A firm might as well try to dam the Whirlpool Rapids as to try and beat us in value and pay twenty shillings in the pound, and dry goods firms that pay less had better be snuffed out for the good of the country. We say this because there is no legitimate excuse that we either know or have ever heard of for a dry goods man failing to pay in full. There may be in other businesses, but certainly not in the dry goods.

VALUE! VALUE!

We'll sink or swim on value.

See to-morrow's *Witness* for reduced price list.

S. CARSLEY,
393, 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame Street.

P. S.—Several of the "S. C.'s" answers have been received already.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - - - - - - 214 St. James Street, Montreal.

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N. J. TESSIER, *Inspector*. A. A. DICKSON, *Secretary*.

WM. HAY, Agent, at Lachute. 5tf.



TRADE MARK.

Holman's Pad.

It is pronounced by the highest medical authority and thousands of grateful patients, the best

System Renovator and Regulator

in the world. Curing (without medicine) any and every derangement of Liver and Stomach. It absorbs from the BODY every particle of BLOOD POISON whether Bilious, Malarial or Medicinal, leaving the wearer in perfect health. As a preventive of Diphtheria, Small Pox and Fevers of all kinds, it is invaluable. Sent anywhere on receipt of price.

Special Pad for Gentlemen and all Chronic cases..... $3 50
Regular Pad for Ladies and Incipient cases..... 2 50
Body or Foot Plasters for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c..... 0 50
Absorption Salt for Bathing the Feet, do 0 25

Full explanations with testimonials, &c., to all who call on or address

Wm. HAY, Agent,
Lachute, P. Q.

As long as I can recollect I have been periodically troubled with Sick Headache and Vomiting—for the past two years I have had very severe pains in the stomach after meals. I have worn the pad about seven weeks and have every reason to believe that I am cured—as I feel well in every respect. I may also add that it appears to have cured me of rheumatism to which I was subject.

GEORGE CALDER.

Lachute, October 8, 1879.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

TENDERS FOR WORK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders Pacific Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on MONDAY, the 17th day of NOVEMBER next, for certain works of construction required to be executed on the line from near Yale to Lake Kamloops, in the following sections, viz:

Emory's Bar to Boston Bar..... 29 miles.
Boston Bar to Lytton..... 29 miles.
Lytton to Junction Flat..... 24½ miles.
Junction Flat to Savona's Ferry.... 40½ miles.

Specifications, bills of quantities, conditions of contract, forms of tender, and all printed information may be obtained on application at the Pacific Railway office in New Westminister, British Columbia, and at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Ottawa. Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the latter office.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, October 3rd, 1879. 6w6

JOHN MURPHY & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
403 and 405 Notre Dame Street,
Corner of St. Peter Street,
Montreal.

New and Fashionable Goods at Reasonable Prices.

Useful and Staple Goods at Reasonable Prices.

5 per cent discount for cash on all purchases over one dollar.

JOHN MURPHY & Co.

DRESS & MANTLE MAKING.

MISS DAVIDSON, (of MONTREAL,) begs to inform the ladies of Lachute and vicinity that she is prepared to do Dress-making, &c., on short notice.
Rooms in the West-End, underneath Olivet Hall, Lachute. 3Y1.

LACHUTE MARBLE WORKS.

MONCK & MOIR, Proprietors.

Best material and work, at LOWEST prices.

Workshop in Mrs. BURCH'S building, opposite *Fraser & McOuat's*. 5 1y.

BLACKSMITHING.

Horse Shoeing and Jobbing Executed promptly, neatly and strong at reasonable prices.

E. MILNER,
HAY'S Old Stand, Lachute.

$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. 48y1

Lachute Fair.

THE LACHUTE FAIR WILL BE HELD on the usual grounds, on TUESDAY, October the 21st, 1879. 6w2

The Palace Dry Goods Store,

Claggett & Tait,

PROPRIETORS,
NEAR THE OTTAWA HOTEL MONTREAL.

All our Goods are

First-Class and Imported

Direct from the manufacturers—Consequently we are enabled to sell as low as any House on the Content.

Buy your Dress Goods and save money at

Claggett & Tait's,
226 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.
8Iy1.

LOUIS GOBIELLE,

WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c.,
HAWKESBURY, Ont.

Repairing Done at very Moderate Rates.

Has removed his business to his new house in HAWKESBURY.

Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired. 54y1.

Established 1935.

FALL TRADE 1879 FALL TRADE

WE WOULD REMIND the GOOD People of Argenteuil that we have received our FALL STOCK of

FELT HATS,

Which embraces all the latest styles.

We are still going a CASH BUSINESS which enables us to sell at the very lowest prices, as we make no bad bills.

FURS! FURS!!

We are now manufacturing a Large Stock of

FUR SACQUES, MUFFS
BOAS, CAPS, GLOVES,
&c., &c.

And are now prepared to show our friends, when visiting the City.

We manufacture everything we sell on the premises and have taken extra pains this season to procure the very Latest

Paris & New York Fashions,

Our Seal and other Sacques fit like a charm.

JOB C. THOMPSON, & Co.
Practical Furriers,
416 Notre Dame Stree, Corner St. Peter Street, Montreal. 3y1.

WHERE TO GO
FOR A
GOOD BARGAIN.
IS AT
PILON & Co.

Where DRY GOODS for all classes of people are offered at

Lower Prices

Than ever. FALL GOODS are principally taking the attention of buyers, as it was the most left of his Bankrupt stock which he lately bought at 60c. on the dollar.

PILON

MORE LIBERAL THAN EVER.

Cheap Bargains in any line are made daily at the PALACE CHEAP STORE.

Come and see the immense crowd of buyers.

AT PILON & Co.

Mr. J. B. LABELLE, lately of Lamarre and Labelle on Notre Dame Street, now a member of the firm. A. Pilon & Co., invite the public and their friends to patronize them in their new enterprise.

Please come and examine our Fall Goods which we will sell cheaper than ever, at the Sign of the

Green Ball,
649 ST. CATHERINE STREET, 649.

LACHUTE
WOODEN WARE
FACTORY.

J. B. McLAREN, Jr., P. O. Box 12.

MANUFACTURER OF

Windows, Blinds, Doors, Sashes and Mouldings, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Plaining and Novelties.

Builder's Material of every Description Kept on Hand.

All orders will receive prompt attention. 3y1.

FALL 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

New Fall Goods,

and invite an early inspection of them.

Their Fancy Goods
AND MILLINERY

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

FALL AND WINTER JACKETS AND ULSTER CLOAKS,

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. 3tf.

Burial Notice.

PARTIES WANTING GRAVES DUG, by leaving their orders at Mr. Charles Gleers Coffin Store, East-End, Lachute, will be immediately attended to. 49m3.

Advertising Terms.

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

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

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

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

S. Chrsley—Dry Goods.
L. Goblelle—Watchmaker.
Claggett & Tait—Dry Goods.

LOCAL.

—Coal went up 50 cents a ton in Toronto last week.

—Thanksgiving Day has not yet been announced. Wonder if there is to be one this year for the nation.

—My success, says BONNER, is owing to the liberality in advertising. Every business man should advertise.

INHERITANCE.—The Children of the late Wm. Sutton, of this place, have received word from England of an inheritance being left them.

The boys around town are patiently awaiting the approach of Hallowe'en, while spotting out the good places to secure cabbages and other vegetables.

PERSONAL.—Dr. H. J. BURWASH, of St. Andrews, after receiving all possible degrees in his profession in England, sailed from Liverpool on Thursday 9th, to make Canada his future home.

QUICK WORK.—Mr. Lane left Lachute the other Monday morning by the 7 a. m. train with horses for the Montreal Market, which he reached, sold his horses, and was back to Lachute by the 11 a. m. train the same day.

DEATH OF MR. DUNCAN GRANT.—We regret to hear that a telegram was received yesterday from California, stating that Mr. Duncan Grant, who has been a resident for so many years past at Lachute, was dead. Mrs. Grant and family have our warmest sympathy in their bereavement.

—ADVERTISING is a good thing, but, when a prominent grocer recently carried to a funeral an umbrella on which was painted conspicuously the business of his house, and held it over the clergyman's head while he read the prayer, the bystanders thought he was running the thing into the ground.

—The HANLAN-COURTNEY race on the Chautauqua Lake, was to have come off yesterday at 4 p.m., but have not heard the result before going to press. The race is expected to be a close one, and the supporters of both men express themselves confident that their man will win. The betting however is in favor of HANLAN $100 to $70.

TOO FACTS.—According to a report of the speech given by Thos. White, Esq., M. P., at the banquet to Sir John A. Macdonald in Quebec, on Wednesday evening last, the imports of Tea into the Dominion direct from China, for this year up to the 30th Sept. amount to 2,900,000lbs. against 210lbs. last year. The other fact is that this year 47 vessels had arrived in the Port of Montreal from the West Indies, as against 7 last year, and 3 the year before. This is pretty strong proof in favour of the National Policy.

PERSONAL.—M. J. O'Brian, Esq., who has been employed on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. since 1876 as Contractor's bookkeeper and paymaster has, in company with his brother and Mr. A. McIntyre, left for Manatoba. From Mr. M. J. O'Brian's residence in Lachute for the past few years we are satisfied that no man could give greater satisfaction to his employers and the public to whom he dealt out large sums of money. We learn from W. H. Chisholm, Esq., that as soon as the Government pay the estimates that have been awarded, Mr. O'Brian will return to finally settle up the business.

Meeting of School Commissioners.

At the quarterly meeting of the School Commissioners of this parish, held on Monday, the 6th inst., present, Dr. Christie, G. L. Meikle, W. McOuat, John Smith, P. S. Dunbar.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

The Secretary read the following report of the auditors appointed to audit his books for the year ending the 30th of June last.

We, the undersigned, having been appointed by the School Commissioners of the Parish of St. Jerusalem d'Argenteuil, to audit the books of the Secretary Treresaurer for said parish, viz., from the 1st of July, 1878, to the 30th of June, 1879, inclusive, have this day done so, and certify that we have audited and examined the several district cash books and accounts, and the balance sheet and that we find the same correct; and we find from the different balances as shown in the balance sheet that the Secretary Treasurer has paid out on the 1st of July, last, thirty-one dollars and seventy-five cents more than he has received. We also find the books kept in a good business like manner.

P. LANE,
JAMES FISH,
EDWARD DUNBERRIN.

Lachute, Oct. 2nd, 1879.

Moved by Mr. McOuat seconded by Mr. Dunbar, and resolved, that the report of the auditors now read be received, accepted and approved of by this Board.

On motion of Mr. McOuat, seconded by Mr. Dunbar, a reduction of $1:80 was made in Mrs. Malcolm McIntyre's account, on account of her child attending school in Chatham.

The Secretary stated that he would like the Board to have another meeting shortly, for the purpose of examining the over-due accounts due the municipality before proceeding to collect in a legal way.

Meeting adjourned to meet at the call of the Secretary for the purpose mentioned.

Purchase of Improved Breeding Stock.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of Argenteuil Agricultural Society was held on Mouday, the 13th inst., at the residence of the President of the Society, John Hay, Esq., Chatham.

The meeting was called for one o'clock in the afternoon, and there were present:—John Hay, Esq., *President*; Nelson Albright, Esq., *Vice-President*; Messrs. D. McVean, G. B. Hooker, George Fraser, James McOuat, (Riviere Rouge), W. D. McOuat, Henry Griffith, Robert Morrison, and David Macfarlane, *Directors*, and G. J. Walker, *Sec. Treas.*

The chair was occupied by the President.

The minutes of last session together with the minutes of the public meeting held on the 11th of September were read and approved.

The report of the delegates appointed by the Society to purchase Improved Stock for the County was then read; and upon motion it was resolved that the report read be received and adopted, and that the thanks of the Board and of the Agricultural Society are due the delegates for their services.

The following is a copy of the report:

To the Directors of the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil:

GENTLEMEN:—We, the undersigned having been appointed at a public meeting of the members of the Agricultural Society of the County of Argenteuil, as delegates for the purpose of purchasing Improved Stock for the Society, beg leave to make our report to you, the Board of Directors of said Society. We, in company with Mr Alfred Center, the other delegate appointed by the members of the Society, (Mr. Paul no being able to go on account of ill health), visited the Ottawa Exhibition, and upon examining the animals exhibited and talking with several of the Directors and Members of the Society who happened to be present, came to the conclusion that stock such as the Society required could be purchased much cheaper and to better advantage at another place, the animals exhibited there being extra fed exhorbitant prices were asked for them.

Your delegates having received encouragement to go West, concluded to go the following week. Your President (one of the delegates) requested your Secretary to notify the other delegates that he would be ready to start on the Tuesday following, which the Secretary accordingly did. Mr. Center, one of the delegates, stated that he was unable to go that week, and Mr. David Paul was called upon but was found to be still unable to accompany us. We having made arrangements to leave did so by the noon train on Tuesday, arriving in Hamilton on the day following at two o'clock p. m., where Mr. John McRuer, formerly a resident of this County, met us. We then visited the Hamilton Exhibition and bought one ram. Mr. McRuer kindly invited us to accompany him home that evening, he living six miles from Paris, which is over forty miles from Hamilton.

The next day (Thursday) Mr. McRuer drove us with his team to Gault, also to several sheep and cattle breeders around there, where we purchased three bull calves (short born) from a Mr. James Cowan, and one ram from a Mr. Young.

On Friday, our friend with his team was again at our service, this day taking us to Ayr and its neighborhood, but finding nothing to suit we drove back with Mr. McRuer for dinner, changed horses, and drove to Paris in the afternoon; an exhibition being held there that day, where we purchased one yearling bull and seven rams from sheep and cattle breeders living in the northern part of Dumfries County. On Saturday Mr. McRuer again drove us to Bow Park Farm, a distance of at least twenty-two miles, where we had the pleasure of seeing the Hon. Geo. Brown, when his foreman showed us his stock. The sheep we did not find first-class; the cattle were fine, but the prices asked were entirely out of the reach of the funds of the Society. On Monday we again left for Gault (Mr. McRuer again accompanying us) to receive the stock. Seeing all the animals safely secured we accompanied them to Toronto where we had to bestow them on the Grand Trunk Railway, and from there we started for home arriving at Lachute on Wednesday evening, (stock arriving next morning,) having been from home nine days.

We herewith attach a statement of amount paid for stock, freight charges and our own expenses, and in conclusion will state that the members of the Society are greatly indebted to Mr. John McRuer, of South Dumfries, Ont., for his kindness to their delegates. Our expenses would certainly have been a great deal more if it had not been for his services and kindness.

JOHN HAY,
JAMES MCOUAT.

It was then moved by Mr. Albright, seconded by Mr. Morrison, and unanimously resolved, that the thanks of this Board and the Society be tendered to John McRuer, Esq., of South Dumfries, Ont., for his attention and kindness to their delegates whilst they were in Western Canada purchasing improved stock; and the Secretary be instructed to send Mr. McRuer a copy of this resolution.

The Directors then agreed to take the rams owned by Mr. Fraser and Mr. Hay, off their hands, and to add them to the number purchased.

It was then moved by Mr. Albright, seconded by Mr. Griffith, and resolved, that a charge of fifty cents be made for each ewe taken to a ram, and a charge of one dollar be made for each service by a bull to a cow.

Arrangements were then made for distributing the stock as follows:—

President Hay, a bull and a ram; Vice-President Albright a bull and a ram; Director McVean, a bull and a ram; Director, Griffith, a bull and a ram; Director Hooker, one ram lamb; Director, McOuat, (Hill), one ram; Director McOuat, (Riviere Rouge), one ram; Director Morrison, (Bethany), one ram, the other three were distributed as follow:—one to Thomas Morrison, Lachute, one to William Rogers, East Settlement; one to Erastus Nichollas, Muddy Branch. These places were considered more central than the places of the other Directors.

President Hay was voted $10 as a remuneration for taking care of the stock since they arrived at Lachute.

On motion of Mr. Morrison, seconded by Mr. W. D. McOuat, it was resolved that each member of the Society be allowed to take five ewes and no more, and that the person keeping the ram be instructed to allow not more than fifty ewes to each ram.

The meeting then adjourned.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

Chatham.

In your report of the proceedings of Chatham Council on 7th inst, where it was moved by Councillor McVean, Seconed by Councillor Derick, that four dollars be paid Widow McArthur for her support for the six months of the ensuing winter. It should read four dollars per month for the six months of the ensuing winter.

Harrington.

DEAR SIR:—In the last number of your paper you state that one of my lads was carried off by Deptheria which I am happy to say is not the case. It was a son of Donald Campbell of Lakefield, my lads are all right thanks to the Giver of all good. Many thanks nevertheless for your kind sympathy.

D. B. CAMPBELL.

Antionette.

A great scarcity of news out here. A School has been opened, and a Teacher appointed, who is now training the young intellects. He is the first we have had in the District of DeSalaberry.—COR.

Antionette, Oct 6th, 1879.

Revival of Trade.

Whether it has been brought about by the National Policy or by a beneficent Providence, we shall not stop to enquire, but we have before us nevertheless, all the proofs of a thorough revival of trade.

An American exchange says:—"Let us glance at the trades and see how they stand. There is a rather unusual activity in building throughout the country; indeed, it might be called a revival; but, as a whole, house-building does not much affect the lumber trade. It is the prosperity or depression of the great corporations—manufactories, railroads and the like—that possess the most interest with this business. When they are well off there is a brisk demand for lumber. Just now the situation is this: The organ, piano and furniture factories are sending large orders for clear lumber for immediate use. All the clear lumber used in the East comes from Michigan and the western states in that latitude. There the lumber people, apprised of the necessities of the eastern market, are holding on to their stock and accumulating it against a period of better prices; so that eastern lumber merchants cannot fill their orders."

It is well known in Ottawa that our Chaudiere mill owners are getting better prices, and that they are making large sales and heavy shipments every day. The cut of logs next winter in the forests of the Ottawa will indicate the most extensive operations ever carried on in that district. The same journal says:—The grocery trade is also greatly improved, and in fact there is probably no kind of business, which met with reverses since '73 that is not now feeling the magical touch of prosperity and the outlook presents an almost unclouded sun.—*Ottawa Herald.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Brockville *Recorder* says it is estimated that the recent rise in cheese is worth $250,000 to the farmers of Leeds and Grenville.

Morrisburg is completly enveloped in smoke, coming principally from the bush fires on the American side. We cannot see half way across the street.

EXCURSION TO NEBRASKA.—A grand chance to see the country, October 21st leaving Woodstock 8:45 a.m. I will run a cheap excursion to Nebraska with return tickets good for forty days, at very low rates.

Lieut. Wm. Harvey, while on duty on Board H. M. S. Bellerophon on Monday, suddenly fell, and died in a few seconds. An inquest was held, when it was found that he had died of heart disease.

The Toronto *Telegram* informs us that the "hum of business activity resounds through the United States * * every day adds to the record of the signs of improvement. Philadelphia is importing engineers, mechanics and riveters from England, etc."

Princess Thyra of Denmark, wife of the Duke of Cumberland, has given birth to a daughter.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Duchess of Edinburg has been prematurely delivered of a still-born child.

New York, Oct. 11, 4 p.m.—A seat in the Stock Exchange to-day sold for $15,000, which is $2,500 more than ever paid before.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—The *Daily Standard* of this morning says: "Infantry will be stationed throughout every available portion of County Mayo, Ireland."

New York, Oct. 12.—A Berlin correspondent reports that the death of the Rev. Dr. Thompson was caused by slanderous attacks upon his good name. Soon after the death of Bayard Taylor, Mr. Thompson, while depressed with grief, prophetically remarked that his own departure was not far distant.

LONDON, Oct. 10.—Advices from Cape Town to Sept. 23 say that the troops, and Sir Garnet Wolsely's emphatic declaration that England intends to claim the Transvaal, have produced a quieting effect on the Boers. Affairs in Zululand are quiet: but a report was current that Dabulamanzi, a brother of Cetewayo, had been killed. It seems likely that Secocoeni will submit. Moiosi continues defiant.

DUBLIN, Oct. 14.—Five hundred tenants of the Marquis of Sligo and Earl of Lucan met near Westport, County Mayo, Connaught, and solemnly pledged themselves to pay no rent until a reduction is granted proportionate to the great fall of prices. Notices are pasted at Warren Point, County Down, Ulster, that any man coming into the county to pay more than a pound an acre for land may bring his coffin with him.

A brother of the preacher Spurgeon of England lectured in Association Hall last evening on "My Brother and His Work." The speaker called lately to see Longfellow, and the venerable poet at once said, "How is your brother?" and everybody else asks the same question. Hence this lecture. His brother is one of seventeen children, their mother one of twenty-two. He was converted as a Methodist, and began to preach at 16 years of age. His Tabernacle is built where one of their ancestors was martyred for religion. They have a membership of 5,156. As the members have large families and retainers, Mr. Spurgeon's constituency numbers about 20,000. He has also a college of young men and an orphanage, which was originated by a woman's gift for that purpose of $100,000. Mr. Spurgeon has also ninety salaried pedlers of religious books. He was born in 1834.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Dairy.

HOW TO MILK.

The faster and more gently a cow is milked the more will be the amount given. Slow milkers always dry up a cow, for the reason that if the milk be not drawn about as fast as it is given down it will subsequently be withheld, and that withheld is, as a matter of course, what is known as the strippings, in fact, the upper surface of milk in the udder. Many milkers draw the milk with a strong downward pull—in fact, with a jerk. This should never be allowed; it irritates the cow, and often injures the bag. Fill the teat and with a firm pressure of the last three fingers empty it, drawing slightly on the teat and udder at the same time; so proceed alternately with each hand until the milk supply is exhausted. Many milkers get the habit of slow milking because steady, firm, quick milking tires the fingers and wrists, until by practise the muscles get used to the work. Until this use comes naturally the individual should only milk such a number as they can without severe cramping of the hands, what are milked should be milked fast, increasing the number until at last there is no tiring whatever. Five minutes is about the limit that should be allowed for milking a cow. There is another thing well worthy of being remembered. Cows should be milked as nearly at a given hour, morning and evening, as possible, since undue distention of the udder is always injurious.

BUTTER MAKING.

If I have made a discovery, or if every body knew it before me, I will tell it just the same. As soon as the cream shows signs of "coming," pour into the churn two or three quarts of water—as near ice-cold as it is possible to get—and the butter will gather a great deal quicker, and come hard and firm. I tried the the cold water, ice-water, on the start, and found it made the cream too cold and kept the butter from coming; but put in at the last end it is a capital, and will save hours of churning in the course of the season. Butter will come in fifteen or twenty minutes, as a rule, if the cream is in the right condition and temperature. A cool cellar is cool enough to start the churning, and as near right as most farmers can get it without thermometers and ice; and cold well-water will lower the temprature for gathering. The temperature of our cellar is sixty-four degrees, and the butter invariably comes quick, with the help of cold water, which is two degrees colder. When the cream stands too long on the milk before skimming, the butter will not come so quickly, and is always poorer, and such butter will not keep well. This is one reason, and the main one, why there is so much rancid butter. Better churn oftener and have good, sweet butter, and skim oftener, also.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

BUTTER ON THE CONTINENT.

(Montreal Journal of Commerce.)

At the Irish international dairy shows at Kilburn this seasen, the various continental butter making methods were exhibited, and the description of the Danish and French methods is apt to convey to our own butter makers a hint or two that may be to their advantage. We see no reason why our best butter should not be fairly equal to the best foreign make, and we believe a little more care or attention would bring it to the same excellence. With one exception, the practical making of the butter at the German, Danish and Sweedish daries seem to be perfect. The churning is done in the upright Holstern churn. Directly the butter comes, when it is still in small grains, like fine seed, slightly sticking together the churning is stopped, so that the butter does not gather in lumps at all. The top of the churn is then taken off, the dasher taken out, and the butter milk drawn off through a sieve to catch any grains of butter. The butter is lifted out in a sieve, still in fine grains, and after a few rollings and tossings in the sieve forms into lumps, the grains having run together. It is next thrown on the table; thence lifted with wooden trowels on to the butter-working machine, and a few turns of the roller over it, with one or two more liftings with the trowels, and the work is done. The exception to this method is that the butter is not washed with water at all. The butter-working machine is relied upon entirely to squeeze out the buttor milk.

As already said, there is no reason why Canadian butter, if properly and carefully made, should not be equal to the best foreign make, and if the splendid Norway butter sells in Paris for three shillings per pound and nearly as dear at Rio Zaneiro salted, or in tins; if Mr. Clanchy, of Cork, who received the gold medal and the deploma of the Universal Exhibition, disposes every year in hermetically-sealed tins and in firkins of 18,000,000 lbs. of butter to all parts of the world, it is not illogical to conclude that the same minutious care being given in this country to the making up of butter would meet with the same reward.

CORN.—Standing corn is injured by every day's delay in cutting. The fodder loses value by rain and frost, and the grain is apt to be damaged. One of the marks of a poor farmer—poor in both meanings of the word—is that his work is always behind; this means always loss of material, and therfore of money.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, Octt. 16, 1879

Flour per barrel	$5.50 @ $6.50
Flour per bag	2.20 @ 0.00
Oats per bushel	0.30 @ 0.3-
Corn " "	0.00 @ 0.7-
Peas " "	0.00 @ 0.-
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	0.00 @ 2.25
Corn Meal " "	1.25 @ 0.00
Moullie " "	1.20 @ 0.00
Grue " "	1.00 @ 0.00
Bran " "	0.00 @ 0.00
Dressed Hogs "	6.00 @ 6.50
Pork per lb	0.08 @ 0.00
Beef " "	0.00 @ 0.00
Mutton " "	0.07 @ 0.00
Lamb " "	0.00 @ 0.00
Hay per ton	4.00 @ 5.00
Potatoes per bag	0.40 @ 0.45
Butter per lb	0.12 @ 0.13
Cheese " "	0.0- @ 0.1-

LAMPS.

Cole's Lamp & Oil Depot,
418 & 420 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

Just opened out a magnidcent 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.

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.

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. 30tf

Banfords
HAVE
Just Received
A
Large Assortment
OF
STOVES
IN VARIED PATTERNS AT
Very Low Prices
FOR CASH,
Orders taken for any kind not in Stock.

Oats, Beans, Butter &c., taken in exchange.

WEST-END CASH STORE.

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.

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. P. 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 waste 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.

3m1. HAMELIN & AYERS

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.

GURNEY! GURNEY! GURNEY!

In Coming to Montreal
Call and examine OUR LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS of
Wood and Coal Heating and Cook Stoves, Housefurnishing Goods, Registars, Scales, &c.

Wood and Coal Heating Furnaces a Speciality; Estimates furnished on the shortest notice.

SEE OUR NEW HARRIS FURNACE BEFORE PURCHASING.

E. & C. GURNEY & Co.
No. 216 & 218 St. JAMES, & 516 CRAIG STREET, Near Ottawa Hotel, MONTREAL.

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.*

Painting, Papering, &c,

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

Building Lots
AND
Mill Priviliges with Water Power,
at low prices and on reasonable terms by
F. C. IRELAND.

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.

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.

Free Exhibition

Of a large and elegant Stock of Choice
FURNITURE
OF OUR OWN HOME MANUFACTURE.

—o—

Furnish Tastefully.
Furnish Elegantly.
Furnish Economically.
Furnish Wisely.
Furnish Patriotically.

CRAIG & CO.
447 and 449 NOTRE DAME STREET.
PARISIANS OLD STAND.
2—1y.

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

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.
tfd. Township of Ops.

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.

$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. 49y1

Bread! Bread!!

FIRST QUALITY OF WHITE, BROWN and GRAHAM Bread, Twists, Scones, Rolls, Buns, Sereen 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 60 cents per doz., or $1.25 per case of 2 dozen. Bottles charged until returned.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker & Confectioner,
15-12y1. Lachute.

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 accommodation for Private Families wishing a quiet comfortable boarding place and airy rooms.

CHARGES MODERATE.
49y1.

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 this Village of Grenville, for the accommodation of travellers and the travelling public.

The Subscriber has had Rooms for thirty commercial gentlemen put up, and from her long experience in the business, she hopes 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,
Proprietress.
Grenville, May 19, 1879. 46y1.

LADIES COLUMN.

Comfort.

A single word is a little thing,
But a soothing one its cheering balm
For look of the comfort a word may bring,
With its welcome help and its sweet surprise.

A kindly look costs nothing at all,
But a heart may be starving for just one glance,
That small show by the eyelid's tender fall
The help of a pitying countenance.

It is easy enough to bend the ear
To catch some tale of sore distress;
For men may be fainting beside us here,
For longing to share their weariness.

These gifts nor silver nor gold may buy,
Nor the wealth of the richest of men bestow;
But the comfort of word, or ear, or eye,
The poorest may offer wherever he go.

Yes, He Could.

"New bonnet, new bonnet—twelve dollars for a new bonnet!" exclaimed Mr. Slick the other evening, as his wife suggested a change from the winter styles.

"Yes, only twelve dollars," she humbly replied.

"Twelve dollars for a bonnet is a confounded outrage, and I know it," he went on. "Why, I can buy two fine silk hats for that money, and have some strawberry change left. It's a dead swindle to ask $12 for a bonnet."

"Well I can't do any better, Mr. Slick. That's the price, and I must pay or go without."

"You don't know how to buy—that's what ails you!" he growled. "I'll bet money I can buy a $12 bonnet for $8. It's all in knowing how to handle the salesmen."

"I wish you'd try it," she suggested.

"I will—by George! I'll bring you up a new bonnet in the morning, and I'll get it four dollars cheaper than you dare to!"

Mr. Slick was as good as his word. He went into a millinery store next forenoon with his eye-teeth all sharpened, and with the idea in his mind that every bonnet in the store was priced at exactly twelve dollars. He looked round a little, selected a bonnet that pleased him, and pointing his cane at it, and calling up his deepest voice, he enquired:

"Are you asking twelve dollars for that bonnet?"

The woman flushed, looked from the bonnet to the man, and was trying to reply, when he said:

"These are not the times for outrageous prices, and all buyers realize it. I'll give you eight dollars for that bonnet, and not a cent more."

"That—that bonnet——"

"Eight dollars, and no more!" he interrupted, and she put the article in a box and took his money.

"What'd I tell my wife, eh?" he whispered, as he went out. "I tell you it takes a man to buy goods, no matter whether it's fence-posts or paper cambric!"

When he sat down at home and took the cover off the box, and held up the bonnet, Mrs Slick inquired:

"How much did she charge you?"

"Eight dollars, madam; while you would have paid twelve!"

"Richard!" she said, as she tried to laugh all over at once, "I was with the lady next door when she ordered that bonnet for her cook, and the price was to be four dollars! You see, it——"

He held up his finger, counted three fives out of his wallet, and left them on a chair for her.

The "lunatic fringe" and the "idiotic bank" of the front hair by young ladies, have given way to the "pot-hook" ornamentation. It is done by gumming the hair with a gelatinous substance and then plastering it down on the flat forehead—beg pardon! down flat on the forehead in stiff and unhandsome kicks and curls. Fixed out in this disgusting manner, almost any intelligent girl would look like a natural born and carefully cultivated idiot. The "bangs" were indurable, but the "pot-hooks" are totally disgusting and inexcusable.

FLOWER CULTURE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Gardening was anciently considered the second of the fine and agreeable arts, ranking next to architecture. It is a beautiful occupation for a leasure hour, giving to those who have a taste for the beautiful and valuable delight and gain. It should be a favorite occupation for a lady, who should have her plants and shrubs, and occupy herself one or two hours a day with them. It is a mistaken idea, that injury to health arises from having plants within the house. When admitted into rooms to the limited extent that is generally practiced, plants can produce no effect of sufficient consequence to injure the health of persons who occupy them, but, on the contrary, will afford amusement to the mind, and exercise to the body, both of which are so necessary to the enjoyment of good health. The mind will be agreeably exercised in contemplating the beauty of the flowers, but more so still, if the study of their respective parts, natures, and structures, in a botanical and physiological point of view, be at the same time attended to. House-plants should be kept clean and well aired. They respire by the leaves, as the animals do by their breathing apparatus, and it is on this account that keeping the leaves clean is so very essential to the health of plants; indeed, the dust which collects on them, and interrupts their respiration is one of the greatest evils which can befal plants, especially those kept in rooms; the respiring powers are generally large in proportion as the leaves are so, and this is one of the reasons why delicate leaved plants are not so well adapted for house culture as those which have the leaves larger and firmer.

FLORAL PERFUMES.—Some idea of the business of raising sweet-scented flowers for their perfume alone, may be gathered from the fact that Europe and British India alone consume about 150,000 gallons of handkerchief perfume yearly; that the English revenue from France eau-de-Cologne of itself is $40,000 annually, and that the total revenue of England from other imported perfumes is estimated at $2,00,000 each year.

NO TIME.—No time to mend your dress, but when the little hole catches on a nail and becomes a great rent, then you will have time to mend it, and it will be an hour's work, while five minutes would be enough for the little hole.

No time to pull up the weed, but when your garden is full of weeds you will find you must exterminate them, and will toil in the hot sun for a whole day.

No time to teach that little child of yours, to give it habits of neatness and show it what is right and what is wrong! No time? Ah! but you will have time enough in the after years to bewail your forgetfulness of that little immoral soul entrusted to your keeping!

We all have time for twenty things a day which we do not do, busy as we may think ourselves.

A NOTEWORTHY WEDDING.—A wedding remarkable for the old age of the happy pair and their guests took place at Wurtsboro', Sullivan County, N. Y., a short time ago. The parties of the contract were Dr. John Hollister, who is eighty years old, and the widow of the late John Snead, who is about sixty-eight years old. The wedding festivities were participated in by the following lively company, whose ages together with the bride and groom, making nine in all, aggregate 700 years: The Rev. S. M. Kilpatrick, officiating clergyman, aged seventy-nine; Mrs. Thomas Langdon, aged seventy-five; Mrs. Mable Brown, aged seventy-six; Mrs. Harry Bullock, aged eighty-six; Mayor Maston, aged eighty-one; Henry Bullock, aged eighty-two; and Dr. John Morris, aged eighty-one. This is an average of seventy-eight and seven-ninths years for each person.—*N. Y. World.*

CHARACTER CARRIED IN THE EYES.—If freely pulverized clay and a little salt are mixed with an equal quantity of wood-ashes, sifted through a fine sieve, and made into a paste with water, and then filled into the cracks of a stove when the stove is cold, it will effectually stop the cracks. It makes a cement that will not pull off or break, and soon assumes, after being heated, a great degree of hardness. This can also be used with good results in setting the plates of a stove or fitting the pipe, making all the joints perfectly tight. This is a useful hint to country house-keepers, who cannot always get repairs done on short notice.

A GOOD BEEF DUMPLING.—Take a basin with one pound and a half of flour, quarter pound of fresh suet, a pinch of soda, and a pinch of salt; mix it well, and make up a paste with the rolling pin; spread the paste out into a bowl with a flowered cloth below; then take three quarters of a pound of stewing steak and chop it fine, add one or two onions, a little pepper and salt; put half a cupful of lukewarm water in, and close it up. Take away the bowl, tie up the cloth, and put into boiling water sufficient to cover the dumpling. Let it boil for two hours and a half, with a flat plate under it to keep it from burning. The pudding with potatoes, will suffice for five or six persons.

John Hockings and the Temperance Pills.

We are glad to have it in our power to give our readers the following report of one of the best speeches ever delivered by John Hockings, the celebrated Birmingham blacksmith. We hope that it may lead many working men to try the effect of "temperance pills" on some of their mates:—

I have in my recollection a man who had the notion that our movement had a political object. He was a mechanic earning two or three pounds per week, who used to be often singing

"Home, home, sweet home,
There's no place like home."

And sure enough there "was no place like home," for there was but one chair in it; and there was but one table and that was the soap-box. And this was all the result of drunkenness. He was a fellow workman; and a better disposed man, and a kinder husband, was not to be found when sober. I asked him to sign the pledge one night; he knew I had signed, but he refused.

"Ah, Jack," he said, "I can see through it all; its all a trick, and I'd have my right arm cut off before I'd be led away to pledge myself. Ah, I'd expected better things of thee, Jack."

Well I tried him again, but it was to no purpose. At last I caught him on a Friday night. That's the time to catch 'em lads, that's the time to take 'em—when the pocket's empty; when it's nothing but water and work. I went and waited on him as he came o' th' factory, and I said, "Come Jem, go along wi' me to th' meeting."

"Never, said he. "Ah Jack" he went on, "you've reg'larly sold yourself; it's a trick: I once thought you was a reg'lar reformer."

Well, I knew he was without either brass or strap by that time o' week, so I puts hand i' my pocket and takes out my purse and jirked it i' his ear.

"Ah Jack," says he, for I saw that he got thirsty all at once, "do lend me sixpence; I'll gie thee a shilling for it to-morrow night."

"Well," said I, "I'll gie thee half a gallon if thou'll come wi' me to th' meeting."

"Will I" says he—"how long will't last!"

"Oh," I said, "it'll soon be o'er and then we'll go and have th' half-gallon."

"Well," says he, "I'll go." Here was an independent man for you—bought and sold for half a gallon.

Well, we went on, but as we came near he said, "Jack, I should na' like thete fellows say anything about me, for I am told they do sometimes; so I should like us to get up in a sly corner if we can."

"Well," I replied, "thou had better go theysel and see how the land lies."

So he went up, and presently he comes and shouts, "It's all reet, Jack I've found the place where we can sit, quite snug and where they wunna see thee to call on thee to speak."

But that wasn't what I wanted, so I took out a pencil and bit of paper and scribbled on it a hint to one of our chaps to call on me early. Our chaps twigged us as we entered immediately; they seed I'd got a reet 'un, for all the clothes Jem had on him would not have made a great-coat for th' Jack o' Clubs So we sat awhile, and listened. At last, when the first speaker had done, Jem says, "Isn't it all up Jack!"

"Up!" says I—"no, lad, they haven't been at it above ten minits yet."

"Ten minits!" says he. "I thought it were more than an hour."

Well, I couldn't keep him quiet long, and so at last we got up to go; but I gave him a bit ov a push as we were leaving, and upset a form to attract notice. Our chaps twigged it directly. "John Hockings," the chairman sang out, "will now address the meeting!"

"Halloo," Jem, says I, "I am in for it now; so you must stop a bit longer.

"Well," says he, "but if you say anything about me"—and here he shook his fist—"I'll make you quake for it."

"Well," says I. So I went up, and made my speech. "Oh, my friends," says I, "If we only knew how wretched these men who are given to drink make themselves! I know one"—Jem bowed his head in a minit—"I know one, a more affectionate husband, when he's sober, a kinder man does not exist, to his wife and family. And he has a good and affectionate wife; he would do anything for her when he's sober, but when he's drunk he's a reg'lar brute. As to his house," I continued, "you might go through it' th' dark, and never tumble o' anything—for he has but one chair in it. They call it an easy-chair; its easy enough, for there's no bottom in it to hurt any one." And then I mentioned about the soap box being used for a table, and after that showed how happy such a man might be if a sober man.

Well, when I'd done I went and took my seat aside on him again. "Humph" says he, "so you could na' let me alone."

"You!" says I. "I never mentioned your name."

"Didn't you I" says he—"but they all looked over here; they knowed who it were you meant. But mind if I don't give you a couple o' black eyes when I get you out."

Well, we staid a little bit longer. At last he says, "My eye, Jack, how thristy I am. Come you'll stand to your promise.

"Ay," says I, "and then, when we've had it I suppose you'll stick to yours, and give me a couple o' black eyes."

"Oh," says he, "never mind about that; but you oughtn't to mentioned me either.

So we went out, and we passed one public house after another, and he says as we passes one, "Come Jack, this is just th' reet smithy;" and then, when we came to another, "Come, Jack, you won't run from your word—they sell prime ale here;" but it all wouldn't do.

At last we came in sight of a house with wi' red blinds. "There, Jem," I says, "that's th' house we'll have th' half-gallon at. Go in and just see how the land lies."

So he goes in on his tiptoes—for it looked rather a fine sort of place—and presently he comes out again. "Jack," says he, "we've got to th' wrong shop. I've been in, and I seed nobody but i' one room, and they seemed to be having their tea there."

"Never mind, come along," says I, "I know th' house rather better than thee," and I pushed him into the room where he'd seen th' men a-getting their tea as he thought, and two on 'em made room for him between them on a long form. It's th' place in which we always getten a new comer, so that he conna run away in a hurry.

"Well, Jem," says I, "suppo e we have th' whole half-gallon in at once?"

"Nay," says he, "it'll spoil if we have so much at a time, and get flat afore we can drink it all.

"But suppose," says I, "we have half a gallon o' coffee first?"

"Half a gallon o' coffee!" says he; "ah, Jack, why if we were to drink half a gallon o' coffee, it 'ud burst us!"

"Burst us!" said I. Why, Jem, thee and me have had many a half gallon of ale, and thee never was afeered o' that bursting us. But," says I, "suppose we have half a point o' coffee first and see how we like it."

So that came in, and says I, "We mun have a couple o' temperance pills to it.

"Temperance pills!" says he—"what's them?"

"Oh," says I, "they're taken here reg'lar, are temp'rance pills."

"Well," say he, "I'm not a-going to have none on 'em."

"Oh yes," says I, "you must. We always physics a new man when he first comes among us."

"None o' your physic for me," says he.

So just then comes in a couple o' plates o' smoking hot beaf steaks. I seed him lick his lips at 'm. "These says I, "is temperance pills, Jem."

You would have been surprised to see how he seemed to play into the , and to relish them. "But stop," says I, just as he took up his knife, "first let us ask a blessing from Him through whose kind providence we've been able to get such bounties."

Well when we left the house, "Jack says he, "that were rare good, but what did you mean by that asking a blessing."

Ah, my friends, well might he ask that, for many a time on the sabbath day had we gone out before into the fields with the Bible in one pocket and with Volney's "Ruins of Empires" and Tom Paine in the other, that we might compare and try to confound the statements of the one whith the sophistries of the other.

Well, we parted, and I saw no more of him for some time. I was going up one day, and met a friend, whom I asked after him. But this man knew we had used to drink together, and he said. "Oh Jem is doing very well—much steadier than he has been for some time, and you'd best not go near him; it'll only put his wife about." I recollected that when I used to go for him I often met with a warm reception there, for she knew that we were off drinking together.

At last I met him one Sunday. He'd been a teetotaler ten weeks then; and I said, "Well, Jem, thou looks better than thou used to do."

"Ay, lad," he answered, "and I feel better too."

"And thou dresses better," says I.

"Ay," he says, "I've moulted sin' I last seed the. It's drink," says he, "makes the clothes up th' spout; it's teetotal takes 'em down again."

I then asked him how th' mistress was. "Oh," says he, "her's dead."

"Dead!" said I. "Oh Jem"—for I recollected his cruelty to her when drunk; I'd often seen him strike her senseless on the floor, though in the morning he would weep over her like a child and ask her forgiveness—"Oh, Jem," said I, "you've met with a sad loss."

"Oh," said he carelessly, "but I've got another."

"Another!" said I, for I was struck.

"But come," says he—"come and see her."

So I went with him, and I remarked that he took me the same road he used to live Well when we came near the house, who should I see but th' ould wife coming from th' pump wi' a can o' water, and she was dressed so neat and clean to what she used to be. "Oh, Mr. Hockings," she said, "I am glad to see you," and the shake of the hand she gave me was so unlike the shake she used to give me.

"But, Jem," says I, "how came you to tell me th' wife was dead?"

He said, "I did not tell thee so. Then asked how's thy *mistress?* Now my mistress used to be the landlady o' th' public-house; but Mrs. Temperance is my mistress now."

Sixteen weeks after this I went to see him again, and it would have done you good to see the alteration. His house was well furnished, his children and his wife, as well as himself, were well clothed; and there he sat with the Bible open, before him—for to use his own expression, he had had an illumination with his old favorites, Volney and Paine, and danced around their ashes to think they were at last gone to that pit which they belonged.—*British Workman.*

A Vermont Parrot's Acquirements.

Among the many interesting accounts of smart, educated parrots, allow me to tell you of a bird that is an honour and an ornament of the State of Vermont. She is the most prominent member in the household of Oscar Dix, of Dummerston. As far as beauty is concerned, neither she nor I have anything to say. A strange, unfortunate habit which she has of pulling out her own feathers, gives her the appearence of having come off defeated from some hen-fight. Her remaining plumage is of the usual parrot green, but in this case it is not emblematic of thei. intelligent possessor. The charm of her talking lies in her clear, distinct enunciation, and the veriest stranger could understand what she says. She sings several songs—"Shoo Fly," "Little Brown Jug," both sings and whistles the tune of "Yankee Doodle," and executes with great spirit the old-time "round:"—

"Scotland's burning!
Scotland's burning!
Look out! Look out!
Fire! Fire! Fire! Fire!
Cast on water."

She is a great imitator, cackles like a first class hen, and mewr as well as the kittens themselves. She greets visitors with "Hullo! how do you do?" and says "Good by" when they leave. Her funniest exclamation is "There! I've just found out," and she usually ends the expression with a burst of laughter. A rap on the cage will bring out the welcome, "Come in!" She asks the question, "It is cold out to day?" and then remarks, "Polly's cold out here!" She will sob and cry in the most heart-broken way, and calls the following names: "Uncle Oscar, Aunt Marcia, Bert, Nellie, Lou, Georgie, Lena, Charlie." She can sing up the "scale" with the words, "Pol-ly-is a-pret-ty-bird" (a syllable for each note.) She counts, occasionally missing a number, and says, "Polly wants her dinner, now!" "Polly wants her breakfast." "Polly wants toast," "cake," or "apple" as she happens to think. When she is very desirous of obtaining anything, she praises herself by saying, "Sweet, pretty Polly!" in a teasing, affectionate way. She calls the cows, "Boss! boss! boss!" as distinctly and loudly as any New-England farmer. When she climbs up on her perch in the evening she calls out, "Good night!" a number times. She never says this in the day-time.

A Romantic Life.

THE EXTRAORDINARY ADVENTURES OF AN EXTRAORDINARY BEAUTY.

(From the New York Times.)

The romantic vicissitudes of the early life of the Countess Solange de Kramer have once more become the talk of the Paris saloons, and they are, indeed, so extraordinary that, used as materials for a novel, they would spoil the book by the lack of verisimilitude. One night in 1801, a little girl about one year old was deposited in the drawer of the foundling asylum at Brest. She was dressed with much finery, and a note, attached to her skirts, told that her name was Solange, and that she would be reclaimed by her father. The claim was never made, however, and in due time the child was transferred to the orphan asylum, to be educated there.

As she grew up, she developed a most extraordinary beauty, but her intellect appeared to be very weak, and she suffered from frequent nervous fits. When she was twelve years old she was sent out into the streets to sell flowers, and her beauty and modesty attracted many people's good will, but she grew weaker and weaker, and at last she died. According to French customs she was buried in an open casket, and, as it was winter and the soil was frozen, she was laid into the grave, only covered with a thin layer of sand. During the night she awoke and pushing the sand away she crept out from the grave. Not exactly understanding what had taken place, she was not so very much frightened, but in crossing the glacis between the cemetery and the fortifications, she was suddenly stopped by the outcry, "Qui vive," and as she did not answer the sentinel fired, and she fell to the ground. Brought into the guard-house, her wound was found to be slight, and she soon recovered, but her singular history, and also her great beauty had made so deep an impression on a young lieutenant of the the garrison (Kramer) that he determined to be her protector, and sent her to one of the most fashionable establishments in Paris. During the next few years Kramer was much tossed about by the war, but when in 1818 he returned to Paris, he found Solange a full-grown woman, not only beautiful, but accomplished and spirited with no more trace of intellectual weakness or nervous fits. He married her, and for several years the couple lived happily in Paris. Mean while, investigations were made concerning the girl left, in 1801, in the Foundling Hospital at Brest, and as these investigations were made by the Swedish ambassador, and in a somewhat official manner, they attracted some attention. Capt. Kramer heard about the affair, and sent a note to the ambassador, and, a month later on, the ambassador came in state to bring Mme. Kramer a formal acknowledgment from her father, the former Gen. Bernadotte, the present King Charles XIV. of Sweeden. Capt. Kramer and his wife went immediately to Stockholm; they were ennobled, etc., and their son has just now been appointed attaché to the Swedish Legation at Paris.

GEN GRANT ON JAPAN.—Gen. Grant writing to Rev. Dr. Newman from Tokio, Japan, says: I have now been in this interesting country and among these advancing people some seven week You have been here, and know the scenery and people as they were a few years ago; but if you could be here now it would be hard for you to realize the change that has taken place. Travel through any part of the interior is as secure for the unaccompanied and unarmed foreigner as it is in New England. They have as universal a system of free schools, for male and female, throughout the empire as we have in the Northern States of America. They have a military and a naval academy, colleges and schools of science, on as high a basis of scolarship as our own institutions of the same class. Their text books are generally English, hence the English must be learned. In the principal college the English is taught for five years before the student enters the freshman class, thus making a nine years' course. In the school of science the student must pass a high examination in English to enter, and then his course is six years, the last two and all the vacation of the first four being spent in the field, in the laboratory, and in the machine shops in gaining a practical knowledge of what was learned theoretically in the sections.

—Rev. John S. Laskip announces, in the *Christian Standard* of the 6th ult., that he will start in June next, in company with Revs. W. McDonald and J. A. Wood, with a tabernacle, on an evangelistic trip around the globe. They will go as representatives of the National Association for the Promotion of Holiness, to England, Ireland and Scotland; thence to Rome for ten days, and to India for several camp-meetings. Australia will be visited, and then the brethern will return home by way of San Francisco and Urbans, Ohio. Several wealthy brethren, lay and clerical, will join the expedition at their own expense.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

L'AFFAIRE DU GRIFFINTOWN.—Hier matin la cause de Flanagan a été amenée devant Son Honneur le Juge Monk et différents témoins ont été entendus. Le Juge a alors déclaré que bien que la conduite du prisonnier paraisse assez étrange, il n'y a rien qui prouve qu'il ait été complice de l'assassinat. Flanagan a conséquement été requitté.

PARIS, 7.—Le "Courrier des Ardennes," rapporte qu'une petite fille de neuf ans vient de mourir à Donchery, étouffée dans des circonstances particulièrement cruelles. L'enfant possédait un de ces petits jouets fort répandus qui consistent en un petit sifflet terminé par une enveloppe de gutta-percha, qui se gonfle sous l'action du souffle envoyé par le sifflet. L'enfant l'avait à la bouche. Dans un moment d'aspiration et, obstruant les voies respiratoires, il produisit rapidment l'asphyxie mortelle.

Un dompteur hongrois, nommé Karoly, vient de mourir, à Madrid, d'une mort affreuse. Un serpent de grande taille, qu'il ayait enroulé autour de son corps, l'a broyé entre ses anneaux puissants.

Cela n'a pas duré plus d'une minute, disent les journaux espagnols. Le malheureux a jeté un cri rauque..... et c'était fini. Le serpent, jusqu'a ce moment, s'était montré si docile, qu'on a crut d'abord qu'il ne s'agissait que d'un nouvel exercise admirablement exécuté, et quelques bravos se firent entendre.

Il parait que le serpent resta plus d'une heure roulé autour du cadavre, personne n'osant approcher.

Enfin, une jatte de lait fut mise à sa disposition, dans sa cage, et il finit par y rentrer là plus tranquillement du monde.

Cetewayo est un homme d'une taille de 6 pieds, assez gros et parfaitement proportionné. Quatre hommes de sa tribu l'accompagnent.

Il n'a causé aucun trouble à ceux qui l'ont conduit ici; parfois il demandait que l'on fit rôtir un bœuf entier pour le nourir ainsi qui ceux qui l'accompagnaient.

En voyant les soldats de l'infanterie de marine faire l'exercise à bord de la frégate *Boadicea*, il a été frappé d'étonnement et a fait de grands éloges de la valeur des troupes anglaises.

Dans l'entrevue qu'il a eu avec le Premier Ministre du gouvernment de la colonie du Cap de Bonne Espérance, il a dit qu'il regrettait beaucoup d'avoir pris les armes contre l'Angleterre et qu'il espérait que la Reine lui accorderait son pardon.

On montrait, la semaine dernière, à la résidence du colonel Thompson, à Wells, Minnesota, une betterave mesurant vingt et un pouces de longueur, vingt pouces de circonférence et pesant douze livres.

La disette alarmante que le manque de recolte va causer en Angleterre et en Ireland va peut-être amener une grande famine dan ce dernier pays comme celle de 1845.

Le nouveau pont en fer, à Croton Lake, sur le chemin de fer New York Nothern, est completé. Il a plus de 400 pieds de longueur et est à 75 pieds au-dessus du niveau de l'eau.

La nuit dernier un nommé Abraham French s'est brûlé grièvement à l'hôtel Wellington. Il était sous l'influence de la boissons et s'était couché en fumant un cigare. Il s'endormit et le feu se communiqua aux couvertures du lit et le malheureux a eu les jambes horriblement brulées.

On dit qu'il se fait de grand préparatifs pour le commerce de bois cet hiver. Les hommes de chantiers reçoivent $18 parmois au lieu de $10 qu'ils recevaient l'automne dernier.

La semaine dernière un enfant du sexe masculin est né à Auburn avec deux langues.

Ce matin, cent-cinquante travailleurs environ, sont partis par le chemin de fer pour se rendre à Dakotah et dans la province de Manitoba.

QUÉBEC, 9—Le 29 du mois dernier la neige est tombée avec abondance à la Rivière aux Renard et la gelée qui l'a srivie a causé des dégats considérables aux récoltes.

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 2:30 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.—Church on Bethany Road. Rev. 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 orrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G. elkie.

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

Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future, the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 14th to the 19th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 25th of the same 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 29th 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:* r. 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 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 onday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets

IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

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

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

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTOINETT—Is in the township of Desalette, 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. & I. 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 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 Benoette 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.

MUIR'S 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.

McVEICH'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 4 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 13, 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,
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 have witnessed (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 D

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. III. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1879. NO. 8

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 orchants 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.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, 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.

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

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

DENTISTRY.

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

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

HUGH BRODIE,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 346 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

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.

CARTER, CHURCH & CHAPLEAU.
ADVOCATES,
St. John Street, Montreal.
EDWARD CARTER, Q. C,
L. R. CHURCH, Q. C.
F. 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.

Business Notices.

D. F BEATTIE.
IMPORTER
Of East and West India and French Goods,
87 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 manilla 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.

GEO. BOND & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
Gent's Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas, Underclothing, &c. Practical Shirt Makers, Shirts made to order. 415 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 10y1.

DRESS & MANTLE MAKING.
MISS DAVIDSON, (of MONTREAL,) begs to inform the ladies of Lachute and vicinity that she is prepared to do Dress-making, &c., on short notice.
Rooms in the West-End, underneath Ouvet Hall, Lachute. 8Y1.

LACHUTE MARBLE WORKS.
MONCK & MOIR, Proprietors.
Best material and work, at LOWEST prices.
Workshop in Mrs. BURCH'S building, opposite Fraser & McOuat's. 5-1y.

BLACKSMITHING.
Horse Shoeing and Jobbing Executed promptly, neatly and strong at reasonable prices.
E. MILNER,
MAY'S Old Stand, Lachute.

THOMAS FOLEY,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Fruits.
161 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL. 51m3.

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

ALEX. McKENZIE,
Merchant Tailor,
AND DEALER IN
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
94 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL. 26y1.

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. H. COLE,
418 and 420 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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.
47y1.

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 & 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 Jewellery, always on hand, at Moderate Prices. CALL and SEE. 45y1.

J. B. LAFLAMME,
Importer and Manufacturer of
Shirts, Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Gloves,
&c., &c.,
249 St. James Street,
OPPOSITE OTTAWA HOTEL
MONTREAL.
SHIRTS AND COLLARS MADE TO ORDER. 1y1

CHEAP LOTS.
New Hemp and Hemp Stair Carpets.
New Union and Ingrain Carpets.
New Mats and Mattings.
New patterns Linoleum and Oil Cloths.
LIGGAT & HAMILTON,
13 to 19 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. 32y1

WHEN YOU CALL FOR A
"CABLE CIGAR,"
BE SURE YOU GET IT.
The best 5 cent cigar in the world. 2—1y.

T. COSTEN & Co.
Gun and Fishing-Tackle Makers and Importers,
Guns and Fishing Rods Repaired. Forest & Song Sies and rods. Joseph Rogers & Sons Pocket Cutlery.
133 St. James Street,
Opposite the Post Office 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 sets, $30, in black walnut, comprising 7 pieces. Parlor Sets at $30, black walnut. Frames, Cornices from $6 and Sofas from $15 upwards. Chairs in wood from 30c; in cane 75c. Rocking Chairs from $2. 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. McCARVEY & SON,
Nos. 7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER XXIII.

THE WIFE'S QUEST AMONG THE DEAD.

For a long time, lights had glanced hither and thither on the battle-field and within the forts; and, to one eager watcher in the distance, their movements had seemed as erratic and meaningless as the glimmer of fireflies in June. The surgeons, with their assistants, were gathering up the wounded, and conveying them to points where they could receive such attention as the hour and place permitted.

At last, Fort Clinton was deserted by all except an occasional sentinel, and those who still lay within its walls were very quiet.

At an early hour in the evening, its parapet was crossed by two British officers, one of whom carried a lantern and seemed bent on an eager quest.

"I say, Vennam," asked his companion, "why are you so anxious to find this Saville?"

"For the sake of his wife."

"Nonsense! His wife will shed no tears if you find him with a bullet through his head. If all is true that I have heard, she hates him like sin."

"Far more than sin, *mon ami*," and the lantern that he held down that he might peer into a dead man's face, revealed the traces of recklessness and dissipation in his own. "Indeed, I scarcely think she hates sin at all. You are right, however in one respect; no tears will be shed, if I can find him in the condition of this carrion here, unless they are tears of joy. Still, for her sake, I am looking for her husband; and, I may add, for my own. Knowing how glad she would be to find him here, snoozing quietly in the eternal sleep of which he prates, I, as her proxy, am looking for him, as I promised. He is not among the wounded or prisoners, as far as I can learn; if I cannot find him among the dead, he must have escaped, and we shall have reason to curse our luck."

"Well, if you find him here, and food for the crows what then?"

"Then I invite you to my wedding."

"Wedding, indeed! I doubt that! You are not one to trammel yourself with a wife."

"I confess I have had prejudices against the holy state of matrimony, but any other relation with my present lovely charmer would involve half a dozen duels, and with good shots. I wouldn't have a ghost of a chance in running the gauntlet, and so I must emulate the example of the good King David, and get her husband out of the way. I snatched a musket and fired at him twice to-day, but for once the devil did not help his own."

"By St. George! Vennam, I should think the devil would be afraid of you."

"Ha! ha! ha!" was the reckless response. "Julie Saville Ashburton is not, and she is the most magnificent creature I've ever seen, and I've been something of a connoisseur in several lands. Besides, she is an heiress, which, to a man of my tastes, is no small consideration."

"By St. George! Vennam, this turning up of dead men's faces is grim business. I'm getting sick of it."

"Well, well! you are not playing for the stake that I am, so I don't wonder. Perhaps I may find him in the morning. Hold! who is that lying behind yonder big Hessian? That's an officer's uniform. O ye Plutonian gods! here he is! dead too, as the immortal Cæsar. That bayonet-thurst would have killed an ox. Here's to thee, Julie, and our wedding bells;" and drawing a flask of wine from his pocket, he drank deeply, and then passed it to his companion.

"And will the bells be rung soon?"

"Ay, that much we shall make her proud reluctious yield. Up to a certain point, she always has her own way. A soldier's life is too uncertain to wait upon the slow forms of decorous custom. Besides, in this case, there will be no 'funeral baked meats' to grow cold. There, I'll take his sword, if I can withdraw it from this beastly Hessian, and that will be proof positive that I saw him dead. Farewell now, most accommodating of husbands! your sleep may be as 'eternal' as you like," and the human ghoul, who had been feasting his eyes on the dead, disappeared, in the darkness, toward Fort Montgomery.

CHAPTER XXIV.

VERA'S SEARCH.

The Sunday evening following the departure of Saville had been to Vera one of peculiar sadness and depression. "If I only had my dear old Bible," she thought, "and could turn to some of God's promises, perhaps they would comfort and reassure me; but, in a way that I cannot understand, they have grown vague, and He seems far off."

Still, she again and again tried to lift her heart to heaven in prayer; but the image of Saville would enter, and absorb every thought, and the presentiment of some evil or danger weighed down her spirits with increasing despondency.

The night passed mainly in sleepless imaginings of what might happen; but, with the light of Monday morning, she tried to throw off the incubus, and busy herself with the tasks which she knew were pleasing to him.

She noted that her father appeared restless, and that he at last took his rifle, and disappeared among the hills.

About the middle of the forenoon she thought she heard, faint and far away, the report of fire arms, but tried to ascribe the impression to her over-wrought and anxious state. But when the skirmishing commenced on the Orange Furnace road, and there was no longer room for doubt, her heart sank with such an overwhelming foreboding of evil, that she almost fainted.

But her native vigour and her strong affection for Saville soon banished all weakness. If her presentiment had any foundation, it might be that even her hand could reach and minister to him. While Vera had inherited her mother's gentleness, she also had her readiness to suffer anything for the sake of one she loved.

Summoning Tascar, she bade him prepare at once to accompany her toward Fort Montgomery.

"Take a small axe, some food, and materials for kindling a fire," she said.

At the sametime she herself took some bandages, a flask of brandy that Saville had brought, and (and what seemed a strange act in so gentle a maiden) she also concealed in the folds of her dress, a keen-bladed hunting knife.

"God grant I may have no use for this," she sighed, "but I have been taught what some men are."

By the time that the first report of the field piece was echoing through the mountains they were on their way.

With a boldness which greatly taxed poor Tascar's courage, she approached so near the fort, that two or three half-spent cannon balls splintered the rocks a little below her hidden out-look. Her eyes dilated with horror, as she watched the bloody conflict that was taking place almost at her feet. Her keen eyesight enabled her to see men falling within the fort, as the strong north wind swept aside the smoke. At times she could scarcely resist the wild impulse to rush through the ranks of the intervening enemy, and assure herself that Saville was not among those who lay motionless within the ramparts or were being carried to a more sheltered position. Soon all became dusky and obscure in the early descending night. The lurid flashes grew more distinct, and these indicated that the besiegers were drawing continually nearer the besieged. As the lines of fire drew nearer and nearer, she pressed her hands upon her throbbing heart. Then there came a great shout. With lips parted, and eyes wild with terror, she sprang to the edge of the cliff. A dark mass was entering the fort. The flashes became intermingled, irregular; they receded toward the river and to the north-east side of the fort, and at last ceased.

She sat down, and covered her face with her hands, as she moaned shudderingly,

"He is lying yonder, bleeding or dying. I feel it—I know it! O Tascar! what shall we do?"

But the poor boy could give no advice in this emergency.

Voices approached, and soon a stream of fugitives escaping to the mountains began to pass near where they had posted themselves.

"Quick, Tascar!" said Vera. "Let us go to the edge of the path. You ask for Mr. Saville, and say you are his servant. I will hide within hearing."

This plan was at once carried out.

"O God! grant that he may be among those who have survived," she sighed.

In response to Tascar's eager questions, several replied that they had seen Saville during the fight, but did not know where he was now.

The last weary and wounded straggler seemingly had passed, and Vera's hope was dying, when another step was heard, and a woman's voice was heard complaining.

"I hope poor Larry's aloive. I've tried so long to foind him, I've got shint all the rest."

"O Captain Molly!" began Tascar.

"Och! ye spalpeen; how ye sthartled me; me nerves is all shuck up!"

"But hab you seen Mas'r Saville?"

"Is ye the little nig he had a few days, and thin sent off in the mountings?"

"Yeh; and I wants to find him po'ful bad."

"I'm sorry to tell ye, I'm afeared ye won't. God rest his sowl!"

With a wild cry Vera sprang out, and grasped the woman's arm.

"Speak; what do you mean?" she demanded.

"Holy Vargin!" gasped Molly. "I thought yees was a cat o' the mountings. Be ye the one they call the White Witch?"

"No; I'm a poor, orphaned girl; and Mr. Saville was my brother—my only friend. Tell me, have you seen him?"

"Now, bless the poor young crathur's heart, what kin I tell her?" groaned Molly, turning away and beginning to sob.

"You have told me all," said Vera, feeling as if turning into stone. "He is dead."

"I'm afeared he is, unless the saints has kept him aloive for the good turn he did for sich a poor wicked divil as I be. He saved me life—he kilt the big Hessian as was killin' me—ochone, ochone!" and Molly, in the exuberance of her feeling, sat down, and rocking herself back and forth, uttered a wild Irish wail of sorrow.

Vera's face grew almost as rigid as the granite on which she stood. After a few moments, she said,

"You say he saved your life?"

"He did, ochone! he did, God rest his sowl!"

"If anyone had saved my life," continued Vera, in a tone that was almost taunting, "I would not sit down and weakly whine about him."

"Now what do ye mane by that?" cried Molly, starting up, and dashing away her tears.

"I mean that if he saved your life, you ought to be willing to try and save his. You are a strong woman, and have lived among the soldiers; but I will see if you are as brave as a timid young girl. Will you go with me, and bring him away, dead or alive?"

"Faix an' I will," cried Molly, sturdily. "I loikes this betther'n cryin' about him. Besides, I know jist where to look for him. It was behint Larry's gun he fell, and I could go there wid me eyes blinded. What's more, no gal, nor man nayther, dares do what Molly O'Flarharty darsent."

But Captain Molly's heroic fire was suddenly quenched for a few moments, for Vera threw herself upon her neck, with sobs that caused the young girl's slight frame to quiver almost convulsively.

"Ye poor little tender-hearted crathur," said Molly, crying in sympathy; "yees jist as human as I be; and I, like a pig-headed fool, was a-thinkin' ye was a witch. Yees isn't able to go on any sich dare-divil irrend as snatchin' a body out o' the jaws of that orful baste they call the British lion."

"Wait a moment," said Vera, growing calm. "I shall be the better for these tears. I am, indeed, but a weak child; but for Mr. Saville I could die a thousand deaths. Come."

"Well, said Molly, with a shrug, "it's only honest in me to risk one life for him, afther what he did for me. So I'm wid ye."

"You hab been kind to my ole mudder," said Tascar, "and I'll go wid you, too. Mas'r Saville is po'ful heavy, and I'll take a sight ob liftin'."

"We must wait a bit," said Molly, "till them Britishers git the wounded gathered in. That's what they are doin' now where them lights is movin' 'round."

"But they will carry him off to die somewhere else," cried Vera, in great distress.

"No, child; if they carry him off, the docthers'll take care of him; so, if we doesn't find him by the gun, ye kin comfort yer heart with the thought that he's doin' well somewhere. If we shud go down there now, before they all git aslape, they wud treat us moighty oncivil."

"You are right," said Vera; "but it is desperately hard to wait."

"We hain't ready to go yit," continued Molly. "We must thry to rig up sumthin' to carry him on, or else I'll have to stale a stretcher down there, and that may be risky."

"I know what you mean," said Vera, catching the thought quick as light. "With Tascar's help, I can soon make one. Tascar, cut two long straight poles."

While the boy was obeying, Vera drew her hunting-knife, and feeling around among the copse wood, selected tough and very slender young saplings. Having secured a sufficient number, she twisted them back and forth across the poles, and secured them in their places with some fibrous bark, which she was not long in discovering. Never did her thorough woodcraft serve a better purpose than in this emergency.

"Ye're a moighty handy little thing," said Molly. "When did ye learn all these things?"

"My heart would teach my hands to do anything that is needful to-night. Can we not go now?"

"Not jist yet. Sit down and rest yerself."

"As if I could rest! Oh! do let us go. It will be a comfort to get a few inches nearer. What a will night it promises to be! The bleak winds do sorely ruffle."

"All the betther for us! There'll not be so many abroad. They're gittin' quiet, an' I think we may stale up a bit toward the place now. We've got to take quite a woide turn, anyhow, to git around the creek, for they'll have guards at the bridges. I know a place down here on the right, where we kin git over."

The strangely assorted group now started on their most perilous adventure, Molly leading, because familiar with the region, and Tascar bringing up the rear with the rude but strong stretcher which Vera had improvised. Molly's early years had made her perfectly familiar with the wild mountain region through which they must find a path, and she threaded her way quite as readily as Vera would have done in her own haunts.

"I've fished up and down this creek often enough to know every inch of it," said Molly, who was now as eager to serve Vera as she was to get her into trouble, for being so "stuck up and oncivil loike;" and she was not long in leading her little party to a place where the shallow stream could be easily crossed. Then they ascended the further bank by a slanting path that led toward Fort Clinton.

"We must git well up on the hill," said Molly, "for ivery wan's a-lookin' for anybody on the mounting sides, and thin we kin crape intil the fort right by Larry's gun. Ochone, Larry, me darlint! I've been kind o' rough on ye sometoimes, an' if we both git through this wild night's work, I'll tury to be more alay on ye. I tell ye what 'tis, Miss Brown, when ye're 'twixt the divil an' the dape say,' as I've heerd some o' the sailor sogers spake, ye think on ivery oncivil thing ye iver said or did. May all the saints be wid us! Faix, an' they ought to be!" she concluded, with sudden emphasis. "Ain't we a-thryin' to do as good a job as they iver did?"

By this time Molly had reached the end of her theology, and exhausted her sentiment; but her practical energies and shrewdness seemed inexhaustible. With firm yet stealthy tread, she led them down into the neighbourhood of the fort, and her familiarity with military life enabled her to suspect just where guards and sentinels would be placed.

"Their fires show that they're down toward the river, loike," she whispered; "an' that's good for us, too. If they git afther us, we must cut roight back on the path we come, as no one could foller it who didn't know it. Now step loight, an' keep yer mouths shut, for we're gittin' ticklish near."

Fortunately, the early part of the night was so dark that they must have stumbled immediately upon some one to be observed. As they approached quite near the fort, they heard a sentinel walking his beat. As his steps receded they slipped by, and sprang down into the ditch under the parapet, and then crouched a few moments, scarcely daring to breathe.

"Give me yer knife," whispered Molly. "I've stuck many a pig in my day, an' I'll stick a Hessian—yes, two or three on 'em—afore they'll git sich a holt on me, as that big feller had as is lyin' dead over there."

Vera shuddered, but complied.

"Now," continued Molly, slowly rising, "let me git my bearin's, so we kin climb in jist beside Larry's gun."

The dark outline of the mountain soon satisfied her how to proceed, and she said, "Come around this way a bit."

Stumbling, with thrills of horror over the dead that lay in the fosse, Vera followed. Suddenly Molly whispered, "Hist, down!"

Footsteps approached, but died away again.

"Now wait a bit where ye are. I think this is the gun, and kin tell soon as I fale of it. Ah! ye could bull-dog, this is ye, thrue enuff. I made ye bite 'em the last toime, didn't I, ye good ould baste!"

Vera was at her side instantly, whispering, "Was it here he fell? Oh! quick quick, quick! I cannot endure this suspense a moment longer."

"Not too fast, or we may spoil iverything yet. I'll cloimb up this side o' the gun an ye on that side. Let the boy hide down here till we call him. Aisy loike, now," she cautioned, as Vera, with a bound, was up beside the cannon. "Let us look over and listen."

(To be continued.)

A Woman's Strategy.

It used to be said that in early times in Denver, when the free and easy life of pioneer days was thought a necessity, ladies sometimes masqueraded in male attire—especially at night—just to see what it was that kept their husbands out so late. One in particular had a very attractive husband, and, woman like, she was very fond of him. It seemed to her that so precious a possession should be guarded jealously, and she did her best to keep him in view. But his incomings and outgoings were frequent. Like the Irishman's flea, was anywhere but the place at which he was expected to be found. Nevertheless she buckled bravely to her mission, and few were his escapades that failed to come under her personal observation. One night she traced him to a dance hall, and just as he was about leading one of the reigning belles of the place to form a set in a cotillion, a handsomely dressed boy entered between them.

"I beg your pardon, sir, but I have a weakness for the girl myself," remarked the youth, "and with your leave I'll have a dance with her."

Before the astonished gentleman could gather his senses about him the youth and girl were whirling away in the mazes of the dance. It was the look and tone of the intruder which had dumbfounded him. He had seen that face somewhere, and the voice was as familiar to him as spring violets.

He looked to be every inch a boy, and yet, I'll swear it's a girl," he muttered, doubtfully.

In a few minutes the dance was over, and the boy came close to him.

"Aren't you tired?" he inquired.

"Well, yes," replied the citizen, a little.

"Well let's go home," suggested the youth.

"Go home!" interposed the citizen in tones long drawn out, while a faint inkling of the youth's identity began to dawn upon him. Then he stooped and peered wistfully into the face wreathed with smiles.

"Will you go home?" The boy again inquired.

It was hardly necessary to make this inquiry. It was evident that the citizen had begun to comprehend the situation. But he heaved a sigh as he replied cordially.

"I think I will."

It was an late night out. The places that new hi was knew him no more. Pleasure taken in he such enjoyment had ceased to be pleasing. The gentleman is now one of the pillars of society.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSONS.

Sabbath, Oct. 26th, 1879.

FAITH AND WORKS; or, The one Test.—James ii. 14-26.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"For as the body without the spirit is dead, so faith without works is dead also."—James ii. 26.

James, called the brother of the Lord, was not one of the original twelve deciples, and did not become a believer in Christ until after the resurrection. His earnest piety and stern rectitude of life, no less than the fact that he was the son of Mary and younger brother to Jesus, soon gave him a prominence among the decipler. He became the exponent of Jewish, as Paul was of Gentile Christianity, and until his death by martyrdom, about A. D. 69, was in charge of the church at Jerusalem. His epistle was addressed "to the twelve tribes scattered abroad." Luther's objection to it (an epistle of straw, and destitute of an evangelical character) was due to his mistaken idea that this chapter opposes the doctrine of justification by faith, not by works, as taught by St Paul, Rom. iii. 28., because the Apostles do not speak of the same faith; St Paul speaks of *living* faith; St. James here of *dead* faith; St. Paul speaking of works antecedent to faith, St. James, of works subsequent to it. But the two, whilst looking at justification from distinct stand points, perfectly harmonize and mutally compliment the definitions of one another. The error that James meets, was the Jewish notion that their possession and knowledge of God would justify them, even though they disobeyed it.

The Apostle concludes the whole dispute showing how little is to be ascribed to an empty profession of faith without works; it is but as the body without the Vital Spirit.

The Galley Slave's Faith.

In his inaugural address as a rector of St. Andrew's Mr. Froude related the following incident: Many years ago, when I first studied the history of the Reformation in Scotland, I read a story of a slave in a French galley, who was bending wearily over his oar. The day was breaking; and rising out of the gray waters a line of cliffs was visible, and the white houses of a town and a church tower. The rower was a man unused to such services, worn with toil and watching, and likely, it was thought, to die. A companion touched him, pointed to the shore, and asked him if he knew it, "Yes," he answered, "I know it well. I see the steeple of that place where God first opened my mouth in public to his glory; and I know that how weak soever I now appear, I shall not depart out of this life till my tongue glorify his name in the same place." Gentlemen, that town was St. Andrews; that galley slave was John Knox; and know that he did come back, and did glorify God in this place, and in others, to some purpose.

It is perhaps not known to all our readers that John Knox was for two two years a French prisoner and was confined in the galleys.

Pearls from Ocean Grove.

MRS. MARY D. JAMES.

At a social cottage meeting, July, 5th, a sister repeated the words of Jesus, "Except ye eat my flesh and drink my blood ye have no life in you," and remarked that the meaning of that passage had recently been revealed in her own experience. She had been very sick and was alone. Feeling her desolate and helpless condition, she looked to God as her only refuge, and cast herself upon Him as the Almighty one who could heal the body as well as the soul, and also provide for the wants of both. She consciously touched the Saviour by that act of faith as truly as did the woman who pressed through the crowd and touched the hem of His garment, and as really received divine power from Him as she did who was made whole by the virtue that went out of Him to heal her disease.

She felt that Jesus had in that moment imparted himself to her in His healing power and saving grace, and thus she partook of His flesh and blood in a spiritual sense. She was filled with joy unspeakable, and was enabled to rise from her bed free from pain and with renewed strength.

THE TOUCH OF FAITH.

had made her a partaker of Christ in the sense of the passage quoted, and still her soul was feeding daily upon Him, who was the Bread of Life, by the continuous exercise of the same faith.

Maple Sugar.

At the recent exhibition at Ottawa the exhibits in the department of home-made sugar showed what strides have been made in the manufacture of the article. One class of the list was 30lbs of stirred maple sugar as white as snow, very unlike the brown product. This white maple sugar is so made by filtering off the syrup in a properly arranged tub. The Montreal *Star* states that the farmers in the Eastern Townships are making their own white sugar for domestic purposes. The process of filtration takes away the maple flavor and it is difficult to tell white maple sugar from the products of the sugar refinery. Some people would, however be loth to say that in taking away the flavor of the maple, you remove all that is best about maple sugar.

A saving of labour may be affected by taking a wagon to the field, and as a basket of corn is husked, throwing it into a box. Where the crop of corn is large, two wagons may be used, one to be loaded while the other is being unloaded. This saves the labour of handling the corn a second time. A sufficient number of baskets should be provided for gathering the corn. Two wagons and a pair of horses will keep 20 ordinary huskers employed, and four or three huskers will be kept busy in following them.

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, OCT. 24, 1879.

QUEBEC AFFAIRS.

On Tuesday next, the Legislature is to meet after some two months being spent in holding public meetings for the purpose of stirring up sympathy in favour of the Assembly, and against the Council. The mass meetings, however, which they have held in different places have been very tame, and the failure to arouse any intense excitement has been very marked. They have not appeared in this County, as was announced, and it is now supposed that the local Premier would not like to face an audience here after the numerous Sunday mass meetings which he has attended in other places, and which would certainly injure his success in a place like this. What the result of the meeting on the 28th will be, is hard to say. It is not likely that Mr. Joly will have a majority. If he has, no business can be done of any importance. It is not likely the Council will yield and grant the supplies, and the public affairs will still continue as they are until a Conservative Ministry is formed. If there is an appeal to the Country we predict Mr. JOLY's defeat as a foregone conclusion, and the Liberals will be surprised to find themselves in a minority such as they have not dreamed of. The sins of the Council are not looked upon as so heinous as the Liberal press make out, and the shortcomings of Mr. JOLY will not be so easily attoned for, as he has disappointed even his warmest friends and supporters, who worked for him with a vengeance before. Who the new leader will be, remains to be seen, but we do hope the affairs of this Province will get into competent hands, and that they will be conducted with ability, moderation and economy. A new election is very probable and we trust the people of this county will select, if called upon so to do, a candidate who will take an active interest in the welfare of the Province at large as well as in mere local affairs. A man who is energetic in his own business and who takes an interest in home enterprises and has made himself useful in building up the industries and enterprises of his own locality, is one who is likely to succeed in Parliament, and such a man should be sent to represent this constituency, and not one who is incompetent and speechless when the greatest interests of his constituents are at stake.

NATIONAL PROSPERITY.

It is amusing how very much puzzled some people are to get hold of some reasons by which they can explain the prosperous wave which is coming over the nation without attributing it in any way to Legislation. Some papers give the idea that it is the National Policy, while others of the opposite stripe maintain that the N. P. has nothing whatever to do with it. One thing is certain, and that is, before ever the times began to improve, but immediately upon the passing of the new tariff bill, people in Canada began to feel easier and more hopeful. For three months after the new tariff, there was no visible signs of returning prosperity, and even the Liberal papers cried out loudly against the N. P. which was giving, as they asserted, no signs of improved prosperity. Yet, notwithstanding this, no sooner had the N. P. become law than closed factories opened, new factories were erected, money was invested in new enterprises, and both Grit and Tory began to prepare for more extensive business operations, and now are reaping the reward of their hopeful confidence in the foreshadowed improvements which that tariff predicted. Had there been no change in the tariff, the hopeful feeling would not have existed and the preparations for increased prosperity would not have been made, and consequently the country would not have been ready for the incoming tidal wave as they now are. We notice the ablest American papers are complimenting us upon our foresight in trade and fiscal improvements which enable us to keep up in the race with that great nation; and their only jealousy now seems to be, that we shall get ahead of them in competing for the trade of foreign countries. It is unquestionable that had no change been made in our tariff, we should have been completely unprepared for this prosperous era, and it would have put us back six months at least; while now we are ready for it and able to compete with others in the demand which is everywhere springing up. It is a satisfaction to know that prosperity has set in, and that our manufacturers and business men are ready to take advantage of it; and their being ready is entirely due to the National Policy predictions. This, then, is the ground we take, in reference to the connection between our prosperity and the National Policy, and without this our trade would have been diverted to a very large extent through the United States, and that would have increased their wealth and impoverished us in the same ratio.

—There appears to be no foundation for the reported capture of Merv, Russian journals regarding its conquest as merely for another year, on account of the scarcity of transport and provisions.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE TABLES TURNED.—The benefits of the N. P. are seen in the fact that New York Tea and Grocery houses are seeking to open up branch houses in Canada, while during the last five years our Wholesale Tea Merchants had to open up branch houses in New York.

—The object of the Minister of Militia in the reorganization of the reserve force, is understood to be, to have the force in such a state of efficiency that should an occasion arise in the near future for their services, they will be found ready to take the field in a comparative state of efficiency. Other improvements in the Volunter system, it is said, are under consideration, which will tend to inspire the volunteers with new life, and give them a greater *esprit de corps*.

—The Department of the Interior has had under consideration the existing land regulations, which have been considerably amended, and will probably be made public in the course of a few days. The exact nature of the amendments is not known, but it is said that they will place intending settlers in quite as good a position, if not a better one, than they would be in the United States.

—The Venetian Jews have given sixty thousand francs to found a school of agriculture; and in evidence of a progress that shows Divine care and intervention, the number has doubled in about ten years. In 1869, there were not more than seven thousand Jews, shut up in their quarters, and though a vast improvement on the past, still they appear to us wretched enough to make the most careless sigh over the mighty fallen. But in the five succeeding years they increased to more than thirteen thousand!

—The situation of the British troops in Afghanistan is still critical. The hill tribes are manifesting a spirit of hostility which bodes no good for the future peace of the country. But, doubtless, General Roberts will keep a sharp lookout for them. The Ameer, Yakoob Khan, has abdicated the Afghanistan throne, and General Roberts is, in the meantime, administering the affairs of Government. Russia meanwhile is not idle; she is said to be pushing troops as fast as possible towards Herat, the "Gate of India," as it is called. England, on the other hand, is also marching troops hither, and the chances are that a collision will take place between the two armies, which may lead to war between England and Russia. The possession of it is worth fighting for however, as it is the key of British India.

—An enthusiastic meeting was held recently in Peterborough, to promote the construction of the Trent Valley Canal. This canal is intended to connect Lake Ontario with the Gorgian Bay. It was decided to make the necessary representations to the Government in the matter. The estimated cost of the canal is $3,000,000.

—It was broadly asserted that the National Policy would destroy the oatmeal and flour trade, but our farmers are getting better prices for oats, and the export of meal is rapidly increasing. One firm in Ottawa during the past week having shipped over 3,000 barrels of oatmeal. One of the great anti National Policy arguments of the *Globe* was that a duty on wheat would be of no benefit to our farmers, and that it was nonsense to think of deriving any revenue from imports of wheat. Yet the *Globe* lately stated that the duty collected on breadstuffs during the month of August amounted to $26,000. Flour too in the Toronto market has gone up another dollar on the barrel, and is now rating at $7. Batter also is on the rise, it is now rating at 20c. per lb. and will soon be up to 25c., and we should not be surprised if it rose to 30c. per lb. before spring.

—The New York *Herald* says:—"Brazil is reported to be willing to subsidize a Canadian line of steamers. She would undoubtedly do the same for American vessels, but a subsidy at each end of the line is what our speculators in marine transportation will work for, while our less greedy and more business like neighbours of the North start their ships and secure the trade that the United States might have."

—The Dominion Government have appointed Thursday, the 6th November, to be observed as a thanks-giving day to Almighty God for the bountiful harvest He has given to the people of this country. We trust it will prayerfully be observed throughout all our borders.

—Hon. George Phillipps, formerly Attorney-General of British Columbia, has been appointed Chief Justice of Gibraltar, vice Sir James Cochrane, who is also a Canadian.

—Iron is going up and the cost of building ships has advanced $5 for each ton. But the demands of reviving commerce will enable the owners of ships to rapidly recover in freights the increased cost of construction.

—Cremation has, perhaps, gained in favor more than is generally known. Many places in Germany have adopted it to some extent, and Paris has offered a prize of $4,000 for the best apparatus for burning the bodies of the dead.

—It Prof. Nordenskjold had done nothing else, he has advanced civilization by bringing to light in Japan an earnest spirit of investigation, which will, now that it is expressed, lead that nation to take an active part in scientific research.

—Mr. Burke, M. P. for West Durham, has resigned his seat, to make room for the Hon. Edward Blake.

—It is stated that General Sir Garnet Wolseley will shortly receive the decoration of the Grand Cross of the Bath.

—It is something unusual to see people bathing in the St. Lawrence river on the 16th of October.

—Notices are posted at Warren Point, County Down, Ulster, that any man coming into the county to pay more than £1 an acre for land may bring his coffin with him.

—Herat, the Afghan city which has come into prominence recently as the scene of a formidable revolt, is an important military and commercial strategic point. It occupies a commanding position on a rocky plateau, 2,500 feet above the sea level, and has, on more than one occasion, stood out against foes who had overrun the rest of the country. Its natural strength is augmented by massive fortifications. It stood a lengthy siege by the Persians in 1837, the besieging forces being repulsed with heavy losses. In 1856 it was captured by the Persians, but its restoration was compelled by the British in the treaty of Teheran, signed the following year. Herat stands at the junction of several important commercial highways, within a few days' journey of Merv, 360 miles west of Cabul, and 190 south-east of Meshid. Its situation renders it a noted emporium for the products of the leading Oriental nations.

—The steamer *Sarmatian* on her last trip brought 380 packages of machinery, consigned in the directors of the Stormont Cotton Company for their new mills at Cornwall, and the preceding steamer brought a large quantity also, while the remainder may be expected to arrive by an incoming steamer of the Allan line. There will be 12,000 spindles and 250 looms in the mills, and the whole, it is now expected, will go into operation on or about the 1st of December. With the completion of these at Cornwall, Canada will possess eight first-class cotton mills, with the prospect of a ninth at an early date. The ninth is about to be built at Farnham West. The municipality of that township lately offered a bonus of $25,000 to encourage the formation of a company, and a substantial one has since been organised.

—A business item from Africa: England annually takes 1,500,000 pounds of ivory, requiring the slaughter of 50,000 elephants. This is a large story and contains a hint of the greatness of the country. Africa is as large as Europe and North America, and contains one-sixth of the human race.

THE PLOUGHING MATCH.

The Ploughing Match held on Wednesday last, under the auspices of the Agricultural Society of this county, on the farm of Mr. D. McEwan, Riviere Rouge, was well attended and proved a success. The work done being acknowledged by all as very good. Twenty-six ploughs entered for competition and it is said that the match would have been better attended if it had not been stated that the match was postponed. The land was on the dry side, but not much out of the way. The Judges on the men's class were P. E. McMartin (Riviere Rouge) and Wm. Wilson, and J. Rogers, East Settlement.

On the Boy's, the Judges were Chas. Albright, Major Burwash, of Riviere Rouge and James Wilson, of East Settlement.

For the Special prize given by the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott (men's class) 3 entries.

R. Gordon of East Settlement,	1st prize.
T. Morrir, of Jerusalem	2nd "

For special prize given by Hon. Mr. Abbott to young men, 2 entries.

Wm. Todd, (son of Henry) East Settlement	1st prize.
John Hay, Chatham,	2nd "

SOCIETY PRIZES.
(Men's class) 13 entries.

Robert Doig, Upper Lachute,	1st prize.
W. Cummings, Beechridge,	2nd "
W. Todd, Lachute Road,	3rd "
J. McGilvary, Jerusalem,	4th "
J. Gordon, East Settlement	5th "
J. Morrin, Jerusalem,	6th "
A. Doig, Riviere Rouge	7th "
R. Morrin, Brown's Gore	8th "

BOY'S CLASS.
For young men under 21, 8 entries.

P. Doig, Upper Lachute	1st prize.
T. Todd, East Settlement,	2nd "
Wm. Hay, Chatham,	3rd "
J. Todd, Lachute Road	4th "
J. McLare, East Settlement,	5th "
E. McGregor Lachute Road,	6th "
R. Crozier, Jerusalem,	7th "
J. Funcheon, Beechridge,	8th "

DRAFT HORSES.
6 entries.

R. Gordon, East Settlement,	1st prize.
A. Todd, Lachute Road,	2nd "
J. Rogers, East Settlement,	3rd "
J. McGilvary, Jerusalem,	4th, "

The handsome Brain stone given by D. P. Beattie Esq., of Montreal, as an additional prize to the best ploughman, was presented to Mr. R. Gordon, of East Settlement, he being considered by the Judges as the best ploughman on the ground.

Mr. and Mrs. McEwan were very kind and attentive to the wants of those attending the match and the people must feel grateful to them for their kindness.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN,

DEAR SIR,—I was not a little surprised on receiving this week's *Advertiser*, to see the outside a "patent sheet" again, whatever you printers mean by that term. Now, Sir, it is not so long ago that the Advertiser-man fell foul of you and called you hard names because you said in your paper that yours was the only paper ALL printed in Lachute between Montreal and Ottawa. Well, the Advertiser-man has to eat his leek, for the one-half of his paper is not now printed in Lachute. However, it will rather be a gain than a loss to the subscribers to that erratic journal.

Yours truly,
ANTI-HUMBUG.

Lachute, 22nd Oct., 1879.

Publication Notices.

THE HOME ALMANAC FOR 1880.—We have received from the publishers a very neatly printed, illustrated almanac, containing the changes of the season, chronological cycles, fixed and moveable festivals, ember days, morning and evening stars and eclipses in 1880, together with several pages of valuable and interesting reading matter. Price 10 cents only. Address Pratt Bros. Marlboro, Mass., U. S.

—We have received from the publisher, Mr. W. Warwick, Toronto, a copy of the *Boy's Own Paper*; a weekly publication, neatly printed, containing 16 pages, of interesting stories for the young, and other matter. The present number is the first for the year, and contains "The Red Man's Revenge," a Tale of the Red River Flood; "The Boy Captain," a Tale of adventure by Land and Sea; "The Amateur Domine," a Tale of school life; "Peter Trawl," or Round and About the World. There are also shorter illustrated stories and sketches by well-known popular writers, and the engravings by first-class artists. Price—Monthly 15 cents each; Yearly $1.50.

A respectable elderly man committed suicide by throwing himself before the Northern Express the other day in England. In his lodgings were found a very curious model of a flying machine pronounced by an expert, who had wasted midnight oil on the aerial mystery, to realize the most promising theory of sky sailing. There was also a locomotive model, the working principle of which was electricity, with elaborate notes for construction. An attempt to solve the problem of perpetual motion, more ingenious than the screw of Archimedes, but equally futile, was catalogued. The list of mechanical attempts, too numerous to mention, included an improved safety lamp, and air gun intended to supersede powder guns, and a wonderfully clever contrivance capable of being transformed into a bed, a chair, a table or a box, and equally serviceable in either shape. The Emperor Napoleon encouraged him, but his downfall burst him. The relics are his landlady's for long arrears.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

Bush fires have done a great amount of damage in the townships of North Gower and Marlborough by destroying both woods and other property. A valuable sugar bush belonging to Mr. Thomas Hill, of the latter township, has been totally destroyed as well as several tamarac swamps kept for wood.

Rev. D. M. Gordon, pastor of St. Andrew's Church, who has been on an extended tour in the Northwest for the good of his health, is expected to return in two weeks' time. The congregation are making arrangements to give him a hearty reception.

It is stated in some of the English papers that the Princess Louise is visiting England on the recommendation of her medical adviser, who is of opinion that the ocean voyage and change of air will materially benefit H. R. H.'s health

Should the fine weather continue, Mr. Beemer, contractor for the Chaudiere railway bridge, will have no difficulty in completing the work this fall. Three hundred car loads of earth containing 11 yards in each are daily dumped into the space between the C. C. Railway track and the river.

The contemplated improvement in the ventilation of the Commons Chambers is now being carried out.

Although no figures were given as to revenue returns in Saturday's *Official Gazette*, it is understood, that there is such an increase as to bear out Sir Leonard Tilley's calculations of a revenue increase to a striking degree. On Sir Leonard's return to the city, the figures will be published in detail.

A meeting of paper manufacturers was held in Toronto last week at which it was decided to reduce the manufacture of No. 3 print about 25 per cent., the basis of the reduction to be calculated on last year's manufacture.

The Hon. Messrs. Bowell and Aikins are expected to return to the city the latter part of the present month.

Mr. Taylor's party of immigrants, consisting of about one hundred people, with a quantity of stock, etc., arrived on the 13th inst. The new comers are all of the best class of immigrants, and most of them will go to the Little Saskatchewan. About half the original party left the train to settle in Dakota—thanks to the land regulations.

The cold wave recently felt west of this, has arrived here, the themometer registered 47°, on the 20th.

His Excellency the Governor-General will probably spend a day or two down the Ottawa duck shooting; during the present week.

The next special train for Manitoba leaves here on the 5th of November.

The second of the series of rifle matches given by His Excellency the Governor-General will take place on Saturday afternoon next.

The exportation of peas has been quite an item during the past year. Messrs. McKay & Co., have shipped about 10,000 bushels for European ports, and on Friday last loaded another barge.

Mr. John Lovell, the Montreal publisher, is in the city, and has come, it is said, to accept the contract for the Departmental printing. His tender is said to be the lowest.

No settlement has been arrived at as regards the Georgian Bay branch contract.

Intelligence from the country states that the recent rain has extinguished the bush fires.

The new drill shed, which is nearly completed, is a very handsome, commodious and substantial structure.

MONTREAL.

Mr. Arnton sold the house 908 Sherbrooke street for $8,500. It was withdrawn on Tuesday last from the auction at $8,250.

The veteran hero of Kars, Sir Fenwick Williams, was accompanied to the depot upon his leaving for Quebec, by a guard of honor formed voluntarily by men of the Prince of Wales Rifles.

A true bill was found against Alexander Molson for fraudulent appropriation as a trustee in the amount of $400 the lawful property of Florance Ida Ann Molson, wife of Henry Sandfield Macdonald, on the 10th September, 1875.

Capt. Denniston, of H.M.S. "Tourmaline" in a letter to Mr. F. C. Henshaw, acknowledges the receipt of £117.13 and thanks all who gave their services towards the concert or who attended it. He expresses the deep regret participated by the crew and its officers in leaving behind the hospitable city of Montreal, "the memory of whose inhabitants will be always present with us."

The Hon. Messrs. Joly, Langelier, Marchand, Mercier and Huntington, E. Racicot, M.P.P., and George Clayes, Esq., addressed a political meeting at Bedford, Quebec, on Thursday, Oct. 23. The railways carried passengers to the meeting for a single fare.

On Monday evening a meeting was held in the lecture room of the St. James street Methodist Church in aid of the Church Relief and Extention Fund. The Rev. D. Duglass occupied the chair, and among others present were the Rev. Messrs. Alexander Sutherland, D.D., John Macdougall, Hugh Johnston, H. F. Bland, D. V. Lucas, W. Hall, and J. Allan, and the Hon. James Ferrier.

At the session of the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 21st inst., Mr. G. McRae asked whether the Crown intended to allow the private prosecutions to go on this term in the cases against the Consolidated Bank Directors.

Mr. Archambault, Q. C., said that he had discovered that there was so much to do, it would be utterly impossible for the Crown to allow private prosecutors to go on this term, as it would not only be unfair to the gentlemen of the jury, but to others interested in the case.

QUEBEC.

The heavy overhanging rock on Champlain street, which has threatened the lives of the dwellers beneath the cliff for some years past, is to be taken down. The work commenced on Tuesday, and will likely continue several weeks.

FOREIGN.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 21.—The *Golos* expresses astonishment at the tone of hostility towards Russia pervading Lord Salisbury's speech at Manchester on Friday. The *Golos* says that if the reported Austro-German alliance proves a reality, Russia must secure allies in the rear of the enemy in case of an emergency. Lord Salisbury's speech not only opens Russia's eyes, but gives her freedom of action.

Lahore, Oct. 20.—Much anxiety is felt respecting the condition of transportation in Khyber Pass, where the supply trains are completely blocked up. Three attacks have been made on the British by the tribes in Kurrum Valley since the 12th. The Ghilzais, who were defeated on the 14th, are reported again preparing for hostilities. It is expected that Yakoob Khan's son, aged five, will be the recognized successor to the throne.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

LACHUTE, THURSDAY OCT. 23 1879

Flour per barrel		$6.00	@ $6.50
Flour per bag		3.30	@ 3.50
Oats per bushel		0.30	@ 0.35
Corn " "		0.60	@ 0.70
Peas " "		0.00	@ 0.75
Oatmeal per 100 lbs		2.25	@ 2.50
Corn Meal " "		1.25	@ 0.00
Moullie " "		1.25	@ 0.00
Grue " "		1.00	@ 0.00
Bran " "		0.90	@ 0.00
Dressed Hogs "		6.00	@ 0.00
Pork per lb		0.08	@ 0.09
Beef " "		0.05	@ 0.06
Mutton "		0.07	@ 0.09
Lamb " "		0.00	@ 0.00
Hay per ton		4.50	@ 5.50
Potatoes per bag		0.40	@ 0.45
Butter per lb		0.10	@ 0.15
Cheese " "		0.12	@ 0.14

S. CARSLEY'S SHOW ROOM.

Just received another large lot of Ladies, Rubber Waterproof Circulars, which we are selling at $2.95. Each garment guaranteed waterproof.

Every lady ought to have one of Carsley's Rubber Circulars at $2.95.

Why pay credit stores $1.50 and $2.00 for Rubber Circulars when you can buy the same quality at S. Carsley's for $2.95.

It is a well known fact that S. Carsley is selling more Waterproof Circulars than all the other stores in Montreal put together. The prices do it. Remember, our Waterproof Rubber Circulars are only $2.95.

All kinds of Mantles at the right prices.

S. Carsley is selling Shawls cheaper than wholesale houses.

S. Carsley's for all kinds of Costumes, Silks and White Cotton Underclothing.

TO-DAY AT S. CARSLEY'S.

Ladies' Brocaded Silk Scarfs, 9c each.
Ladies' Dolman Clasps, 15c per pair.

ICE WOOL AT S. CARSLEY'S.

Black Wool Fringe, 12c per yard.
Good quality Silk Fringe, 8c per yard.

KNITTING SILK at S. CARSLEY'S

Richly embroidered Scarfs, 18c each.
Frills, 10c a dozen. Frills, 10c a dozen
Frills, 10c a dozen.

FUR TRIMMINGS AT S. CARSLEY'S

A lot of pretty, fancy baskets, 10c each.
Crepe Lisse Frillings, 12c, 15c, 18c and 20c.

POMPADOUR RIBBONS AT CARSLEY'S.

Six dozen Corded Silk Buttons for 10c.
Chenilles, all shades, 13c per yard.

25c KID GLOVES at S. CARSLEY'S

Ladies' Pocket Handkerchiefs, 3½c each.
Satin Sash Ribbons, new shades, 3½c yard.

GLOVE FITTING CORSETS 50c pair

Ladies and Gents' Cashmere Cuffs, 14c pair.
Ladies' good quality Cloth Gloves, 15c pair.

HAND-MADE FASCINATORS.

Children's Knitted Mitts, 13c per pair.
Children's Crochet Mitts, all sizes.

S. CARSLEY.
393, 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame Street.

Morton, Phillips & Bulmer,
(SUCCESSORS TO ROBERT GRAHAM, ESTB'D 1839.)
STATIONERS,
Account Book Mamufacturers and Printers,
375 NOTRE DAME STREET,
Montreal.
3rd Door East of St. John Street.
COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED.
8y1.

Harnessmaking.

ALL SCOTCHMEN Wishing their own native harness, can get it from the undersigned who will make all kinds of harness at the lowest prices. All repairs promptly done on reasonable terms.
GEO. McKNIGHT.
Workshop next door to Mr. P. Lane's,
Lachute, October 22, 1879. 8tf

NOTICE.

ISAAC JEKILL,
AUCTIONEER,
MORIN FLATS.
Attends promptly to all business both in French and English, entrusted to his care. 8w6.

AUCTION SALE,
OF
PATENT BOX MACHINERY &c.
INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875, AND Amending Acts.
In the matter of
RICHARD PAUL JELLYMAN,
An Insolvent.

The undersigned Assignee, will offer for sale by Public Auction at the Mill lately occupied by the Insolvent, in the Village of Lachute, on

Friday, October 24, 1879, at 2 o'Clock, p.m.

the whole of the Machinery, Shafting, Belting, Tools, &c., &c., in lots to suit purchasers and for cash.
LAJOIE, PERRAULT & SEATH.
Montreal Oct. 17, 1879. 3w1.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.
HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - - - 214 St. James Street, Montreal.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JOHN CRILLY, Esq., PRESIDENT, MONTREAL. WOLFRED NELSON, Esq., C.E., M.P., VICE-PRESIDENT, MONTREAL.
F. B. WELLS, Esq., MANAGING DIRECTOR, MONTREAL.
HON. J. B. GUEVREMONT, Senator, Sorel. E. BEAUDET, Esq., (of Chinic & Beaudet, Que.
HON. C. A. P PELLETIER, Senator, Quebec. F. C. IRELAND, Esq., Lachute.
HON. D. E. PRICE, Senator, Chicoutimi. F. O. WOOD, Esq., B.A., B.C.L., Montreal.
N. J. TESSIER, *Inspector*. A. A. DICKSON, *Secretary*.
WM. HAY, Agent, at Lachute. 5tf.



Holman's Pad.

It is pronounced by the highest medical authority and thousands of grateful patients, the best
System Renovator and Regulator
in the world. Curing (without medicine) nay and every derangement of Liver and Stomach. It absorbs from the BODY every particle of BLOOD POISON whether bilious, Malarial or Medicinal, leaving the wearer in perfect health. As a preventive of Diphtheria, Small Pox and Fevers of all kinds, it is invaluable. Sent anywhere on receipt of price.

Special Pad for Gentlemen and all Chronic cases	$2 50
Regular Pad for Ladies and Incipient cases	2 50
Body or Foot Plasters for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c.	0 50
Absorption Salt for Bathing the Feet. do	0 25

Full explanations with testimonials, &c., to all who call on or address
Wm. HAY, Agent,
Lachute, P. Q.

As long as I can recollect I have been periodically troubled with Sick Headache and Vomiting—for the past two years I have had very severe pains in the stomach after meals. I have worn the pad about seven weeks and have every reason to believe that it has cured—as I feel well in every respect. I may also add that it appears to have cured me of rheumatism to which I was subject.
GEORGE CALDER.
Lachute, October 8, 1878.

FINE FURS.
FOR THE
BEST GOODS and WORKMANSHIP,
The Largest Stock to Select From
AND THE MOST MODERATE PRICES, Go To
WILLIAM SAMUEL,
357 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
5m3.

WHEN YOU VISIT
MONTREAL,
CALL AT
Wm. ROBERTSON'S
and buy yourself a New Hat as he is
SELLING OFF,
His Hat Stock at very LOW PRICES to make room for FURS.
The address is
232 McGILL STREET.
N.B.—Now is the time to send in your Furs for alterations and repairs. 8m6.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH PELON, is prepared to do all kinds of repairing of Fur Caps, Muffs, and Boas, with Neatness and Despatch. CHARGES MODERATE. House opposite Messrs W. Banford's Store, West-End.
Lachute, Oct, 21, 1879. 8w3

AUCTION SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will offer for sale by Public Auction on
Tuesday, the 4th of November, 1879.
His New Dwelling House and Sheds situated near the West River, on Chatham Street, West-End Lachute; Also all his household furniture. Sale to Commence at 2 o'clock, p. m. Terms will be made known on day of Sale.
CLEOPHAS MORAND.
Lachute, Oct 23rd., 1879.

CHEAP AND GOOD.
THE BOY'S OWN PAPER.
THE LEISURE HOUR.
THE SUNDAY AT HOME.
These excellent periodicals published by the Religious Tract Society, London, Sent Free by mail for $1.50 each per annum, from
F. E. GRAFTON'S
Book, Stationery and Sunday School WAREHOUSE,
252 ST JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
8y1.



Steamer 'Manitoba'
THE FARMERS BOAT,
WILL resume her regular trips on THURSDAY, the 16th inst., calling at St. Andrews wharf every Thursday.
KELLY & BURWASH.
Carillon, Oct. 14, 1879 8tf.

JOHN MURPHY & Co.
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
403 and 405 Notre Dame Street,
Corner of St. Peter Street,
Montreal.
New and Fashionable Goods at Reasonable Prices.
Useful and Staple Goods at Reasonable Prices.
5 per cent discount for cash on all purchases over one dollar.
JOHN MURPHY & Co.

$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. 8y1

Established 1935.
FALL TRADE 1879 FALL TRADE
WE WOULD REMIND the GOOD People of Argenteuil that we have received our FALL STOCK of
FELT HATS,
Which embraces all the latest styles.
We are still doing a CASH BUSINESS which enables us to sell at the very lowest prices, as we make no bad bills.
FURS! FURS!!
We are now manufacturing a Large Stock of FUR SACQUES, MUFFS BOAS, CAPS, GLOVES, &c., &c.
And are now prepared to show our friends, when visiting the City,
We manufacture everything we sell on the premises and have taken extra pains this season to procure the very Latest
Paris & New York Fashions,
Our Seal and other Sacques fit like a charm
JOB C. THOMPSON, & Co.
Practical Furriers,
416 Notre Dame Stree, Corner St. Peter Street, Montreal. 3y1.

WHERE TO GO
FOR A
GOOD BARGAIN
IS AT
PILON & Co.
Where DRY GOODS for all classes of people are offered at
Lower Prices
Than ever. FALL GOODS are principally taking the attention of buyers, as it was the most left of his bankrupt stock which he lately bought at 60c. on the dollar.
PILON
MORE LIBERAL THAN EVER
Cheap Bargains in any line are made daily at the PALACE CHEAP STORE.
Come and see the immense crowd of buyers
AT PILON & Co.

Mr. J. B. LABELLE, lately of Lamarre and Labelle on Notre Dame Street, now a member of the firm A. Pilon & Co., invite the public and their friends to patronize them in their new enterprise.
Please come and examine our Fall Goods which we will sell cheaper than ever, at the Sign of the
Green Ball,
640 ST. CATHERINE STREET, 640.

LACHUTE
WOODEN WARE
FACTORY.
J. R. McLAREN, Jr., P. O. Box 12.
MANUFACTURER OF
Windows, Blinds, Doors, Sashes and Mouldings, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Planing and Novelties.
Builder's Material of every Description Kept on Hand.
All orders will receive prompt attention. 3y1.

FALL 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
New Fall Goods,
and invite an early inspection of them.
Their Fancy Goods
AND MILLINERY
are of a SUPERIOR QUALITY, and of the LATEST PATTERNS, their
FALL AND WINTER JACKETS AND ULSTER CLOAKS,
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.
3tf.

Burial Notice.
PARTIES WANTING GRAVE DUG, by leaving their orders at Mr. Charles Gigere's Coffin Store, East-End, Lachute, will be promptly attended to.

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.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

S. Carsley—Dry Goods.
Harnessmaking.—Geo. McNight.
Notice.—Isaac Jekill.
Auction Sale.—Lajoie, Perrault & Seath.
Fine Furs.—W. Samuel.
Hats & Furs.—Wm. Robertson.
Morton Phillips & Bulmer.—Stationers.
Cheap and Good.—T. E. Grafton.
Auction Sale.—Cleophas Morand.
Steamer Manitoba.
Notice.—Mrs. Jos. Pilon.

LOCAL.

The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott sails for England again tomorrow.

A second crop of strawberries is being gathered on the St. Louis road, Quebec.

Mrs. Hoile, a Frenchwoman, died on Monday last, at Grenville, in this Province, aged 109.

STATIONERY.—See Morton, Phillips & Bulmer's advertisement in this issue. They have an immense stock.

T. E. GRAFTON, ESQ., is one of the oldest Book and Stationery dealers in the City of Montreal. See his advertisement.

NEW HATS AND FURS are advertised by Wm. Robertson, Esq., in this issue. They are well worth seeing when visiting the City.

The Quebec Legislature meets again on Tuesday. They may appoint a few more Justices of the Peace, assist the hotels and railroads. That's all.

FINE FURS.—The advertisement of William Samuel means just what it says, and his stock and prices are very attractive.

Ladies wanting their Furs renovated and made to look as good as new, will do well to pay Mrs. Joseph Pilon a visit. See her card in to-day's WATCHMAN.

RIPE RASPBERRIES IN OCTOBER.—A lady of Lachute informs us that she had from her raspberry-bushes last week quite a quantity of nice ripe fruit.

THE COLERADO FEVER is pretty prevalent in this vicinity, it carried off several of our young men last Saturday.

Messrs. W. Banford & Co. lost a valuable young bull dog on Monday, he having made an unsuccessful attempt to stop the 11 o'clock train.

RIFLEMEN! ATTENTION.—Be sure to file an appearance to-day at the Argenteuil Rifle Association's Matches, at St. Andrews, to commence at 9 o'clock, a.m.

If you want anything good in the way of Shirts, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., go to Bond's, 415 Notre Dame St., Montreal, you are sure to get a good article and a good fit.

MORE BAD NEWS.—Word has been received here that a son of Mr. Daniel McPhail was suddenly killed in California, the other day, by falling between two cars while the train was in motion.

THE TIME NOT TO FISH.—The Fishery laws of this Province prevent fishing for speckled, brook and river trout from October 1st to December 31st, also salmon trout and lake trout cannot be taken from Oct. 15th to Dec. 1st.

The Traffic on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R. was larger on Tuesday last than on any day since the road opened. There is a great difficulty in getting a sufficient number of cars for carrying the freight.

The Steamer *Manitoba* is again on the line and has for a week past done a good business. The public will do well to patronize this boat and keep it on the river, and the perseverance of Mr. Kelly in this enterprise is deserving of public recognition.

PERSONAL.—Andrew McConnell, Esq., of Chatham, shewed us a pair of deerskin moccasins which were presented to his son, who is in the Mounted Police in the North West, by that celebrated Indian chief and warrior, Sitting Bull.

We especially direct the attention of the Public to the sale of the machinery of what is known as the Jellyman Factory, which takes place today, at 2 o'clock p. m. It will be under the direction of the Assignees, Messrs. Lajoie, Perrault & Seth, of Montreal.

We direct attention to the advertisement of Mr. Isaac Jekill, who has commenced the business of an Auctioneer, at Morin Flats; and from what we know of Mr. Jekill, we believe he will make a first class auctioneer, and give general satisfaction to those requiring his services.

ST. ANDREWS RIFLE MATCHES.—Capt. McNight informs us that it is his intention to take three or four of the members of his company to compete at these matches. He trusts also that every member of the Volunteer Force in the County will enrol himself a member of the Argenteuil Rifle Association. We trust that each Captain of the Force in the County will follow Capt. McNight's example—if they do, then we shall have a prosperous Rifle Association that will do credit to the County, and next year be able to send a team to our Dominion Wimbeldon at Ottawa.

CAPT. MCNIGHT has opened a saddle and harness making shop next door to Mr. P. Lane, East End, Lachute, whose card will be found in our Advertising columns to day. He is well known in Lachute, and it is unnecessary for us to say more than to announce the fact of his opening business here to secure him the patronage of the public.

AN AUCTION SALE will take place at the residence of Mr. P. H. Madden, Mille Isle, half a mile from Strong's Mills, County of Argenteuil, who is selling off a large quantity of stock and farming implements. The sale is to take place on Thursday next, the 30th inst.

The Lachute Fair was held on Tuesday on the Fair ground opposite the store of Mr. Geo. L. Meikle. The attendance of horses was pretty good and a few sales took place at prices ranging from $80 to $90 for young horses one of which weighed 1154 lbs. For horned cattle there was none. The fair, we are sorry to say, did not pass off without the usual drunkeness and fighting.

STRANGE.—The beautiful fall weather has had, in many instances, a very stimulating effect on vegitation. The natural season for that beautiful flower, the Snowball, to bloom, is in early spring—"in the time of lilacs"—but at the present moment there may be seen in the garden of Mr. Joseph Bell, west end of Pembroke, a snowball in full bloom, in all the freshness of early spring. Probably a similar case has never been known in these parts, and it would not surprise us much to hear of lilacs unfolding their bloom.—*Pembrooke Observer.*

The *Ottawa Free Press* says:—A telegram just received from Montreal announces that the jury has brought in a verdict of guilty in the case of Sir Francis Hinks. While there will be a general feeling of regret that an aged gentleman who has long occupied such a conspicuous place in Canadian political history should be found guilty of a criminal offence, we are pursuaded that sympathy with despoiled widows and orphans, and satisfaction that an example has been made which will have a deterrent effect in future, will be the prevailing sentiment throught the country. It is quite time that such an example should be made, and it will lose none of its force because the weight of it falls on a delinquent occupying an exalted position.

CARD OF THANKS.—The Rev. H. J. Evans desires to thank his friends in Montreal, St. Johns, Christieville, Waterloo, Knowlton, Granby, Hawkesbury, Grenville, Chatham, Lakefield, St. Andrews, Arundel and Lachute for their kind assistance in erecting and furnishing Grace Church, Arundel. He desires to make special mention of His Lordship Bishop Oxenden and his great pecuniary support for the church and mission generally, and of the following gifts and their donors:—A handsome offertory from St. George's Church, Montreal; 100 dollars from a lady in Montreal; damask from the Misses Howard, Lachute; stained glass window from F. C. Ireland, Esq., Lachute; Alexandre Harmonium lent to the church by Miss Bond; service books (S. P. C. K.) from the Lord Bishop of Montreal; lectern and font from Ven. Archdeacon Lonsdell, St. Andrews; 4000 feet of lumber from the Hamilton Bros., Hawkesbury; shingle nails from Snowdon & Co.; varnish from E. Atwater & Co.; keg roof paint, 100 lbs., from McArthur & Co., Montreal; plans and specifications, F. C. Gamble, Esq.

BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Lachute Branch of the Bible Society was held in the Methodist Church on Wednesday evening last.

The President of the Branch, Doctor Christie, M. P., occupied the chair. The opening services were conducted by Rev. E. Robson, pastor of the church. The Annual Report was read by the Sec. Thos. Barron, Esq., and was considered highly satisfactory. The report of the Librarian, Miss Orr, shewed a large advance over the previous year, in the number of Bibles sold. The Collectors not having quite completed their work the exact amount of subscriptions for the year is not known, but the prospect is that it will be above the average. The Rev. James Green, Agent of the Society, delivered an address on "The Bible in India," in which he gave an account of the rise and development of British power in that great country, and the work of Christian Missionaries in translating the Scriptures into over fifty dialects of the country.

Votes of thanks were moved, seconded and carried in great profusion, all, seemingly well deserved, and after remarks by the Revs. Mackie, Forlong and Evans, the meeting was dismissed with the benediction.

The choir of the church was in attendance and sang some very fine anthems in good style during the evening. The only unwelcome visitors were the wasps, which are of late becoming very annoying in that church, especially in the singers' corner. One member of the choir had to leave on account of them, and another was sorry he didn't leave as he got stung. The sexton of the church should expel the vicious insects.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

Point Fortune.

Messrs. Leslie, of Montreal and Chisholm of Cleveland, Ohio, in company with Mr. R. McPhaden of this place, and Messrs. W. Simpson, Duncan Forbs and John McKinnon, of St. Eugene, succeded, last week, in killing a fine buck, which they took to Montreal, it being a rare specimen.

JOCK.

Quebec Affairs.

Quebec, 20th.—The liberals are not inclined to boast much over the success of their mass meeting held of late. It now turns out that at Yamachie nearly half the movers and seconders of the resolutions were used without the consent of the owners. At Kamouraska a Conservative suddenly appeared and accepted the invitation of Mr. Joly, and addressed the meeting for two hours, and so disgusted the audience with their Liberal Minister that the meeting was closed a few minutes afterwards. And lastly, at Bellechase, yesterday, a most disgraceful scene was enacted. Mr. Joly addressed the meeting at some length, and was followed by Mr. Landry, M. P., for Montmagny, a Conservative. Mr. Mercier then addressed the meeting, conducting himself in a most extravagent style, challenging anyone present to fight him or meet him in any manner whatever. After the meeting Mr. Fradet, the late local member for Bellechasse, met Mr. Mercier on the boat, accepted his challenge and a fight ensued, which was only put a stop to by the personal interference of Mr. Joly. The scene was a most disgraceful one, and caused considerable stir among the passengers, many of whom were only enjoying the Sunday afternoon excursion on the river. The resolutions the Liberals had prepared before hand were torn up by the audience who refused to pass them.

Hon. Mr. Joly and his cabinet go to Montreal to-morrow to try their luck at Longueil, where they will be met by Conservatives and the result is likely to be similar to Kamouraska or Bellechasse.

The *Telegram* of Monday says:—"At St. Charles, in the beautiful county of Bellechasse, divine service was disturbed yesterday by the chief of the Liberal party, Hon. Mr. Joly, and his Sunday stump orators. Mr. Joly addressed them on the dead-lock. He held that it was too bad for the Council to have cornered him; however, he appealed to the people, and in response he was told that, as he had done many illegal acts during his reign, it was time that the Government screws were put on him. One of the Liberals there told him to explain the nut-lock transaction, the loop-line job and other scandals, but he put it all down to newspaper gossip. After he withdrew from the platform several of his colleagues got up, but were not allowed to utter a word. However, when quiet was restored, a Conservative came forward. He was cheered lustily, after which he said he had no desire to abuse the Sabbath by addressing them on politics. He then withdrew, and another Liberal showed himself, but he was hooted off the platform and then a row among the farmers began, and order was not restored until some of them got hurt. This is the way the Sabbath was spent in St. Charles yesterday, all through the calling of a meeting by the Liberal party."

FERTILIZERS FOR WHEAT.—Any fertilizers to be used for wheat should be applied without delay. As good a growth as possible should be made before winter. Superphosphate of Lime; nitrate of soda (in small quantities, however, at this season on account of its solubility), fine bone flour; Peruvian guano; salt and plaster can be used with benefit according to circumstances.

ECONOMY.—The value of everything a farmer buys will probably increase considerably before long, if the increase has not already begun. Whether agricultural products advance in value in proportion or not, a rigid economy in expenditures will be prudent. The experience of the last few years ought not to be soon forgotten. Every tool, implment, machine, or appliance about the premises should be used and preserved with care; and before anything is purchased, it may well be considerd if it cannot be produced or made at home. Then the money may be doubly saved, for the needed article may be had without much cost, and the money it would have required will be still in the pocket.

GOLD MINING ON THE CHAUDIERE.—A correspondent writes to us as follows: The township of St. George, Beauce, presents an appearance never before witnessed in this province. The Sir William Logan estate on Jersey Point at the junction of the Riviere-du-Loup and the Chaudiere, is a scene of activity that promises well for the whole district; 120 men and 20 teams have been at work there for the last fort night under the superintendence of an able mining engineer, and yesterday large machinery, necessary for the operations, left here by the Quebec boat, which will astonish the population at the mines, they having been satisfied for years to pick up the gold out of the rivers whilst at low water. Other parts of the country are also making a stir, and gold is found and sold daily in various parts. To all appearances the district on the Chaudiere is destined to become the Eldorado of British North America, and the working claims are deriving already much benefit from the impetus given to mining operations of late.

—Pope Leo rises early, and, after his devotions, gives himself up to study until the hour set for audiences or assembling of the congregations over which he presides. Although in delicate health, he works hard, and makes his household do the same. Like the majority of Italians of southern Italy, the Pope has only one regular repast a day, at about one o'clock. He is an enemy to the delicacies of the table, and his fare is much more meagre than that of many of his curates. He eats boiled mush, which takes the place of soup, a little boiled or roasted meat, rarely vegetables, cheese made of goats' milk, and drinks ordinary wine. Even on the day of his election to the Papacy he sent back the roast beef given to him, and asked in its place a second plate of soup.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Ottawa, 11.—Madame Clark Brown, épouse du meurtrier de Westminster est en cette ville et elle a refusé de donner des renseignements sur ce meurtre.

Ottawa, 11—Un habitant de Hull du nom de Desmond partit il y a quinze jours pour la chasse et depuis ce temps on ne l'a pas revu. Son chien est revenu à la maison tout couvert de sang. On présume que l'infortuné chasseur a eu à soutenir un combat contre un ours et qu'il a été dévoré.

Ottawa, 16—Le gouverneur-général visitera l'Angleterre vers Noël et s'en reviendra avec la princesse Louise. La princesse part vendredi après midi à 3 h. 15.

Ottawa, 17—Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général, Son Altesse Royale la Princesse Louise, accompagnés de Lady Sophie McNamara, de l'hon. M. Moreton et de Lady Moreton, et de l'hon. M. Bagot, sont partis à 2.15 hs. ce soir pour Québec par la train régulier du chemin de fer St. Laurent et Ottawa. Au point de junction entre ce chemin de fer et le Grand Tronc, un train spécial amènera à Québec le cortége vice-royal. Une garde d'honneur composée d'un détachement des gardes à pieds du Gouverneur-Général et des détachements de la police de la Puissance et de la ville, formaient la haie sur le parcours de cortege. Une foule considerable assistait au départ de Son Altesse Royale. Parmi les sommités politiques et militaires on remarquait le général Smythe, Sir Alex. Campbell et le Hons. MM. O'Conner et Masson. Au moment où le train s'est mis en marché, trois hourrahs ont été poussés tous les spectateurs, et la Princesse Louise, qui se tenait sur la plateforme du wagon, a paru très touchée de toutes les marques de respects et d'affection que lui prodiguaient les spectateurs.

Ottawa, 17—Un nommé Burke est mort soudainement hier l'après-midi et on pense qu'il a dû se suicider, car on a trouvé une grande quantité de Vert de Paris dans le maison. Une enquête doit avoir lieu demain ainsi qu'une autopsie du cadavre. L'esquête fait sur le cadavre de Michael Burke a démontré qu'il avait été empoisonné en mangeant du vert de Paris.

Les directeurs du chemin de fer de Québec, Montréal, Ottawa et Occidental, on décidé qu'à partir du 1er de décembre, les ingénieurs, les inspecteurs et d'autres employés de la voie seront congédiés.

Une nouvelle gare va être construite au centre de la cité, pour l'usage conjoint de ce chemin et de celui du Q. M. O. et O.

Au concour de tir hier, à 300, 500 et 600 verges, le chirurgien Baris a fait 84 points, Son Excellence le gouverneur, 77, le lieutenant Walde, 73, l'hon. Masson, 14, à 300, 17, à 500, puis s'est retiré.

Québec, 16—M. Price, M.P.P., pour Lotbinière, est dangereusement malade.

MAUVAISE ARRIVÉE.—Un journal de Montréal publie ce qui suit:

"Vous étiez ivre hier soir"—"Il paraît," répond le prisonnier.—"De plus, vous avez brisé les lampes d'une voiture et ce qui est pis encore vous avez fait du dommage à une port du Bureau de Police, pour un montant de $1.50, qu'avez-vous à dire?"—"Pas grand chose je suis étranger ici; j'arrive des Etat-Unis et je me proposais de coucher ailleurs qu'au violon." Son Honneur l'a condamné à $5 ou à un mois de prison.

PAS TROP MAL.—Mardi un fait curieux s'est passé dans la Cour à Montréal un peut avant que le Recorder prenne son siége. Un prisonnier du nom de Charles Lamontagne se trouvant gêné dans la boîte, crut devoir aller prendre l'air; de plus paraît-il le particulier était fatigué d'attendre le Juge qui n'était pas en retard. Afin d'exciter les soupcons le moins possible pour prouver sa capacité, il ouvre la porte de la boîte la referme, traverse la cour devant le public et sort sans que les hommes de police aient eu même l'idée de l'arrêter. Lorsque son tour arriva de paraître devant le Juge on s'aperçut alors seulement que Lamontagne était parti.

ECRASÉ PAR UN SERPENT.—Un dompteur hongrois nommé Karoly, vient de mourir, à Madrid, d'une mort affreuse. Un serpent de grande taille, qu'il avait enroulé autour de son corps, l'a broyé entre ses anneaux puissants. Cela n'a pas duré plus d'une minute disent les journaux espagnols. Le malheureux a jeté un cri rauque.....et c'était fini. Le serpent, jusqu'à ce moment s'était montré si docile, qu'on crut d'abord qu'il ne s'agissait que d'un exercise admirablement exécuté et quelques bravos se firent entendre. Il paraît que le serpent resta plus d'une heure enroulée autour du cadavre, personne n'osant approcher. Enfin, une jatte de lait fut mise à sa disposition, dans sa cage, et il finit par y entrer le plus tranquillement du monde.

On a payé $50,000 l'an dernier, dans les Indes, en recompense pour la destruction des serpents et des animaux sauvages. Environ 127,000 serpents et 22,000 bêtes furent tués, mais le nombre des serpents n'a pas semblé diminuer et 17,000 personnes ont été tuées par eux.

LEGS.—Les journaux portugais parlent de la morte d'un riche propriétaire M. Joseph de Souza Breves, decoré de l'ordre de la Rose et de celui du Christ et qui, n'ayant pas d'héritiers, a laissé 30 millions environ pour des legs pieux Le testament a été ouvert le 3 juillet 1879.

Outre l'emancipation de 1,000 esclaves, il a laissé un riche legs instituant trois prix quinquennaux au profit des auteurs des meilleurs ouvrages propres à l'instruction primaire, religieuse et sociale du peuple.

Chicago, 14—Un train du soir sur le chemin de fer le "North Western" a rencontré un train de ballast à Maywood. Plusieurs pérsonnes ont été tués et d'autres grievement blessées. On cite parmi les morts MM. Monroe Anderson de Elgin, W. P. Lantyer de Chicago; parmi les blessés on remarque Georges Chisholm et quelques autres dont les noms sont inconnus.

The Palace Dry Goods Store,
Claggett & Tait,
PROPRIETORS,
NEAR THE OTTAWA HOTEL MONTREAL.
All our Goods are
First-Class and Imported
Direct from the manufacturers—Consequently we are enabled to sell as low as any House on the Content.
Buy your Dress Goods and save money at
Claggett & Tait's,
226 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.
51y1.

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. 20tf

Banfords
HAVE
Just Received
A
Large Assortment
OF
STOVES
IN VARIED PATTERNS AT
Very Low Prices
FOR CASH,
Orders taken for any kind not in Stock.
Oats, Beans, Butter &c., taken in exchange.
WEST-END CASH STORE.

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, Phthisis, Coughs, Colds, Earache, Headache, Etc., Etc.
The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose
Graham's Pain Eradicator,
is the best means. It is a Vegetable Magnet ic Oil that quickly permeates the system and effectually reduces inflammation and allays the irritation of the Nerves, thus giving the natural elasticity to the joints, strength to the muscles, freedom from pain, and a healthy tone and action to the system.
For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by
T. GRAHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont.

Canadian Pacific Railway.
TENDERS FOR WORK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders Pacific Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on MONDAY, the 17th day of NOVEMBER next, for certain works of construction required to be executed on the line from near Yale to Lake Kamloops, in the following sections, viz:
Emory's Bar to Boston Bar.....29 miles.
Boston Bar to Lytton.....37 miles.
Lytton to Junction Flat.....24½ miles.
Junction Flat to Savona's Ferry.....46 miles.
Specifications, bills of quantities, conditions of contract, forms of tender, and all printed information may be obtained on application at the Pacific Railway offices in New Westminster, British Columbia, and at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Ottawa. Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the latter office.
No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.
By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.
Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, October 23rd, 1879. 2w5

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.

GURNEY! GURNEY! GURNEY!
In Coming to Montreal
Call and examine OUR LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS of
Wood and Coal Heating and Cook Stoves, Housefurnishing Goods, Registars, Scales, &c.
Wood and Coal Heating Furnaces a Speciality; Estimates furnished on the shortest notice
SEE OUR NEW HARRIS FURNACE BEFORE PURCHASING.
E. & C. GURNEY & Co.
No. 216 & 218 St. JAMES, & 516 CRAIG STREET, Near Ottawa Hotel, MONTREAL.

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,
35—tf. *President.*

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. 28y1

Building Lots
AND
Mill Priviliges with Water Power,
at low prices and on reasonable terms by
F. C. IRELAND.

New Butcher Shop
THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the public that he has secured 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.

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.

Free Exhibition
Of a large and elegant Stock of choice
FURNITURE
OF OUR OWN HOME MANUFACTURE.
—o—
Furnish Tastefully,
Furnish Elegantly,
Furnish Economically,
Furnish Wisely,
Furnish Patriotically.
CRAIG & CO.
447 and 449 NOTRE DAME STREET.
PARISIANS' OLD STAND.
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Devoted to the difusion of useful knowledge.
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Successor to J. Starke & Co.
1867, FRANCIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL.
Also at this Office. 34tf


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 VIGOUR.
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 adjusted 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 against hours surging off for Bruises, Strains, Cuts or Scallings. 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.

$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. 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. $5 Outfit free. Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 49y1

Bread! Bread!!
FIRST QUALITY OF WHITE, BROWN and GRAHAM Bread, Twists, Scones, Rolls, Buns, Soda Tea Biscuits, &c., &c. Fresh every morning.
Fruits, Confections, fresh every week. Cakes, Pastry Fresh every morning.
Self-Raising Flour in 5 and 2 lb. bags, the best in the market. Housewives Try It?
Agent for R. Campbell's famous Semi-Ready Clothing. Clean Laundried Shirts, &c., &c., delivered to Families in Lachute, at 50 cents per doz., or $1.25 per case of 2 dozen. Parties charged until returned.
JOHN HOPE,
Baker & Confectioner,
18-47y1. Lachute.

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 accommodation for Private Families wishing a quiet comfortable boarding place and airy rooms.
CHARGES MODERATE.
49y1.

The Ritchie House,
Grenville, P. Q.
MRS. E. J. RITCHIE begs to announce to the travelling public that she has taken the above First-Class Hotel, in the Village of Grenville, for the accommodation of Railway and the travelling public.
In thanking her past patrons for their generous support, Mrs. Ritchie begs to assure them that the above House will be conducted entirely 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.
Grenville, May 18, 1875. 49y1.

LADIES COLUMN.

Maple Leaves.

BY MRS. A. CAMPBELL.

Beautiful leaves! maple leaves,
Bien and bright are they,
As they flutter down
A golden brown
Chasing each other in play.
Those beautiful maple leaves.

Beautiful leaves! maple leaves,
Gems of the forest are they.
Things ever so bright,
They gladden our sight
On a sad sighing autumn day.
Those brilliant maple leaves

Beautiful leaves! memory weaves
In the home across the sea.
Chaplets of green,
Fair to be seen,
But none so fair as thee.
Beautiful maple leaves.

Beautiful leaves! maple leaves,
Blushing at autumn's breath
Floating around,
Soft carpet the ground,
And pale at the touch of death.
Beautiful skeleton leaves.

Beautiful leaves! maple leaves,
Breathing a requiem o'er
The summer past,
And shadows cast,
By what will return us more.
Beautiful fading leaves,

Beautiful leaves! maple leaves,
Brightest at wane of life,
Shedding thy flowers
O'er dying hours,
Conqueror in the strife.
Beautiful maple leaves.

BE CIVIL TO CHILDREN.

There is not care enough taken on the part of many parents and teachers to be civil to children. Children are taught—or have been or ought to be—to be respectful to their parents and older people; but the converse obligation is not often enough insisted on or practiced. There is no reason in this. If there be more in older persons to call forth respect, which may not always be true, there is also with them, or ought to be, more capasity for showing respect, more knowledge and judgment and practice in courtesy. They are thus looked upon with propriety by the children themselves as models in this particular. The pattern if often a poor one. There are teachers in our schools who have yet much to learn in this matter. They will find themselves repaid, they may be sure, in many ways, apart from the public benefit, if they will be civil to their scholars, after the most genuine fashion, and with most scrupulous care.

THE BISHOP AND THE BABY.—There are many stories current about the late Bishop Selwyn, and all tend to the same direction. Here is one I heard some years ago from his own lips. It was simply told in illustration of the possibility of a naturally helpless man overcoming the difficulties of suddenly finding himself placed in charge of young children. During one of the expeditions along the coast of New Zealand, Dr. Selwyn had given a passage to a woman who had with her a baby just weaned. The voyage was rough, and she became absolutely prostrated with sea sickness. The baby remained preternaturally lively, and the question 'What to do with it?' became of serious concern for the officers and crew. Dr. Selwyn solved the question by taking the child under his own care. There was an apprentice on board who took naturally to children, and he was installed as under-nurse. 'The voyage lasted eleven days,' the Bishop said, 'during which time the mother was wholly incapable of doing anything.' I had not much idea what to do with the baby, but with the assistance of Tom we got along splendidly, and at the end of the voyage our chief difficulty was to get the baby to go back to its mother.

ARISTOCRACY AND POVERTY.

Miss Tylney-Long, whose personality was lately sworn in England under $900,000, was half-sister of the greatest heiress of her day, Mrs. Wellesley-Pole, who owned Waunstead Hall, in Essex, which up to 1822, was one of the finest houses in England. The Queen's uncle, the Duke of Sussex, proposed to marry her, and was refused, and she gave her hand to Mr. Wellesley-Pole, son of the Duke of Wellington's second brother. Within a few years she squandered all her property upon which she could lay his hands, and her home was the scene of an auction, which lasted a month, after which the house, which cost $1,500,000, was razed to the ground, and the gardens were ploughed up. The site at Wanstead can now hardly be traced. Mr. W. Pole subsequently became Earl of Mornington, and received his wife twenty-five years, an object of contempt to every one, and supported by a small pension from the Duke of Wellington. His second wife often applied for charity from the police magistrates.

The immense popularity which the Princess Alexandra enjoyed in Denmark before her marriage—she was generally by the Copenhagers called by the pet name "Oiestenen" (the apple of our eye)—has not diminished during her nearly 20 years' residence in her new home, judging from the enthusiasm with which she was greeted wherever she appeared in public during her recent visit to the home of her childhood.

A scrawny-looking individual came into the office the other morning to advertise his wife, who had left him, that people should not trust her on his account. He asked the bookkeeper the price, and when told, said, in some surprise: "Is that so? Why, that's what I paid to advertise my first wife. I thought prices might have come down."

The various women's foreign missionary societies of the United States collected last year $438,403, with which they maintained hundreds of missionaries, bible readers, teachers, &c., in India and China.

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.

A correspondent writes to an exchange as follows about a flower of a well-known plant:

"I have discovered a remedy for consumption. It has cured a number of cases after they had commenced bleeding at the lungs and the hectic flush was already on the cheek. After trying this remedy to my own satisfaction, I have thought philanthropy required that I should let it be known to the world. It is common mullen, steeped strongly and sweetened with coffee sugar, and drink freely. Young or old plants are good, dried in the shade and kept in clean bags. The medicine must be continued from three to six months, according to the nature of the disease. It is very good for the blood vessels also. It strengthens and builds up the system instead of taking away the strength. It makes good blood and takes inflammation away from the lungs.

USEFUL RECEIPES.

GINGER SNAPS.—One cup lard, one cup sugar, one cup molasses, one half cup water, salt, one table spoonful soda, roll very thin; bake quick and you will have delicious gingar snaps.

JUMBLES.—One cup butter, two cups sugar, one cup milk, three cups flour, four eggs, salt, three teaspoonsful baking powder, a little lemon.

BEEF STEAK OMELETTE.—Three pounds raw steak, and one slice salt pork, chopped fine, then soda crackers rolled, one egg, half a cup of milk, small piece of butter, two teaspoonsful salt, one teaspoonful each of summer savory and sage, half teaspoonful of pepper; mix with the hands; pack in a tin and bake one hour and a half. When cold slice thin.

STEAMED BROWN BREAD.—Four cups corn meal, two cups flour, one cup molasses, two cups sour milk, two and a half or three cups of sweet milk or water. (Some meal requires more wetting). One teaspoonful soda, one and a half teaspoonfuls salt; steam three and a half or four hours.

TO WASH FINE LACES.—Take a large-necked bottle, fill with rain water, put in the laces with a piece of castile soap, leave them to soak well, strongly shaking the bottle now and then. When well washed put the laces in clear water with a little bluing and gum arabic; then wring slightly. Do not iron but lay them in the sun on a stiff cloth with a pin in each loop. For Valenciennes, rinse them in weak coffee with a little gum arabic; dry the same way.

MUSTARD PLASTER.—To make a mustard plaster that will draw well, but not blister, mix with the white of an egg instead of water or vinegar.

"The vale of Cashmere, with its roses the brightest that earth ever gave; its temples, and grottoes, and fountains as clear as the love-lighted eyes that hang over their wave," is in a terrible plight, and, if now seen by Tom moore, would thoroughly disenchant him. Grim famine stalking through the beautiful valley, and where, two years ago, fully 300,000 people lived in peace and contentment, only some 30,000 souls are now to be bound. It is a terrible scene to contemplate,—nine out of every ten either gone to that bourne whence no traveller returns, or driven out for good because of an absolute scarcity of the means of existence.

THE FARM.

SHEEP WILL BENEFIT THE SOIL.

There are thousands of acres in the Southern States which now yield little or nothing of value to the owners, but which, under a proper renovating system of sheep husbandry, could, be made to yield paying crops. A friend has sent me an account of his experiments in this directions, and they are so conclusive and interesting that I gave them for the benefit of your readers who are similarly situated. His land had been cropped for years without the least return being made in the shape of manure or fertilizers of any kind. There were a few stunted bushes, briers, and a little wiry grass on it, and the land was so poor that thistles and other ordinary weeds would not grow. The land was bought for a mere trifle, and also a flock of one hundred ragging-looking native sheep were picked up at $1.50 per head. These sheep were turned upon the farm under consideration, and two shepherd dogs were also put out in the pasture with the sheep. Portable fence sufficient to enclose about an acre of land was made, and the experiment began.

Every night the sheep were folded upon the acre fenced in, and the dogs were fastened outside, suitable kennels having been provided for the dogs in case of stormy weather. Folding the sheep was necessary in any case, as there are so many dogs in the South that sheep husbandry is impossible unless the sheep are protected at night always, and in many places in the day time also. Rough portable sheds were made for the sheep, troughs for grain and salt. Water was hauled every evening, and tubs filled, so that the sheep could drink as they pleased. In a few days the dogs learned to watch the sheep by day, and drive them up by night, without human supervision. Several mutton loving negroes who tried to get a sheep without first buying it, were severly bitten, but dare not complain or make any attempt at retaliation. It will thus be seen that there are great difficulties to be overcome, besides the want of fertility in soil the the beginning of the experiment.

"In a month's time," my friend writes, "the sheep-fold had a thick coating of droppings, and, removing fence and fixtures to a fresh spot, we ploughed it under, and sowed on the freshly-turned sod a liberal quantity of cow peas. These we turned under at the proper time, and then planted the area with such seeds and roots as were seasonable for family use. Thus we started our garden. As each successive acre became enriched by the droppings of the sheep, the same routine was observed, until we had ten acres of land as fertile as the most exacting farmer could require. From these ten acres we had an abundance of fodder, roots, vines, and other things to feed our sheep, a couple of cows, and a horse of all work, half a dozen fat Berkshires, and an uncounted number of fowls. We continued the folding process, but instead of ploughing under, we removed the droppings, as completely as possible, to our compost heap, and then sowed clover and other grass seeds upon the area, after the fold had been removed to a fresh spot. This gave us a magnificent pasture, after a time, but not before it was needed by our now increasing flock."

When first starting out he harrowed the thinnest portions of the pasture, sowing on white clover seed and planting Bermuda grass roots. This added somewhat to the original vegetation, and furnished the pasture needed, as the area of fertilized land encroached on the uncultivated portion of the farm. The farm now is completely renovated, and the flock of sheep has been changed also, so what the wool and mutton sold each year amounts to more than the original sum paid for land and stock.—*N. in Country Gentleman.*

GATHER THE FODDER.

The hay crop of the country has already been gathered, and the farmer knows how much he has for next winter's use, whether it be sufficient or otherwise; but there is still the corn fodder, and late sowings of millets, and the aftergrowth of rich meadows to be looked after. It is always safe to lay in a pleatiful supply of fodder of some kind, for the winter may be longer and much colder than usual, and if there is no lack of food, stock can be permitted to take the best and reject the inferior parts. Corn stalks and leaves make a good fodder for most kinds of farm stock. If cut up early and well cured; but if left until the ears are ripe and dry enough for husking from the hill, the fodder is worthless or nearly so. As soon as the kernels are well glazed, the corn may be cut with safety. At this time the stalks and leaves are still green and succulent, and if put up in good sized shocks to cure, will make excellent fodder, especially valuable for feeding cows giving milk. In many parts of the country there are low grounds and marshes producing various kinds of wild grasses and weeds, which although not first class fodder plants are still far better than nothing, and a stack of these may furnish stock many a good meal during the cold storms of winter. The old saying that "poor fodder is better than a snowbank" remain as true now as ever, and that many farmers forget it is shown in the abundance of poor animals to be seen about farm yards in spring, even in regions of country where all the best fodder plants, if put in, grow most luxuriantly.

FALL FALLOWING.

The old practice of summer fallowing, or working the soil for one year without a crop, for the purpose of gaining a double crop the second season, is now very properly obsolete. While some may question the propriety of this opinion, there can be no doubt as to the value of fall fallowing. The constant turning and working of the ground during the fall costs nothing but time and labour, at a season when these cannot be otherwise employed, and so, in reality costs nothing. But the benefits to the soil are very considerable. Especially is this the case with heavy clay soils, and less in a descending ratio, through the gradations from heavy clay down to light loams—at least so it is considered by many; and it is reasonable to suppose that if the atmospheric effects upon the particles of a clay soil serve, to some extent, to dissolve the mineral particles, they may easily do the same for a sandy soil. The mechanical effects of the fall working are certainly more useful upon clay than a light loam; but there are other purposes to serve than merely to disintegrate the soil, and loosen it. There are weeds to destroy, and the forwarding of the spring work by the preparation of the ground for early sowing. These services are as useful for a light soil as a heavy one, and it as reasonable to look for some advantage from the working in the way of gain, in fertility, on light as well as heavy soils, it as advisable that owners of either kind should avail themselves of whatever benefits the practice affords. Fall fallowing consists in ploughing and working the soil with the cultivator or harrow. This may be done at such intervals as be convenient, or which will help to start some weeds in growth, when these may be destroyed by the harrow or cultivator. Heavy soil should be left in rough ridges at the last ploughing, with as deep furrows between them as possible, in order to expose the largest surface to the effects of frost and thaw. Light soil may be left in a less rough condition, but the last ploughing should be done so as to throw the furrows on edge, and not flat, leaving the field somewhat rigid. A very little work in the spring will put the ground in excellent order for the early crops, and for spring wheat, especially, this better condition of the soil will be of the greatest benefit. When thus treated in the fall the soil is remarkably mellow, and is dry enough to work earlier than the compact stubble land which remains as it was left after the harvest. As to the time for doing this work, the sooner it is begun and the oftener repeated, the better. It is not too late to finish when the ground is frozen, or there is an inch of snow on the ground.

WHEN TO APPLY MANURE.

The common practise among farmers is to make a general clearing of the yards and barn cellars once a year, either in the spring or fall. Either practice makes a heavy draft upon the teams, and has its disadvantages. If the work is done in the spring, it is when the ground is soft, and other work is pressing. If the manure is drawn out in the fall, and dropped in heaps upon the field to be cultivated next season, there is more or less waste by leaching and evaporation. There is a growing disposition among our intelligent farmers to apply manure directly to the growing crops, or as near the time of planting and sowing as possible. It is felt that the sooner manure is put within the reach of the roots of plants, the better for the crops and their owner. Manure is so much capital invested, and bears interest only as it is consumed in the soil.

The barn-cellar may be so arranged as to manufacture and turn out fertilizers every month in the year, so that the farmer may suit his convenience in applying them to the soil. When manure is not wanted for cultivated crops, it is always safe to apply it to the grass crop, either in pasture or upon meadows after mowing. Top-dressing is growing in favor with our intelligent farmers. Grass pays better than almost any farm crop in the older States, and the spreading of composts saves the necessity of frequent ploughing and seeding. By top-dressing at any convenient season of the year, fields may be kept profitably in grass for an indefinite time.

The Longest Beard in the World.

In Norwich, Conn., there is a man who probably wears the longest beard in the world. His name is Henry C. Cook, a tailor by trade. He never makes a display of his beard, but wears it concealed in a little bag in his shirt bosom. The beard is six feet six inches in length, and when allowed to fall its lenght it will reach to his toes and stretch out on the floor ten inches and looks like a large skein of brown silk. It was six inches longer than at present, but a short time ago he trimmed it off to its present length. Mr. Cook says it has been growing about twenty-one years. A year ago Mr. P. T. Barnum called on him and tried to induce him to travel with his show, but Mr. Cook's modesty and the desire of his wife that he should not accept Barnum's liberal offer, induced him to reject it. In speaking of Cook in connection with the man with a long beard in Michigan Barnum said that Cook's was by far the longest and finest of the two. Mr. Cook often shows his beard to visitors, but is not in the habit of making a great parade over it. The truth of these statements can be substantiated by calling on him at his place of business.

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.

BY F. C. IRELAND.

Upon leaving Boston for New York by way of the old colony route, there were some fifteen hundred passengers, many of whom had some difficulty in getting seats in the over crowded cars.

THE GREEN KENTUCKY BOY.

We had no sooner got comfortably seated than we noticed quite a changing of seats just in front of us. "You wish to sit with your wife, Sir, I presume," said a robust looking man who bore the appearance of a country lad, who had just left a seat beside a lady and took the one directly in front of us, which the man left to occupy the one with his wife. Our new neighbour glanced at us several times, then turned his face right about and commenced talking to us in a careless, familiar way; as might be expected from a country green horn who was unaccustonied to travel, notwithstanding that he must have been at least thirty years old.

"These Yankees are a sharp set of fellers. I tell you, a feller has to keep his eyes open in Boston" and then continued to relate some of his experience as follows: "I live in Kentucky and had a sister who ran away with a soldier at the time of the war, and settled here in Boston. My Papy would'nt notice her again, but I had a great liking for Fanny and wanted to come and see her, but Papy would'nt give me any money; so I had a tobacco plantation of my own and said to Papy I'll sell my plantation and go to *Nebraska* and see Uncle Jack and then go and see Fanny in Boston. Uncle Jack had written to me several times to go out to *Nebraska* to buy land, stating that a feller could make a pile by holding it a few years, and then selling out. So I went to see Uncle Jack, but found that the first man who wanted to sell out to me was Uncle Jack himself, and I soon found out that every body wanted to sell out in *Nebraska*, and so I soon got away from *Nebraska* and came on here to Boston. I found sister Fanny was married to a very nice feller she calls Bill. Now Bill keeps a store in Boston. Why everybody keeps store here. I never saw such a place for stores in all my born days. I went a good deal round Boston, and one night, got into one of these bad places and got drinking and stayed there all night I was so drunk. Never was so drunk before, but them Yankees got me drunk. Bill had warned me, but I wanted to see all about Boston, and that night I was robbed of $700 of my plantation money."

"Did you stay long in Boston," interrupted the gentleman, who sat with him in the seat.

"I was there two weeks, and wish I had got away sooner," said the Kentucky boy, and continued to relate his experience with the Yankees in a simple and unsuspecting manner as was ever listened to; he went on to say that after he lost his money he asked the sharper to show him how he did it so that when he went back to Kentucky he might lick some of the boys there and get his money back; so the sharper took the cards and gave him the secret of the trick.

"Have you the cards with you?" said the gentleman in the seat with him.

"Yes, I have the cards and I can use them too, and if you want to put up $5, I will soon show you how quick I can take them from you."

"No, no, young man, keep your cards and your money. You have lost enough, I should imagine," said the gentleman.

"I have lots of money left," said the Kentucky boy, and in saying so pulled out of an inside pocket a roll of bills, which filled his hand.

"Now, young man, you had better put that money away," said the gentleman, "or you will be robbed of it sure on this train."

"No danger, friend, I want to show you that I learned the trick in Boston how to use these cards, and you just put $5 and I will cover it, and these two gentlemen here will see me take the money from you in quick order;" so saying he took his overcoat and folded it on over our knees for a table and stealthily got out four cards and laid them down and turned to one of them which was numbered 4 and said to the gentleman, now if you can pick up that card you shall have the five dollars."

The gentleman gave us a wink and said slyly, "let's teach the fool a lesson, it's as simple as day," and while the Kentucky boy turned around to cough (as he said he had swallowed a piece of tobacco, which had nearly choked him, and from the color of his face it would seem as if it had), the gentleman turned up a corner of the card, which was the one to be picked up in order to get the $5. The money was put down and the gentleman picked up the right card and the Kentucky boy pushed the money over to him, saying "you beat me that time, but I'll stand you $50 you don't do it again."

"No, no, said the gentleman, "I don't want to take your money, here put this in you pocket again and give up such nonsense. You have not seen enough of the world yet. Take care you don't lose all your plantation money."

The Kentucky boy would not take the money however, so the gentleman gave us a wink again and said, "we shall teach him a lesson that he won't soon forget," and ten dollars were put down and drawn by the gentleman for the corner of the card indicated which one he was to draw. The gentleman handed him then his $15, but he refused to take it, saying, "No, if I had got it from you I would have kept it, but I won't play any longer with you. I'll play these gentlemen here (referring to us) but I won't play with you—you are too sharp for me."

The Kentucky boy then tried us—but we refused. The gentleman urged us to try him, giving us a wink that the card was marked so it was impossible for us to lose. We still refused, and whispered to each other that they were swindlers. Then the Kentucky boy seemed grieved over his loss, but would not take back his money. They both tried hard to get us to play. The gentleman even offering to give us the $15, so we might take a large sum from the Kentucky boy to teach him a lesson. They failed however, to induce us to engage in the trick, and finding our suspicions were roused the Kentucky boy soon picked up his overcoat and left his seat, and in a short time his confederate followed and we saw them no more. Had they given us time enough we should have had them exposed to the Conductor, but they were too sharp for that. The whole plot was laid and played out in such an unsuspecting manner that it is no wonder so many persons are swindled out of their money by these clever accomplices. The changing of seats, the pretence of obliging courtesy to the gentlemen to sit with his wife, and the whole performance was a blind which happily proved unsuccessful in this instance.

The Old Colony Boats are of course the "largest in the world." Two of them which we saw are worthy to be called "floating palaces," and without exception the finest vessels we ever saw. The *Providence* and *Bristol* are on a gigantic scale yet their proportions are so harmonious that no feature excites special surprise. They are 375 feet long, 83 feet wide, 3000 tons register and cost one million, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars each. It requires 130 persons to man one of these steamers, and they have unquestionably attracted the attention and admiration of travellers from every portion of the world who unite in pronouncing them peerless. Some idea may be had of their engines, which are marvelous not only for size but for highly finished workmanship, from the fact that the wonderful Corliss Engine which attracted so much attention at the Centennial Exhibition, was not half the size nor had one half the capacity of the engines on either the *Providence* or *Bristol*. The fare from Boston to New York, which includes 45 miles of railway and 180 miles of water travel upon these collossal steamers is only ONE DOLLAR. Of further incidents in New York with descriptions of some of its wonders, more anon.

The Outfit of a Prince.

The Prince of Wales' two sons, Albert Victer and George, are taking their first long sea-voyage. They are going round the world in the ship of war *Bacchante*. In their stateroom are two sea chests, each of which contains the following articles:—

One dress coat, vest and trowsers; one superfine uniform round suit; one second cloth ditto.; one double-breated blue waistcoat; six white duck or Marcella ditto; one uniform pilot or Whitney frock coat; one pair ditto trowsers; one uniform beaver or pilot working suit; one uniform blue flannel suit; one patent waterproof coat, leggings and goloshes; one blue Witney or pilot reefing jacket; six pairs Russia drill trowsers; eighteen ditto imperial military duck ditto; Dowlias or linen jackets; six cotton or marino drawers; six flannel or merino shirts twenty-four cotton socks; six woster d ditto; thirty-six shirts with linen fronts, collars and wrists; six Baltic flannel shirts; six Oxford shirts; six night shirts; twenty-four linen collars; twenty-four white cambric pocket handkerchiefs; six silk ditto; four black silk ties; two ditto Bond street Prince Teck scarfs; three pairs sheets; six pillow cases; twenty-four towels; two regulation caps, mohair bands and ornaments; one oilskin cover for ditto; white linen cap covers; one waterproof hat; one dirk, belt and gold knot; one leather dirk case; one hair mattress and pillow; one feather pillow; three blankets; one counterpane; one set of clues and lines, mounted; two hair brushes; two combs; two nail brushes; four packets of soap; thee tooth brushes; one clothes brush; one set of blacking brushes; six cases of blacking (what will they do with them?); one scrubbing brush (and with this!); one improved quadrant and sextant; one box of mathematical instrumens; one telescope and signals; Dr. Inman's navigation and tables; one parallel ruler and Gunter's scale; two nautical almanacs; six work books; one log bound; one journal book; three watch bills; one sight book; books, stationery, &c.; two pairs braces; one portable desk or writing case; one duck clothes bag, with name painted; six pairs white Lisle gloves; two kid ditto; two warm ditto lined; one black enamelled bag; one set silver spoons and forks (according to number required by mess); or set of electro-plate (ditto); one looking-glass; one leather case fitted with silk, thread, buttons, etc.; one neck shawl, cashmere; two pairs boots; thee pairs shoes; spare uniform buttons and rings; one brass plate name engraved, for chest; one woollen wrug or boat wrapper; one sponge and bag; small boat compass; box candles; a Bible; and lastly a Prayer Book.

—In the current number of the *Medical Record*, Dr. Hammond says that when you poke the end of your finger in your ear, the roaring noise you hear is the sound of the circulation in your finger. Which is a fact, as any one can demonstrate for himself by putting his fingers in his ears, and then stopping them up with other substance. Try it, and think what a wonder of a machine your body is, that even the points of your fingers are such busy workshops that they roar like a small Niagara. The roaring is probably more than the noise of the circulation of the blood. It is the voice of all the vital process together—the tearing down and building up processes that are always going forward in every living body, from conception to death.

LONDON, Oct. 13.—The Sultan of Turkey has ordered the disbandment of 10,000 regular troops.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England services are conducted in the Court-house every Sabbath afternoon, at half-past three o'clock. by Rev. H. J. Evans, Missionary to Lachute and Arundel. Sunday-school at 2:30.

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

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

METHODIST. Rev E. Robson, minister, Sabbath preaching; services in the Church at 10:30 a. m., and 6:30 p. m., and at OLIVET HALL, at 6:30 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

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

OFFICIAL LIST.

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

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

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron., Esq Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. Barron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, atrick Dunbar, William McOuat, George orrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G. eikle.

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

Terms of Court.

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

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgeous, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 17th, May 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*: F. 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 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

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 Gore ten 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.

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 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 and meeting at intermediate Offices, 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 4 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 Sovreign 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, 12th 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. B. 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. MENEILL,
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 of 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, 461 Notre Dame St.

LOUIS GOBIELLE,

WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c.,

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Repairing Done at very Moderate Rates.

Has removed his business to his new house in HAWKESBURY.

Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired.
54y1.

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 $3 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. 62y1

OUR OWN MAKE,

Just Arrived

FROM OUR MANUFACTURE.

A large Assortment of

BOOTS and SHOES

for the FALL TRADE, which we will sell at

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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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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

Collections made and all legal business promptly executed. Attends the Courts in Terrebonne and Ottawa Districts.
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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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Commissioner for Ontario and Quebec.
Exchange Bank Buildings, 346 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. 18tf.

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(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice,)
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Jan. 2nd, 1879. 18—1y

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

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

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

J. 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. 30y1.

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Collections made and Insurance effected for (Fire) and (Life) Insurance Companies.
All business promptly attended to.
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GEO. BOND & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
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MISS DAVIDSON, (of MONTREAL,) begs to inform the ladies of Lachute and vicinity that she is prepared to do Dress-making, &c., on short notice.
Rooms in the West-End, underneath Olivet Hall, Lachute. 5Y1.

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Best material and work, at LOWEST prices.
Workshop in Mrs. NURSE'S building, opposite Fraser & McOuat's. 5-1y.

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Horse Shoeing and Jobbing Executed promptly, neatly and strong at reasonable prices.
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51m3.

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"CABLE CIGAR,"
BE SURE YOU GET IT.
The best 5 cent cigar in the world. 2—1y.

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New Hemp and Hemp Stair Carpets.
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52y1

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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.
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N.B.—Agents for artificial wood ornaments. 52y1

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Gents' Furnishing Goods,
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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.
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DOMINION
Fire and Marine Insurance Company,
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Capital $1,000,000. Gov. Deposit $50,000
Head Office for the Province of Quebec,
119 St. FRANCOIS XAVIER ST., Montreal.
Risks taken at Current Rates.
W. HAY, Agent, Lachute.
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J. PALMER, & SON,
DEALERS IN
All kinds of Hair-work, Perfumes, &c.,
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COMBINGS MADE UP AT 25C. PER OUNCE.
Wigs, Bands, Switches, &c., made in the latest styles, and at lowest prices. Orders by mail attended to punctually at
357 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
28y1.

THE CITY HOTEL,
78, 80, & 82 St. Joseph Street Montreal.
CHAS. LARIN,
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has re-opened at his old stand, as above, where he will continue, as formerly, to keep a first-class house.
☞ Good Board for $1.00 per day, or 25c. per meal. Horses, 50c. 33y1.

WM. 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.

J. B. LAFLAMME,
Importer and Manufacturer of
Shirts, Collars, Ties, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., &c.,
249 St. James Street,
OPPOSITE OTTAWA HOTEL,
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SHIRTS AND COLLARS MADE TO ORDER. 1y1

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.



FAILED.—The editors 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, with all acknowledge that the prices are lower than elsewhere. Bedroom Sets, $27, in ash, comprising 7 pieces. Parlor Sets at $30, black walnut. Frames, Glasses 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.
D. McGARVEY & SON,
Nos. 7, 9 and 11 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. III. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1879. NO. 9

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER XXV.

THE WOMAN IN VERA AWAKES.

In falling, Saville was not so stunned but that he had sufficient presence of mind to make the huge Hessian he had killed a sort of rampart against the thronging enemy, and the man who had bayoneted him was carried forward with the impetuous advance of the victors. He was well content to be somewhat trampled, instead of receiving another thrust which would pin him to the earth.

Almost his first thought was, "Vera's dream comes true. I am desperately wounded, perhaps dying; and she, poor child, in sad truth, can never find me here."

As the rush of battle swept away elsewhere, so that he could venture to move, he tried, by feeling, to learn the nature of his wound, and found, with a thrill of hope, that a thick memorandum book in his breast-pocket had caused the bayonet to glance from his vitals into his shoulder, inflicting what seemed only a flesh wound.

He soon became aware, however, that it was a deep one, and that he was losing blood rapidly. His main hope now was, that he might not become unconscious before the surgeons gathered up the wounded; and yet he now dared show no sign of life, or assume any position that would attract notice; for the brutal Hessian soldiery were raging around the fort, often striking down the wounded who begged for mercy; so he turned over upon his face, and thus passed for one of the dead. When it became evident to the British officers that all resistance was over, they called off the "dogs of war," and soon none were left near Saville except those as helpless as himself. He now ventured to turn over again, and then tried to sit up, but found himself too weak.

Not far away, he heard a wounded man repeating to himself the text the chaplain had chosen the previous evening: "I am the resurrection and the life; he that believeth in Me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die."

"Poor fellow!" thought Saville; "believing that, he can die easily, and, after ceasing to be, can have no disappointment over his illusion. And yet, situated as we are, one might well wish that it were all true. Oh! that a surgeon would come."

The surgeon was coming, but his blood and strength were ebbing fast. In the fierce excitement of the day, he had eaten scarcely anything; and this abstinence, together with his previous night of toil and the loss of blood, made a fearful drain upon his vital powers. When, a little later, the light of a lantern was carelessly flashed upon his pallid face, the man who held it muttered, "He's done for," and passed on to those giving signs of life.

The deep swoon lasted while his wife's lover feasted his murderous eyes upon him.

Had Vera's prayers received no answer? Why had he seemed like the dead, when a man stood over him who would have stamped out the faintest apparent spark of life? Why does he revive again, now that Vera is stealing toward the fort?

Slowly he became conscious of what had happened, of his desperate situation. He felt that the deep sighs that heaved his breast caused the slight remnant of his blood to ooze more rapidly. He was now sure that he would die.

"Poor mother!" he groaned. "Dear, kind mother! you will have a dreary old age."

A light step was gliding swiftly toward him.

"Oh Vera!" he murmured; "my more than sister, my heart's true mate! How can I enter on my long, dreamless sleep, and leave you waking and suffering!"

She knelt beside him, sobbing.

"Theron, I have found you! Thank God!"

"Is this real?" he said, in a husky voice.

"It is—feel my warm hand; it's strong as a man's to rescue you! There are others here to help. Courage! Oh God! spare him, spare him, or let me die also!"

"Hist, aisy now," warned Molly. "Kape all yees perty sayins till we're out o' this divil's nest o' Hessians. Give him some brandy, while I call the bhoy wid the sthretcher."

As Vera put the flask to his lips, she whispered,

"You will live; you will not die and break my heart!"

"If mind has any power over matter, I will live," he said, doggedly, "and more for your sake than my own. From henceforth my life is yours, my peerless Vera. How, in the name of wonder, have you reached me?"

"Don't speak now. Save every atom of strength. Lay the stretcher here, Tascar. Lift him gently now, with me." And, as if endowed with tenfold her usual power, she put her arms under his shoulders, and lifted him on the green boughs that she had twined for the purpose.

"You are an angel of mercy," said Saville.

"Hush! Now, Molly!"

"Git out o' the way, ye spalpeen!" snarled Molly, giving the poor Hessian whom Saville had slain a contemptuous push with her foot. "I'm glad ye got yer desarts."

With some difficulty they made their way over the parapet and fosse with their burden, and then started rapidly for the hills. When a little beyond the sentinel, Tascar stepped on a dry stick, which cracked sharply.

"Who goes there?" challenged the sentinel instantly.

"Whist! let the stretcher down a minute. If he comes to see, I'll fix him;" and she went back a few feet, and crouched like a panther at the side of the path.

As there were no further sounds, the man evidently thought that it was some animal in the woods, and continued walking his beat.

With throbbing hearts and stealthy tread, they again pressed on, Molly following, with the hunting-knife, as a sort of rear-guard; and they soon breathed freer, with a growing sense of security.

"Let me spell ye now," said Molly to Vera. "I've got a stronger back, if not a stouther heart, than yees."

They were not very long in reaching the place where the axe, provisions, and materials for kindling a fire had been left. Vera took up these, and for an hour they toiled on, with frequent rests. Saville often essayed to speak, but Vera enjoined silence, and, when he grew faint, she put the flask to his lips.

At last they found a secluded place, quite out of the course that any of the fugitives would take, and hidden from the enemy in the forts by intervening hills. A brook ran near, and Saville's thirst was growing very painful. Vera thought they might venture to rest here, and kindle a fire. They were all desperately weary, and in need of food. Saville, also, was growing so weak that he might again become unconscious. Vera asked Molly to help Tascar gather dry wood, saying that she would wait on Mr. Saville, for she esteemed this so great a privilege that she was unwilling to share it.

"Never was there such music, excepting your voice, Vera, as the babble of that brook," said Saville, feebly. "I have heard of the thirst of the wounded, but did not know what it was before."

Taking a cup from the bundle she had carried, Vera soon placed a cool draught to his lips. He held her hand, as he drank eagerly.

"Oh! that gives me life," he said. "Did you mutter any potent words over this cup?"

"My every breath is a prayer for you," she said.

"It seems to me that you are answering your own prayers, my sweet divinity. I shall worship you while I have breath to pray or praise."

"Your mind is wandering, Mr. Saville."

"Never from you."

"Hush! you must not talk."

"Like all other devotees, I find it easier to worship than to obey."

"Please don't speak in this manner, Mr. Saville. I am so grateful to God for having spared you that your words pain me."

"And I am so grateful to you that I can scarcely find words that mean enough. May I live to show you how I feel! Do not call me Mr. Saville any more."

"Do you not think I had better try to dress your wound by the light of the fire, Theron?"

"Yes, do; your very touch is healing."

She took out her bandages, and bade Tascar heap light wood on the fire. Then, laying her sharp hunting-knife within reach, she set about her delicate and difficult task. But her beautiful face, as she bent over him revealed only the deepest solicitude for him, and not a particle of embarrassing self-consciousness. She first took from his pocket the torn and deeply indented little pocket-book.

"Theron," she exclaimed, "this saved your life!"

"I think it did. It was fortunate that it was in that pocket instead of the other."

"Fortunate! Oh! why do you use such meaningless words? It was so much more than fortunate! Will you give the book to me?"

"Yes."

She pressed her lips upon it, and hid it in her bosom.

Then Molly and Tascar were surprised to hear Saville's audible laugh, but tears were in Vera's eyes.

"Alack!" she sighed, dashing them away; "I am a foolish child, and not equal to this work. I must cut your coat, Theron."

"Yes," said he; "pass your knife up my sleeve; cut all away around my throat. It will not do for me to move much. I can direct you somewhat, for I know a little of surgery. On entering the service I foresaw wounds, but no such blissful experience as this."

"Only speak in directing me," said Vera, deftly doing his bidding. "Oh! what an awful gash!" and for a moment she covered her face with her hands.

"I tell you I am going to live, Vera. I feel it in every nerve and fibre of my body. How does the cut run?"

"Across the upper part of your breast into your shoulder."

"You see it is a flesh-wound merely. Remove only the clots of blood that prevent you from pressing the sides of the cut together. Now bandage as tightly as you can around my shoulder. There, that is right. How infinitely different your touch is from that of a half-drunk British surgeon! Suppose that in your place, my dainty Ariel, my ministering spirit, a broad faced Hessian butcher were bending over me, bungling away with fingers as hard as his heart! That will do. Now cover all up well, so there be no danger of my taking cold, and then rest yourself."

"I will rest when you are out of danger. You must take some food now."

"Not much. We must run no risk of inflammation."

Again she brought water from the brook, and dipping the hard, dry bread into it, fed him as she would a child. She saw that his head did not rest comfortably, and so she lifted it gently into her lap. But, as she did so, there came a warmer glow into her face than the ruddy firelight warranted.

"I will waken you," she said, "when it is time to resume our journey home."

"Home! How sweet that word sounds, as you speak it!"

"Hush! hush!"

"Well, then, good-night, Vera. This is not the dreamless sleep that I was dreading in Fort Clinton." And almost instantly he sank into quiet slumber.

Molly and Tascar, as soon as they found that they could do nothing more to serve Vera, had thrown themselves down by the fire, and were soon in deep oblivion. But the young girl, with eyes as clear and steady as the stars which now shone brightly, watched through the silent hours.

She had never had less inclination to sleep. There was a strange, delicious tumult in her heart. She thought it was gladness and gratitude for Saville's escape. She thought it was hope for the future. She would understand, by and by, that it was far more. A hand was on the door of the inner chamber of her heart. Its silence was broken by a voice whose echoes would never cease. During the agony, the fear, the awful suspense of that eventful day, Vera had ceased to be a child, and had become a woman—strong to act and to suffer. And now that the man, on whom she had leaned as might a younger sister, and whom she regarded as a superior being, far beyond and above her, had become utterly helpless—dependent on her for existence—woman-like, she began to love him as only a woman could love, and with the same spirit of self-sacrifice and self-forgetfulness which had been the characteristic of her mother.

Innocent love is happiness; it brings its own reward; and the more unselfish it is, the more profoundly it satisfies.

The world began to grow more beautiful to Vera even on that chill autumn night, and the sounds of nature to make sweet chords with the new and mysterious impulses of her heart. The brook sang to her as of old, when she was a child, but now with richer, deeper meanings; the chirp of the crickets seemed cheery and companionable; the light of the stars grew kindly and sympathetic. A stag, attracted by the fire, came and stood in the outer circle of light, and gazed at her a moment with his large, wistful, questioning eyes. With something of her old mirthfulness, she shook her finger at him, as if he were an unruly child, that might disturb the sleeper over whom she was watching, and the timid creature bounded away.

The hours passed swiftly, with strange, happy thoughts and fancies flashing up in her mind, as little understood as the mysterious aurora that was illuminating the northern sky.

The young girl was consciously puzzled by the fact that she was beginning to look forward to Saville's awakening with something like shyness and embarrassment; her heart fluttered at the very thought. Heretofore, she had lifted her eyes and face to his with no more self-consciousness than that of a flower opening to the morning sun. And yet, that which she half dreaded she anticipated with a new and vague delight.

Her finger often sought his pulse, and her confidence increased, as she found that it was quiet and even, though feeble.

As dawn began to tinge the eastern horizon, he seemed to grow uneasy. His brow contracted heavily, and, bending down, she heard him mutter—

"Stand aside; your power to curse my life is gone."

Then, after a little, his face became calm and quiet for a while. But soon another painful dream disturbed him, and from broken words and sentences it was evident that he was living over the terrible scenes in Fort Clinton. Suddenly he said, quite plainly—

"Vera, my heart's true mate, how can I leave——;" and he started up, and looked wildly around for a moment.

"Theron," said Vera, gently, "it's only a dream; and dreams, you told me, 'go by contraries.'"

He looked at her earnestly a moment, and then asked, "What has happened?"

"I dreamt that you would be wounded, and, alas! it came, true. I also dreamt that I could not find you; but, thank God! the contrary was true."

"Oh, yes; it all comes back to me now. You found me dying in the fort."

"But you promised to live," said Vera, with a chill of fear.

"Did I? My head is confused. Will you please give me a little water?"

Trembling with apprehension, she hastened to the stream, and returned with the cool and refreshing water. This awakening was so different from what she expected.

After taking the water he seemed better, and his eyes sought hers wistfully and questioningly.

"I am very weak," he said; "you must be patient with me."

"Oh Theron! live! live! that is all I ask."

"I feel that I shall, Vera; but it may be long before I am well. You were holding my head when I awoke."

"Let me support it again," she said, blushing, and she lifted his head into her lap.

"I want to see your face."

"No, no," she answered, hastily; "look at the beautiful dawn yonder."

"Your face is to me more beautiful and more full of hope than the morning. Are you sure you are well? I have had such painful dreams. Please let me see you and reassure myself."

She moved so as to comply with his wish, and as he fixed his eyes eagerly upon her face, it drooped, and a warmer light stole into it than glowed in the eastern sky.

"I do see the dawn in your face," he said, "and it grows more lovely every moment. Have you been watching over me all the long night?"

"It has not seemed long," she faltered.

"Vera!"

She raised her eyes timidly to his, but they soon fell again before his ardent gaze.

"Vera, your face contains the true elixir of life. I shall get well never fear!"

"Oh Theron! I am so glad—so very happy. But if you cannot sleep any more, had we not better try to get home?"

"Yes," he replied, in a voice of deep content; "take me home."

She was glad to escape. Arousing Tascar and Molly, they were soon on their way to the secluded mountain gorge, in which was the rude cabin, which, to Saville, promised to be a haven of rest such as he had never known before.—*(To be continued.)*

Partridge and the Hostler.

An English paper tells a pleasant anecdote of Partridge, the celebrated almanac maker about 100 years since. In travelling on horseback into the country, he stopped for his dinner at an inn, and afterward called for his horse, that he might reach the next town where he intended to sleep.

"If you take my advice, sir," said the hostler, as he was about to mount his horse, "you will surely be overtaken by a pelting rain."

"Nonsense, nonsense," said the almanac maker; "there's a sixpence for you, my honest fellow, and good afternoon to you."

He proceeded on his journey, and, sure enough, was well drenched in a heavy shower. Partridge was struck by the man's perdiction, and being always intent on the interest of his almanac, he rode back on the instant, and was received by the hostler with a broad grin.

"Well, sir, you see I was right, after all."

"Yes, my lad, you have been so, and here is a crown for you; but I give it to you on condition that you tell me how you knew of this rain."

"To be sure, sir," replied the man; "why, the truth is, we have an almanac at our house called 'Partridge's Almanac,' and the fellow is such a notorious liar, that when he promises us a fine day we always know that it will be the direct contrary. Now, your honor, this day, the 21st of June, is put down in the almanac as 'settled weather; no rain.' I looked at that before I brought your honor's horse out, and so was enabled to put you on your guard."

A Startling Robbery in New York.

New York, Oct. 11.—The largest robbery reported in this city for some time was committed last evening. About a month ago Dr. Norman MacLean, a London physician, arrived in this city, and engaged board for himself and wife at a boarding house, No. 35 West Twentieth street. He brought with him, he says, between £60,000 and £70,000, principally in Bank of England notes, besides a large number of valuable diamonds, set an unset. In one of his rooms Dr. MacLean had seven trunks, and in one of them was a cash box containing a large amount of money and jewelry. Last evening he and his wife went out. They returned about 10:30, and as Mrs. MacLean's maid was walking across the floor she stumbled upon two rolls of Bank of England notes, one amounting to £7,000 and the other £5,000. She handed the rolls to Mrs. MacLean, and then it was discovered that during their absence theives had broken open one of the trunks, stealing jewelry and money worth $16,930. The valuables were in the cash box, which was broken open. The police, when informed of the case, concluded that the thief was some person who had knowledge of Dr. MacLean's money affairs and of the exact place where he kept his valuables. Dr. MacLean this morning informed the Superintendent of police that he suspected a missing acquaintance who was a passenger with him from London and to whom he had shown his diamonds both on the steamer and in the boarding-house. A description of this man was given to Capt. Kealy, and detectives are looking after him. Dr. MacLean deposited his money in a bank to-day, and put the remainder of his diamonds and other jewelry in the vaults of a safe deposit company.

INTERNATIONAL BIBLE LESSSONS.

Sabbath, Nov. 2nd, 1879.

THE PERFECT PATTERN; or, Christ without Sin.—I Peter ii. 19-25.

GOLDEN TEXT.

"Who did not sin, neither was guile found in his mouth."—1 Pet. ii 22.

Simon Peter was a native of Bethsaida, on the Sea of Galilee, son of Jona, with his father and his brother Andrew, carried on trade as fishermen at Capernaum. He was a married man, and it is said, as a historical fact, that his wife suffered martyrdom, her husband encouraging her to be faithful unto death. After the ascension he took the lead in the Church, and on the descent of the Holy Spirit, at Pentecost, he exercised the designed power of "the keys" of Christ's kingdom, by opening the door of the Church, in preaching for the admission of thousands of Israelites looking for the heavenly Jerusalem as their home. This epistle was written to the scattered Christians from Babylon, where it is supposed he died in old age about A.D. 63.

REMARKS.

Christ suffered for us—not for Himself. *Bare our sins.*—He became as it were chargeable with them,—bore the punishment of them, and made atonement for them thereby removing them from us. The reference is to the animals under the Mosaic economy upon which the sins of the people were symbolically *laid*, and which were then sacrificed. Christ so bore our sins that he offered them along with himself on the Cross.

AN EXTRACT FROM THE REV. R. E. GREEN'S LETTER ON INDIAN WORK, B.C.—The Indians here are all very anxious to read and speak English, and as a rule, they learn to read surprisingly fast. About 150 are at present spelling out Scripture texts. As soon as they know the alphabet they wish to read altogether from the holy book, while the old, who cannot distinguish one letter from another, are equally anxious to possess a Bible. I think I wrote before of an aged man who was brought here sick. He must have been over eighty years of age, and was very feeble. I visited him each day, and as we sang and prayed he seemed to enjoy it much. He has been a very wicked man, but now he spends most of his time in prayer. Frequently he asked for a Bible. I sent him one. The day before he died, on going to his house, I found the Bible tied to the top of a stick, about three feet long, which was set in the ground near his head. I asked, 'Why do you tie the Bible there?' The old man answered, 'I can't read, but I know that is the great Word, so when my heart gets weak, I just look up at the Book and say, Father, that is your Book, no one teach me to read it, very good you help me, then the bad goes away, and my heart gets stronger.' Just as soon as they attend our services they plead for a Bible and hymn-book."—*Guardian.*

Time's Changes.

It is wonderful to contemplate that while ten thousand Jews hover about Jerusalem, and millions more look wistfully Zionward, the Rothschilds—Jews—can count up their $3,400,000,000, and, to day, the two Prime Ministers of Great Britain and France, Benjamine Disraeli and Jules Simon, are both Jews. Jews the bankers of Europe's Kings, the Premiers of seventy millions of civilized people. All this, too, where a century ago the poor Jews were hunted from nation to nation like wild beasts. How this once despised people are marching to the front in riches and honor! And the two powerful premiers named, it is said, are keeping a sharp eye on old Jerusalem with a view of getting possession.

Meanwhile, a railroad streaches over a part of the Holy Land; the scream of the iron horse echoes among the hills and valleys where the old prophet long ago uttered his prediction of a chariot that in the great preparation day of the Lord would run like lightening. There are also two hundred and fifty Protestant churches worshiping among the sacred hills, and seven hundred and sixty children in the Sunday-schools of Palestine ring out the very hymns and songs that our children know and sing in this land. Think, too, that on Mount Zion, where stood the holy house, there has within a few months past been placed that thing of wonder the modern printing press; and it is sending out books descriptive of that famous country. The clank of Zion's first printing press over the old abodes of David and Solomon! O, shade of the wise man, is there nothing new under the sun? Are there no signs?—*Selected.*

Speak Short.

An aged minister said to a young brother, "Speak short. The brethren will tell you if you don't speak long enough." The counsel is good, good for speakers and good for hearers, good for writers, and good for readers. Length without breadth and thickness is a very poor recommendation in a sermon, a prayer, or a newspaper article. The power of condensation, abridgment, and elimination of useless matter is greatly to be coveted. When a man has five minutes to which to speak, he will usually consume one or two of them in telling the people what he is going to say, or in informing them that he has "been thinking" of something which he proposes to relate. If men who have something to say would say it, if those who have thoughts would speak them, and those who had something to write would write it, omitting prefaces, introductions, and useless and unmeaning remarks, much time and space would be saved with no loss to any one. But how hard it is to be brief. It takes gallons of sap to make a single pound of sugar, but the sweetness pays for the condensing. A little word said and remembered is better than any amount of weary, casual talk, which men endure and gladly forget.—*The Christian.*

TAKE CARE OF THE POTATO TOPS.—It is usual to let the pigs glean the potato fields. But now that Paris Green is generally used, the tops should be gathered and burned before the pigs are turned in. Long experience with this deadly poison should not lead to carelessness with it. Better use safe to throw the tops from the yards where the pigs are kept.

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, OCT. 31, 1879

DEFEAT OF THE JOLY GOVERNMENT!

By a Majority of SIX!!

The House of Assembly met on the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, p. m. All the members being present, even Mr. Price who has been suffering from severe illness was in his place. The proceedings were opened with the reading, by the Speaker, of a message from the Lieut.-Governor, declaring that he had sanctioned, before the Legislative Council, bills, which had been passed previous to the adjournment.

Mr. Wurtele gave notice of motion that he would introduce a bill to confirm certain bills sanctioned by the Lieutennant-Governor, when the Premier hastened to state that he had laid on the table a notice to a similar effect. Mr. Wurtele's notice of course takes precedence, but this action of the Government is a tacit admission on their part of the unconstitutionality of the adjournment under the circumstances, and of the sanction given by the Lieutenant-Governor before one branch only of the Legislature, since the one necessitated this special sanction and the other calls for a special motion to remove any doubts as to its legality.

VOTE OF CREDIT.

Mr. Joly moved

1. That on the 27th of August last, the Supply bill for the financial year expiring the 30th of June 1880, was read for the third time and passed by this House.

2. That on the 28th of August last, the Legislative Council, as appears by the votes and deliberations of said Council, which report is printed and published under its authority, voted an address to the Lieutenant-Governor, in which the Council declare that they believe it to be their duty to retard the adoption of said Supply bill until it should have pleased his Honor to choose new constitutional advisers.

3. That the Legislative Council in delaying the adoption of the Supply bill until it shall have pleased his Honor to choose new constitutional advisers, has entringed on the rights and prerogatives of the electoral branch of the Legislature, and has usurped an authority which does not belong to it.

4. And to give more effect to this protest, and practically to affirm its rights, this House confirms the votes of the supplies which it has already given, and engages itself to indemnify the Government for all the expenditure that it may make on account of the subsidies granted to Her Majesty on the 27th of August last.

Mr. Mathieu raised the question of order that under the rules of the House no allusion could be made to any document not before the House. This House had not been officially informed of the proceedings of the Legislative Council.

A slight discussion ensued on this point of order, which was terminated by the withdrawal of the point of order on the suggestion of Hon. Mr. Chapleau. This withdrawl was made, not because the point of order was not well based and sustained, but because, in view of the question, both sides thought that it should be approached without delay, and mere questions of form be set aside.

AMENDMENT OF MR. LYNCH.

Whatever doubts remained as to the fate of the Ministry became dispelled by this amendment, and as the name of Mr. Flynn was mentioned as seconder, a rustle and hum of sensation was heard through the galleries. It read as follows:—

Moved by Mr. Lynch, seconded by Mr. Flynn:—

That while the House hereby most solemnly vindicates all its constitutional rights, powers and privileges in reference to the supplies or any other matter, it is at the same time of opinion, viewing the difficult and critical position of the country from a patriotic standpoint, and wishing party feeling and party spirit to cease and a reign of political warfare and agitation, and the present dead-lock, which is highly detrimental to the interests of the Province;

That it is the duty of all members of this House, who have at heart the true interests of the country, to unite all their efforts together to form, in lieu of the present Government, a strong and efficient Administration composed of men, who, in a spirit of conciliation, will be capable of proposing, and causing to be accepted by the people of this Province, a moderate and comprehensive programme calculated to meet the exigencies of the situation, of men who will be able to command the respect of the country and a good working majority of the people.

A long and acrimonious debate followed; but the amendment of Mr. Lynch was carried by six of a majority against the Government. There were thirty-five for the amendment, twenty-nine against it. The five gentlemen who formerly voted with the Government, but now against them, are Messrs. Rainville, Fortier, Paquet, Flynn, and Chauveau. Mr. Flynn in his speech assigned as a reason for this step of himself and friends, that they had hoped Mr. Joly would have made an effort during the adjournment to so strengthen himself as to justify his being permitted to carry on the Government of the Province. But instead of doing this, he used the adjournment to stir up bitter political feeling, and alienate still further his opponents, and thus render all chance of union for the common interest impossible. And in view of this they have thought of the country before party, and have taken a step which will render possible the formation of a strong and capable Administration as will meet with such support in the present Assembly, as will enable them to carry on the affairs of the Government of this Province with advantage and success. What the Government intend doing in regard to this adverse vote, was not known up to yesterday morning, but it is possible they will resign; and Mr. Chauveau called on to form a new Administration. If so; we hope it will be one which will command not only the confidence of the Assembly, but of the Province.

THE OPPORTUNITY.

From the present outlook, and from experience of past data and precedent, there appears looming up before the people of this country an era of prosperity such as has never been known in the past. For some months our leading statesmen and business men have been preparing for it, and are now ready to take advantage of the felicitous turn in the wheel of fortune. The placing upon a sound legitimate basis our system of trade and commerce, and fulfilling the the pledges of national obligation were no sooner attended to than our business men commenced active operations for the development of our resources in this rapidly growing and naturally favored country. The signs are all increasingly promising, and it remains for each individual to make the best use of the golden opportunity for remedying the evils of the past, and opening up a new and prosperous career for the future.

"There is a tide in the affairs of man which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; omitted, all the voyage of their life is spent in shallows and miseries. On such a full sea are we now afloat, and we must take the current as it flows; or lose our venture."

Prosperous seasons come in waves, and it requires experience and shrewdness to forte! their approach and to take them at the flood when they arrive. The aspect of things in the old world, both as regards the failure of crops and the migratory tone of their people, favours the expectation that there will be a greater influx of immigrants to this country during the next few years than has ever been known in the past. Our system of railroads is now such, and the magnificent country to be opened up, and which will be opened up, is such, that we shall attract tens of thousands not only from the British Islands, but from Southern Europe; and among them will not only be the working classes, but, mechanics and men of means, and those of agricultural experience. We may expect the finest quality of newcomers we have ever been called upon to receive, and in greater numbers. The springs of emigration have been drying up during the last few years, and no inducements held out to attract a new opening; but this prosperous year, 1879, will bring about a great change. As with the touch of a magician's wand the outlook, which before was gray and sombre with doubt, has become rosy and bright with hope. Immigration moves in waves also, and events show that a wave is coming, and coming in a manner altogether unique in the history of this country. Fancy the steps which have been taken to do away with the expensive emigration machinery, which has been used in the past, and the adoption of an improved scheme, which is no sooner announced and understood than it meets with universal favor; and the far-seeing diplomacy of its originators is applauded all over the land. With emigration facilities on such a basis, and a rich and boundless territory open for settlement, augurs a swiftness of growth without precedent; and men and gold will pour into our country in such volumes as to fully surprise the best informed students of our financial situation, and yield a return such as will quash the skeptical prophets, whose theories tend to obstruct the magnificant opportunities so rarely possessed.

In taking advantage of this, our opportunity, there must be the greatest caution. The country must not be opened up faster than the people are ready to occupy it. If so there will be disasters and embarrassments greater than any good which might be realized. What is required is a cautious, steady expansion in a degree such as the wants of the people demand. The most studious forethought and practical knowledge of times and events, with their circumstances and results, have all to be weighed in discounting the coming prosperity; consequently, novices may expect sad failures in their fresh and sanguine hopes which the men of experience and brains, taking hold with a determined grasp, will build up colossal fortunes, upon which the lesser competent, will look and wonder, that they could not have done the same. The opportunities now opening up are such as are rarely seen; but let not farmer or mechanic think he can embark in mercantile business and succeed as well as the experts in that line of trade. Let not the merchant or the manufacturer launch out in stock speculations and expect to succeed in them as well as the experienced adept whose whole life and energies have been schooled and spent acquiring proficiency in that line. But on the contrary, let every one adhere to the business with which he is thoroughly acquainted, and by a close attention to it, he may expect to succeed and make the best of his circumstances. The idle and fearful outlookers will remain as they are, and those who refuse to put their money in enterprises, though offered the best security, hoard it up in the Savings Bank, or keep it in their safe, when it might be used in building up the industries of the country, are undeserving of even honorable mention, in a rapidly improving and prosperous era.

Benefits of the National Policy.

Monetary Times:—The direct trade of Montreal with the continent of Europe is growing in a gratifying direction. In addition to the recent shipments of rye for Antwerp, there is now a vessel loading wheat for Rotterdam, and it is thought this shipment will be followed by others.

Messrs. Glassow, Macpherson & Co., of Clinton, lately shipped four threshing machines, three steam engines and a horse power to Manitoba. The freight thereon amounted to about $550. Under the old tariff such machinery, was principally supplied to Manitoba from the United States.

Hint:—Whether welcome or not by those who persist in asserting that the Tilley tariff is a delusion, the fact remains, that under its provisions some industries are being extended. The Ontario Rolling Mills Company has begun its operations and is quoting prices of iron delivered, at the principal points on the trunk railways of Ontario. The superintendent of this concern, as also of the Nail Company, in Hamilton, is Mr. S. A. Fuller of that city, and the additional directors are, we understand, Messrs. Richd. Brown M.P., Hitchcock and A. M. Wilcox, of Cleveland, Ohio. The Hamilton Nail Works Company is also in a position to quote prices and is quoting prices for its products, the quality of which is no longer in doubt. These factories are already active competitors of our Eastern friends for the trade of Canada.

The Mail.—A Windsor gentleman who was in the city to-day gave your corre pondent a few particulars respecting the N. P. in that place. The new Windsor vinegar works, moved over from the States about three months since, are doing a large business. The Globe tobacco works are shipping tons of the celebrated brands, the same as manufactured in Detroit, the volume of their business being greatly increased lately. This firm is composed of capitalists from Detroit and Michigan. The Windsor Corset Company, which started since the N. P. was adopted, employs about two hundred hands, and they are now seeking additional help, owing to the rapid receipt of orders.—They are supplying goods fully twenty per cent. cheaper than under the free trade tariff. The Detroit stone pipe works and Detroit boiler works are both as busy as they can be, in proportion to their facilities. The Cuban Cigar Company is composed of Detroit merchants. It is doing a large business. Considering that the trade of Windsor had so much deteriorated up to the commencement of the present year, this great reaction and increase of manufactories is most gratifying.

Kingston News:—As additional evidence of the tendency of the National Policy to benefit the industries of Canada, we may state that a few days ago in this city a class of tweeds was displayed in a store which the writer was informed had not been manufactured in the country previous to the coming into force of the new tariff, and which is of first class quality. This development of Canadian manufactures must be extremely galling to the "fly-on-the-wheel" party, the adherents of which do not believe in encouraging home industries.

The Cold Wave.

Singhampton, Oct 24.—Snow fell here last night to the depth of fourteen inches.

Owen Sound—Yesterday the wind changed to the north-west, causing a sudden change in the weather, accompanied by a slight fall of snow.

London, 24.—The snow continues about a foot having fallen since last night. The destruction to shade trees and orchards in the city and neighborhood has been immense.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

(From Local Correspondents.)

Aylmer.

Cordwood Burned.—On Friday evening last the Q. M. O. & O. Railroad, within three quarters of a mile of Aylmer, lost over five hundred cords of wood by fire; only twenty cords were saved from the pile. The wood was piled by the side of the track. The heat from the fire twisted the rails. The train for that evening had to be cancelled. The origin of the fire is unknown.

St. Andrews.

Rifle Matches.—As announced the matches of the Argenteuil Rifle Association came off here on Friday and Saturday last. The numbers were rather on the small side, and the weather cold and windy, yet some fair scores were made. A full account will be given in next issue.

Dalesville.

The concert held here under the auspices of the L. O. L. was a grand success. The weather and roads being favorable, the house was filled. The chair was occupied by Mr. A. Calder.

The programme was as follows:—Music by the O. Y. B., Fife and Drum Band of Lachute; reading by W. McFaul; song by John McGibbon; dialogue by Jas. McArthur and others, song and chorus by John Calder; reading by Mrs. A. F. Gray; music by the string band (encored); song by J. Hope; recitation by Miss Jessie Stewart; music by the band; song and chorus by P. McLaurin; dialogue by A. F. Gray and Miss Susie McGregor; song by J. Hope (encored) replied with a reading; stump speech by James McOuat (encored); duett by Miss Kate Calder and Peter McArthur, jr.; song and chorus by Wm. Hay; reading by James Raitt; song by P. McMcLaurin; song by Mr. Warren (encored); dialogue by James McOuat and John McGibbon; closed by singing the National Anthem.

A vote of thanks was then tendered to the Lachute and Brownsburg friends for their kind assistance. Proceeds in aid of the building fund.

Mr. Parnell has announced his intention of visiting America next month. We cannot conceive how Mr. Parnell or his friends can accomplish anything to Ireland's advantage by carrying the war into America. The tenantry of Ireland's, who are struggling for relief, have the fullest sympathy of the Irishmen and the decendants of Irishmen in this country, but there is no likelihood that any effort on the part of Mr. Parnell will bring the other elements of the population of America into making any open recognition of Ireland illegal. Surely it is not contemplated to make an appeal to America for money. This course might relieve the wants of a few, though that few would not be those most requiring it, but the great body of peasantry, who have been driven almost to despair by the grinding exactions of the landlords, will benefit nothing whatever.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

TORONTO.

The unusual warm weather of the past few weeks has so tempered the water of Lake Ontario that it is yet fit for bathing. On Monday several gentlemen enjoyed a delicious dip on the lake side of the Island at Toronto. The water was as warm as in July.

Mr. Charles Nowell, of East Flamboro', has just threshed five hundred and fifty bushels of oats, raised by him on a field of ten acres. This, it will be seen, shows the exceedingly good yield of fifty-five bushels per acre. The grain is of a good quality and is a black oat, not common in that neighborhood.

It seems that Hanlan and Courtney are to meet after all, and row for the $6,000. The former is said to be quite anxious for an opportunity to resque his reputation and certainly if he would vindicate himself he must do something out of the ordinary in the sculling line Courtney is evidently afraid to meet the Canadian.

The *Globe* finds fault with the Irish Home Rulers for holding political meetings on Sundays. In the next column it defends Mr. Joly and the Quebec Grits for doing the same thing. The *Globe's* consistency is remarkable for elasticity.

OTTAWA.

Hon. Messrs. Aikins and Mackenzie Bowell arrived in town on the 27th.

The contract for the military great coats is said to have been given to a Hamilton firm.

Messrs. Mousseau, M. P., and M. P. Ryan are in town.

Sir S. L. Tilley and the Hon. Mr. Baby have returned to the city.

Mr. Mackenzie, the Aberdeen journalist, paid a visit to His Excellency at Government House on Tuesday, by the request of His Excellency.

The House of Commons stationery has arrived in good condition.

The Conservative Banquet Committee met on Monday evening and appointed a subcommittee to arrange for a suitable place in which to hold the affair, and report at a meeting to be held on the 31st.

Mr. E. B. Eddy is said to have made a $40,000 sale of lumber to an American firm.

The disease from which the Hon. Mr. Langevin is suffering at Quebec is stated to be inflammation of the bowels. He is still confined to his bed, but his malady has ceased to be dangerous.

The question that now begins to interest the public mind of this Province is, "who will be the next Lieutent-Governor of Ontario?" The term of office of the present incumbent expires next June, and his successor must be appointed during the month of May. The prevailing opinion is that Mr. John Beverly Robinson will be the lucky man. The appointment would be a fairly popular one.

MONTREAL.

The Exchange bank will resume payment on Monday next, November 3rd.

The Consolidated Bank must either go into insolvency on Wednesday, or resume payment. Nothing definite has been decided on.

It is rumored here that the military authorities at Ottawa will not grant permission for a local regiment to visit Brooklyn as contemplated.

Mr. John F. Norris, the well-known Montreal journalist, is, we learn, about to return to the *Herald* to fill an important position on that newspaper with which he was formerly so long connected. Mr Norris' numerous friends will be glad to learne this.

Montreal *Star*:—Is it not time for the Reform party to formulate some kind of a programme for the next general elections? At present the leaders do nothing more than rail at the tariff, speak a few nothings about the Senate, and set the air in motion by abusing the Conservatives. But the country is growing tired of this kind of a thing and the people ask for a programme.

GENERAL NEWS.

A despatch from Winnipeg, Man., states that a silver mining company with a capital of $300,000 is about forming to work a silver lode at Falcon Lake, about twelve miles south of the Canadian Pacific Railway station at Cross Lake. M. H. Wilkinson, mining expert, who discovered the Pigeon River mines as well as this lode, estimates the yield of the ore at $200 per ton.

Says a despatch from Winnipeg on Wednesday last: "One fourth of the 130 emigrants who arrved by train, came from the United States, chiefly from New York State, and will settle in the Province." We have a premonition that this little item will not occupy a very prominent place in the columns of Grit papers. It don't seem to have any special value as an evidence of the national ruin boom.

Fresh troubles are reported in Afghanistan, and a general uprising during the winter is expected. The British attacked and defeated a strong body of Afghans near Khelat, but it is supposed that a further attempt will be made to take Khelat.

Colonel Ingersoll lectured here last evening, and to-day will be obliged to pay a fine for the violation of Sunday laws.

LACHUTE MARKETS.

Lachute, Thursday Oct. 31 1879

Flour per barrel	$4 25 @ $4 50
Flour per bag	2 40 @ 2 60
Oats per bushel	0 30 @ 0 35
Corn " "	0 60 @ 0 70
Peas " "	0 60 @ 0 65
Oatmeal per 100 lbs	2 25 @ 2 50
Corn Meal " "	1 25 @ 0 00
Moullie " "	1 25 @ 0 00
Grue " "	1 00 @ 0 00
Bran " "	0 90 @ 0 00
Dressed Hogs " "	5 00 @ 5 50
Pork per lb	0 07 @ 0 10
Beef " "	0 03 @ 0 06
Mutton " "	0 07 @ 0 09
Lamb " "	0 09 @ 0 00
Hay per ton	4 00 @ 5 50
Potatoes per bag	0 40 @ 0 50
Butter per lb	0 13 @ 0 17
Cheese " "	0 13 @ 0 13

OUR CHEAP SALE
OF
FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS,
HEAVY BEAVERS and
CLOAKINGS,
Together with a LARGE STOCK of NEW DESIGNS,
CARPETS and HOUSE FURNISHING
is commanding the attention of close cash buyers.
LIGGETT & HAMILTON,
13 to 19 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. 8y1

ORANGEMEN ATTENTION!



THE MEMBERS OF L. O. L. No. 713, will bear in mind that the night of meeting for the next Meeting only, is changed to Wednesday night, November 5th. All the members are expected to be present without fail. By order of
T. FALLISER, W. M.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY a good General Servant. Apply to P. C. IRELAND, Lachute. 8tf.

Burial Notice.

PARTIES WANTING GRAVES DUG, by leaving their orders at Mr. Charles Gigers Coms Store, Earle Road, Lachute, will be immediately attended to. 42m3.

CARSLEY'S NOVELTIES.

JUST RECEIVED,
POMPADOUR BROCADED SILKS,
For Trimming.
POMPADOUR VELVETEENS.
BROCADE VELVETEENS,
STRIPED OR RIBBED VELVETS.

PLEASE READ THIS.

BLACK SILKS.

Good useful Black Silk, only 65c.
Splendid line of new Plain Black Silk, to be sold at 77c and 80c per yard.
Special line of new Black Gros Grain Silk to be sold at 85c and $1 per yard.
Extra heavy Black Gros Grain Silk, to be sold at $1.25 and $1.50 per yard.

COLORED SILKS.

Splendid line of new Plain Colored Silk, in all the newest shades, to be sold at 75c yard.
Special line of new heavy Dress Silk, wide width, in all the newest shades, to be sold at 85c and 95c per yard.

DON'T SKIP THIS.

STRIPED SILKS.

New lot of Striped Silk, to be sold at 49c and 55c per yard.

BLANKETS.

QUITE SATISFACTORY.

The increase in the sale of our White Blankets this season assures us that our prices are right, and that the quality and make are satisfactory.

S. Carsley's is the place for the best English Blankets.
S. Carsley's is the place for the best Canadian Blankets.
S. Carsley's is the place for American Blankets.
S. Carsley's is the place for the best Scotch Blankets.
Blankets at all prices.
Blankets in all sizes.
Blankets in all the different makes.
Blankets in all colors.
White Blankets.
Navy Blue Blankets.
Grey Blankets.
Brown Blankets.
Scarlet Blankets.

We have no hesitation to say that our stock of Blankets is the largest and the cheapest in the Dominion
See our cash prices.

S. CARSLEY,
393, 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame Stre et.

TEAS
we make a
SPECIALTY,
and before prices get too high, lay in your
Winter Supply.
We recommend strength and flavor of a lot Received just before
Prices Advanced
and give Special quotations to purchasers of
Large Lots,
BOOTS & SHOES
have also gone up, but ours were bought before the rise, and our
CUSTOMERS
get the
BENEFIT
of this.
Dead Hogs Wanted at Market values in exchange,
W. Banford & Co.

THE BEST PAPER! TRY IT!!
BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.
35th YEAR.
The Scientific American.
The Scientific American, is a large First-Class Weekly Newspaper of Sixteen Pages, printed in the most beautiful style, *profusely illustrated with splendid engravings* representing the newest inventions and the most recent advances of the Arts and Sciences; including New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, Horticulture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social Science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy. The most valuable practical papers, by eminent writers in all departments of science, will be found in the Scientific American.
Terms, $3.20 per year, $1.60 half year which includes postage. Discount to Agents. Single copies, ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & Co., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.
PATENTS. In connection with the Scientific American, Messrs MUNN & Co. are Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, have had 25 years experience, and now have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. A special notice is made in the Scientific American of all Inventions patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. By the immense circulation thus given, public attention is directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often easily effected.
Any person who has made a new discovery or invention, ascertain, *free of charge*, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to MUNN & Co. We also send *free* our Hand Book about the Patent Laws, Patents, Caveats, Trade-Marks, their costs, and how procured, with hints for procuring advances on inventions. Address for the paper, or concerning Patents.
MUNN & Co. 37 Park Row, New York.
Branch Office, cor. F & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C. 9eo.

CHEAP AND GOOD.
THE BOY'S OWN PAPER.
THE LEISURE HOUR.
THE SUNDAY AT HOME.
These excellent periodicals published by the Religious Tract Society, London, Sent Free by mail for $1.50 each per annum, from
F. E. GRAFTON'S
Book, Stationery and Sunday School
WAREHOUSE,
252 ST JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. 8y1.

THE BOYS OWN PAPER
THE LEISURE HOUR
THE SUNDAY AT HOME
MONTHLY
$1.50 PER ANNUM - 15c PER NUMBER
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS
AND MAILED FREE ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY THE PUBLISHER
W. WARWICK
TORONTO, ONT.

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.
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Holman's Pad.
It is pronounced by the highest medical authority and thousands of grateful patients, the best
System Renovator and Regulator
in the world. Curing (without medicine) any and every derangement of Liver and Stomach. It absorbs from the BODY every particle of BLOOD POISON whether Bilious, Malarial or Medicinal, leaving the wearer in perfect health. As a preventive of Diphtheria, Small Pox and Fevers of all kinds, it is invaluable. Sent anywhere on receipt of price.
Special Pad for Gentlemen and all Chronic cases $3 50
Regular Pad for Ladies and Incipient cases 2 50
Body or Foot Plasters for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c 0 50
Absorption Salt for Bathing the Feet, do 0 25
Full explanations with testimonials, &c., to all who call on or address
Wm. HAY, Agent,
Lachute, P. Q.
As long as I can recollect I have been periodically troubled with Sick Headache and Vomitting—for the past two years I have had very severe pains in the stomach after meals. I have worn the pad about seven weeks and have every reason to believe that I am cured—as I feel well in every respect. I may also add that it appears to have cured me of rheumatism to which I was subject.
GEORGE CALDER.
Lachute, October 8, 1878.

WHEN YOU VISIT
MONTREAL,
CALL AT
Wm. ROBERTSON'S
and buy yourself a New Hat as he is
SELLING OFF,
His Hat Stock at very LOW PRICES to make room for FURS.
The address is
232 McGILL STREET.
N.B.—Now is the time to send in your Furs for alterations and repairs. 8ino.

AUCTION SALE.
THE UNDERSIGNED will offer for sale by Public Auction on
Tuesday, the 4th of November, 1879.
His New Dwelling House and Sheds situated near the West River, on Chatham Street, West-End Lachute; Also all his household furniture. Sale to Commence at 2 o'clock, p. m. Terms will be made known on day of Sale.
CLEOPHAS MORAND.
Lachute, Oct 23rd, 1879.



Steamer 'Manitoba'
THE Steamer MANITOBA has to abandon going up the North River to St. Andrews, owing to the low water. Therefore, those wishing to patronise her will be obliged to come to Carillon Wharf, until the water rises.
KELLY & BURWASH.
Carillon, Oct. 27, 1879 8tf.

JOHN MURPHY & Co.
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
403 and 405 Notre Dame Street,
Corner of St. Peter Street,
Montreal.
New and Fashionable Goods at Reasonable Prices.
Useful and Staple Goods at Reasonable Prices.
5 per cent discount for cash on all purchases over one dollar.
JOHN MURPHY & Co.

FALL 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
New Fall Goods,
and invite an early inspection of them.
Their Fancy Goods
AND MILLINERY
are of a SUPERIOR QUALITY and of the LATEST PATTERNS. Their
FALL AND WINTER JACKETS AND ULSTER CLOAKS,
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. 3tf.

Established 1935.
FALL TRADE 1879 FALL TRADE
WE WOULD REMIND the GOOD People of Argenteuil that we have received our FALL STOCK of
FELT HATS,
Which embraces all the latest styles.
We are still doing a CASH BUSINESS which enables us to sell at the very lowest prices, as we make no bad bills.
FURS! FURS!!
We are now manufacturing a Large Stock of
FUR SACQUES, MUFFS
BOAS, CAPS, GLOVES,
&c., &c.
And are now prepared to show our friends, when visiting the City,
We manufacture everything we sell on the premises and have taken extra pains this season to procure the very Latest
Paris & New York Fashions,
Our Seal and other Sacques fit like a charm
JOB C. THOMPSON, & Co.
Practical Furriers,
416 Notre Dame Stree, Corner St. Peter Street, Montreal. 3y1.

WHERE TO GO
FOR A
GOOD BARGAIN
IS AT
PILON & Co.
Where DRY GOODS for all classes of people are offered at
Lower Prices
Than ever. FALL GOODS are principally in hand, the attention of buyers, as it was the most left of his bankrupt stock which he lately bought at 60c. on the dollar.
PILON
MORE LIBERAL THAN EVER.
Cheap Bargains in any line are made daily at the PALACE CHEAP STORE.
Come and see the immense crowd of buyers
AT PILON & Co.
Mr. J. B. LABELLE, lately of Lamarre and Labelle on Notre Dame Street, now a member of the firm. A. Pilon & Co., invite the public and their friends to patronize them in their new enterprise.
Please come and examine our Fall Goods which we will sell cheaper than ever, at the Sign of the
Green Ball,
649 ST. CATHERINE STREET, 649.

LACHUTE
WOODEN WARE
FACTORY.
J. R. McLAREN, JR., P. O. Box 12.
MANUFACTURER OF
Windows, Blinds, Doors, Sashes and Mouldings, Turning, Scroll Sawing, Plaining and Novelties.
Builder's Material of every Description Kept on Hand.
All orders will receive prompt attention. 3y1.

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.

Orders for discontinuing advertisements must be in writing.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS TO-DAY.

Orange Notice.
Teas.—W. Banford & Co.
Cheap Sale.—Ligget & Hamilton.
Dry Goods.—S. Carsley's.
Scientific American.—Munn & Co, New York.
Servant Wanted.—F. C. Ireland.
Tenders Wanted.—F. Braun.

LOCAL.

COLD SNAP.—On Friday night last Jack Frost came and laid his cold blighting hand on our bright eyed pansies and choice flowers despoiling them.

QUICK WORK.—On Tuesday, by an accident, the cards in Mr. Poitras' mill were wholly destroyed; they are now however replaced by a new sett.

Mr. J. C. Wilson, has had an engineer taking levels and laying out the site for his paper mills, work upon which, will commence early next spring.

CARD OF THANKS.—The Rev. Mr. Evans desires to return his sincere thanks to his Parishoners and friends, for the present of a valuable horse of which he stood much in need.

REVIVAL SERVICES are being held in the church in East Settlement during the present week by Rev. Mr. Mackie, of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Mr. Bobson, of the Methodist Church, Lachute. We hear that the meetings are largely attended and deeply interesting. This is as it should be.

THANKSGIVING.—Thursday, Nov. 6, being Dominion Thanksgiving day, there will be Union Thanksgiving services in the First Presbyterian Church Lachute, at 11. a.m., and in the Methodist Church, at 7:30 p.m., when all the pastors of the various Protestant churches will be present and participate. It is hoped that there will be a general attendance.

Mr. W. Wanless of Lachute has been employed by his brother, Mr. Wanless, of Montreal, in prospecting for Phosphates in the Township of Wakefield, County of Ottawa, and has found a rich mine, which appears inexhaustible in quantity and of first class quality. There is a show opened out, 7 feet deep by 12 feet wide, pure Phosphate, and every indication of its being a first class article.

THE BOY'S OWN PAPER.—In our advertising columns will be found a notice of this paper. Lord Shaftesbury speaks thus of it: "A more sagacious, more becoming, and, I may say, a more gentlemanlike production for boys, I have never read. It is done with a degree of penetration, of knowledge of boy's characters, and proper selection of subjects and mode of handling them, which is most admirable."

The proposed new Methodist Church has been abandoned as the members consider the services as now held in the present Church on Sabbath morning and in Olivet Hall in the evening are the best for the interests of the whole Church. Olivet Hall is being enlarged by the addition of 24 feet, which improvement is being pushed on vigorously by Mr. J. Fish for the purpose of making room for the increased congregation meeting in the Hall.

The sale of machinery in the Jellyman factory here took place last Friday, according to announcement, and was purchased by Mr. W. D. McLarin, of Montreal, for $1250. The boiler and steam fittings were held by Mr. James Fish, and the household furniture was purchased by Mr. John Calder. The building has been leased by Mr. McLarin, and the Wooden Ware business and box making will be carried on by him, while the building now occupied by Mr. McLarin, will be used by Mr. Poitras, for a Woollen factory on a large scale.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Munn & Co., New York, a copy of their "Scientific American Hand-Book"; a treatise relating to Patents, Caveats, Designs, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Labels, &c. It is artistically got up and well printed, as indeed every thing is that eminates from their office. We would also draw attention to the Prospectus of *The Scientific American*, in our Advertising columns; it is a very useful publication profusely illustrated with splendid engravings, representing the newest inventions and the most recent advances in the Arts and Sciences.

The following testimonial is borne to the healing qualities of Graham's Pain Eradicator. Many of the inhabitants of Lachute and vicinity who have used it, could also bear equal testimony to its efficacy.

HERRING COVE, HALIFAX, N.S., May 24, 1879.

I had for nearly two years suffered severely with pain in my breast and side, resulting from severe cough that was supposed to be Consumption. For a long time I had a lump in the lower part of my right side, which increased in size and painfulness until one night my sufferings were so great that it was feared that I could not live until morning, when Graham's Pain Eradicator was tried both internally and externally, it gave immediate relief, and completely reduced the swelling or lump and drove it all away. For pains in the breast and side as well as for other forms of pain I have never seen its equal.

MICHAEL DELUCHEY

DEATH.

GRANT.—At his son's residence, Rodia, California, on the 18th ult., of Pneumonia, Duncan Grant, Tanner, formerly of Lachute, aged 60 years.

TORONTO INDUSTRIES!

Sir Leonard Tilley's Visit.

Unmistakeable Evidences of a Genuine Revival.

While in Toronto, on Tuesday last, Sir L. Tilley, accompanied by several members of Parliament and other prominent gentlemen, visited a number of the leading manufactories in that city. We take the following from the *Mail's* report of the visit:—

The first manufactory which he visited was M. Staunton & Co.'s.

WALL PAPER FACTORY,

one Yonge street, Yorkville. There he and the other gentlemen of the party were cordially received by Mr. Staunton, and conducted to the office, where specimens of paper in numerous and handsome designs and of various qualities, from the highest to the cheapest were shown, and much admired.

"Where do you get your paper made? asked one of the party."

"Every dollar's worth is made in Canada," was the reply. "When we started first we had to import it, but now all the paper used is of Canadian make."

"That is cheering news," remarked Sir Leonard.

"How about the demand for your paper?" was the next enquiry.

"It is increasing," replied Mr. Staunton. Prior to the introduction of the tariff quite a lot of paper was imported, and the market was overstocked, consequently we could not expect to feel, immediately, the benefit of the tariff. But now we are having large orders, and things are looking much better."

Mr. Staunton then unrolled some of the finer quality of paper, remarking that his manufactory was actually making by machinery wall paper which in England has been, and still is, printed by hand. Asked if he could compete with the Americans, he replied in the affirmative, stating that in the higher grade of goods he sold quite as cheaply as the United States makers could afford to sell here. In the lower grades he could sell at the American figure with half the thirty per cent, duty added, or, in other words, though the duty has been increased to thirty per cent, the price of his paper, instead of having increased with it, is now 2½ per cent, lower than American paper of the same quality would have been with the 17½ per cent, duty added.

"Then," asked one of the visitors, "though the duty is 30 per cent, the Canadian purchaser does not have to pay that 30 per cent.

"No."

"Because it was said that the consumer would have to pay under the tariff the price of the American goods and the duty added—whatever the duty might be—for goods manufactured in Canada."

"Well, we are selling at 2½ per cent, less than we were before the change of duty."

"Well, have you increased your prices at all?"

"In no grade of goods has there been any advance on our prices."

"How, then, has the tariff affected you?"

"It is giving us the Canadian market; and I can say this, that if we had not had protection at the time we did, in two years this factory would have been closed, and in fact there would have been an end to this industry in Canada."

The party was then shown through the establishment. Passing out of the office into the packing room, large bales of wall paper were observed, some of them addressed to business men in towns in Ontario, and others bearing the addresses, "Quebec," "Charlestown, P. E. I.," "Halifax," "Yarmouth, Nova Scotia," "St. John, New Brunswick," and "Sydney, Cape Breton."

"Why," remarked one of the visitors, "you are sending your paper away into New Brunswick."

"Yes," replied Mr. Staunton, "the National Policy enables us to do that."

After bidding Mr. Staunton good morning, the party drove to the

ONTARIO STRAW WORKS,

situated on North street. There they were received by the managers, Mr. Geo. Hastings and Mr. Robert Crean. The works consist of neat wooden buildings kept in the best of order. Within their walls in the busy season about a hundred girls and twenty men are employed in the manufacture of men's straw hats, women's and girls' felt hats and Moscow beaver hats.

"Are you charging more for your goods this year than you charged before the present tariff was introduced?" Mr. Hastings was asked.

"No," he replied, "we have not raised the prices and in some cases, as we get a better market now, we have reduced. Moscow beaver hats for instance were $9 a dozen wholesale last year; this year we sell them at $5.50. The Americans are offering them now at $5, which, with freight and duty, is much higher than we can afford to sell them for."

These beaver hats, it was afterwards explained, could not be well made in Canada last year, as there was not sufficient protection from the United States. Now, however, they can be made.

"On the whole," said Mr. Hastings, just before the party left, "we are better off under the N. P., than before, but we would like to get felt-cloth and buckram in on a lower duty, as they are raw materials and not made in Canada." Being further questioned as to prices, he said one effect of the tariff had been to bring down the prices of the American manufactured articles. "Why," he said "one class of goods that I know of, the Americans are selling at $5.50 a dozen in their own market, but finding that Canadians are beginning to make in that line, they now offered to sell in Canada at $4.50 a doz. They do this in order to get over our tariff."

"Which," remarked one of the party amid much merriment, "proves that the consumer always pays the duty."

"On these goods," Mr. Hastings added, "the duty on their value in the United States should be paid."

To this Sir Leonard Tilley agreed, stating that the duty should be charged on the price in the American market, and not on the price that the goods are sold for to Canada.

The party then departed and drove to

ELLIOT & CO'S CHEMICAL WORKS.

These works, which are very large, are situated on Beverly street, and extend back from that street to Soho street. When asked if the National Policy had been of any benefit to his business, Mr. Elliott said: "The National Policy gives us a better market. It encourages other enterprises, and if these enterprises prosper, they will want our paint and oil and we will prosper with them."

E. & C. GURNEY'S STOVE WORKS

were then visited. This establishment is situated on King street, west of Brook street. At present it employs 130 hands more than have been employed for four or five years. Unfortunately Mr. Gurney was not at the foundry when Sir Leonard Tilley called, but Mr. Tilden, the manager, shewed the Finance Minister through the building. All departments were examined, from the room in which the iron enters the furnace, to that in which the finishing is carried on. The foundry is the largest in Canada. A large number of men are employed in it, and when Sir Leonard left it they gave him a cheer; they no doubt felt good, for recently their wages were raised 10 per cent. The stock room was not so full as it generally is, as the stoves are going out as fast as they come in.

"You find an increased demand this year?" Mr. Tilden was asked.

"Yes," was the reply.

"And do you find that the business is affected by the tariff?"

"Yes; but not so much as regards stoves as in steam pipes and radiators. In these there is a great increase."

"Do you charge the public any more for their stoves now than you did before the tariff was introduced?"

"No; they are cheaper now than they ever were before."

Next door to Gurney's Stove Works is the

ELECTRIC AND HARDWARE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This establishment was hurridly visited, and the visitors were shown round by Mr. A. J. Parker. The company employs now about 80 men, which is a considerable increase since the introduction of the N. P. The increase has been brought about by the new branches of manufacture into which the company during the past few months has been enabled to enter. Now they make nickle-plated spoons and forks from the raw material; previously they imported the spoons and forks and plated them. Having taken a hasty look at the several departments, Sir Leonard Tilly and party visited the

ONTARIO TRUNK FACTORY.

This factory is situated on King street, near Niagara street, and is owned by Ald. Clark. Ald Clark was not at the factory, but the manager informed the party that from 80 to 100 men were employed at it. He stated that during the past couple of months there had been a great increase in the orders.

"Are you making your own trimmings?" the manager was asked.

"Yes, we make everything but the locks."

"Do you think that the National Policy will aid your business?"

"Yes, it will if a sufficient duty be put on leather bags."

The next stopping place was at the works of

THE TORONTO BRIDGE COMPANY.

This is a new company, which was organized last spring with a capital of $100,000. The company purchased from the city the three acres of land which formed the old exhibition grounds, and erected thereon this summer a large suit of offices and a substantial frame shop, 185 feet long and 50 feet wide, at the east end, enlarging to 110 feet at the west end. Broad and narrow guage switches run from the railway tracks into the yards and into the shop. The party were met by the manager, Mr. J. H. Bartlett, the Vice-President, Mr. A. B Lee, Alex. Nairn one of the directors, who conducted them through the shop. Eighty-five men were found at work, and the party were informed that, so busy had the company been, that the men have been obliged, for the past six weeks, to work night and day to fill the orders in, which now aggregate $50,000. The orders include bridges for London, Hayville, Bobcaygeon and Sherbrooke, Quebec. One bridge is now being completed for the town of Mitchell, and the great push at the present time is to complete the bridge for the Credit Valley Railway, which will cross the Grand river at Gault. This bridge is being shipped to Gault at the rate of 20 tons a day. The company use, in the building of bridges, various kinds of iron, but the

LONDONDERRY IRON

is spoken most highly of, and the largest proportion of the iron used is from the Londonderry, Nova Scotia, works. After the party had examined a number of the heavy machines used in the manufacture of the bridges, they witnessed the testing of a bar of iron in the massive testing machine. This piece of iron was a small bar three or four feet long, and an inch in width. When the hydraulic machine was set in motion the bar was stretched by it 2½ inches and reduced to ¾ of an inch in thickness before it broke. It took a pressure of 53,000 pounds to the square inch to break it. The pressure which English iron will stand before it breaks is on an average 44,000 pounds —all of which speaks well for native iron.

The Toronto Reaper and Mower Company's works, Scale's tobacco factory, the Compton corset factory, Charles Broock & Son's paint and varnish brush works, Hay & Co's furniture factory, and Simpson's woollen mills, at Nipising Station, were also visited and the managers and proprietors all agreed that much benefit was being received from the National Policy, while prices had in no case been advanced since the change in the tariff.

OUR UN-ENGLISH TARIFF.

(From the Toronto Mail.)

One of the most direct accusations against the National Policy was that it was anti-British. It was, of malice aforethought, framed for the express purpose of injurying our trade with England. It was a reasonable tariff. This view of it was started in the Commons by Mr. Mackenzie, echoed by the *Globe*, and, after the *Globe*, echoed by all the little Grit sheets, that live, as woodcocks do, on suction. It was in vain that the policy of our party was alleged to be different. It was in vain that the Finance Minister declared his policy to be to interfere as little as possible with English trade, while curtailing as much as possible that with foreign nations. The Opposition would not hear, would not heed. A sudden regard for English interest had taken possession of them, after their five years of encouragement afforded to American over English goods. They were determined to be English and patriotic when they were—in Opposition. It did not suit them to be so when they were in power. Our readers well remember that during the whole time Mr. Mackenzie was in power our imports from the United States increased, while our imports from Great Britain decreased. This fact was pointed out again and again; but it never caused any change in the opinion or the practice of the late Government, which never showed any jealous care for English interests during that period. But when the Tories came into power—then the case was different. And when the National Policy was adopted, then the case became widely different. The cry of "anti-English" was raised at once, and has been kept up to this day with warm persistence. We have always denied that the results would be as they were indicated, in advance, in the Opposition press; and we have reason to believe that our opinions will be justified, and that the Finance Minister's policy will fully realize his own expectations in that matter. We have been able to bring together a few figures which seem to us to indicate in a very striking manner the results of some months, of our trade with England and the United States respectively. We have taken only five ports, but we might have taken many more with equally favorable effect. We shall tabulate the results of our investigations as follows:

STATEMENT showing the increase in trade with Great Britain and the decrease in trade with United States for the months of July and August, 1879, as compared with July and August, 1878:

COTTONS.

Place.	Increase with Great Britain.	Decrease with United States.
Toronto.	$ 24,745	$ 18,387
Montreal.	30,000	78,069
Halifax.	11,000	17,465
St. John.	9,249	22,116
Quebec...	9,619	10,990
Total.	$84,613	$147,027

IRON AND STEEL.

Place.	Trade with Great Britain.	Trade with United States.
Toronto...	$43,607 Inc.	$4,217 Inc.
Montreal...	343,895 Inc.	13,767 Inc.
Halifax...	6,887 Inc.	12,.16 Dec.
St. John...	40,395 Dec.	15,607 Dec.
Quebec....	1,140 Dec.	1,703 Dec.
Total inc. from G. B.,	$352,841	Total dec. with U.S. $11,442

SUGARS.

Place.	Decrease with Great Britain.	Decrease with United States.
Toronto.....	$39,799	$108,015
Montreal	62,783	164,118
Halifax.....	9,849	29,913
St. John	13,218	31,061
Quebec.....	4,137	19,553
Total ...	$129,786	$355,160

DIRECT WEST INDIA TRADE.

Statement showing direct imports of raw sugar in our own vessels from the West Indies in the quarters ending 30th June, 1878-79:—

	Lbs.
1879.....	17,651,429
1878.....	3,981,029
Increase.....	13,670,400

We do not think that any more remarkable confirmation of the Finance Minister's statement could be made. He told the House he would take more out of foreign nations than out of England; and he has done so. In that one matter of sugars alone see what the results have been. Our own capital has been invested; our own vessels engaged; our own sailors employed; our own merchants have made profit; our own refinery has been kept working; our own coal has been consumed; and we have had all along a better and a cheaper article than ever. If the price goes up now, it is not exceptional here, but as a result of a rise in the price of the raw material. We might have covered much wider ground than we have covered in the figures given above. The same results have arisen at nearly all our ports. Great Britain has reason to rejoice in our tariff, not to complain of it. She is obtaining a direct benefit in some directions; and in those cases where there is a decrease from the United States is immensely greater than from England. At some of our ports, as at Halifax, the sugar importations from the United States have been totally destroyed. We present these figures to our readers as but an example of a great quantity that we might give. When the Finance Minister takes the matter in hand, he will be able to show to England how false and foolish were the men who endeavored for so long a time to make English merchants believe that the new policy of Canada was going to ruin their trade with this country.

WELLAND Canal Enlargement.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on FRIDAY the 14th DAY of NOVEMBER next, for the deepening and completion of that part of the Welland Canal between Ramsey's Bend and Port Colborne, known as Sections Nos. 33 and 34, embracing the greater part of what is called the "Rock Cut."

Plans showing the position of the work, and specifications for what remains to be done, can be seen at this office, and at the Resident Engineer's Office, Welland, on and after TUESDAY the 4th DAY of NOVEMBER next, where printed forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms, except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted Bank cheque for the sum of *three thousand* dollars for Section No. 33, and one *for four thousand* dollars for Section No. 34 must accompany the respective Tenders which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the works, at the rates stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque or money thus sent in will be returned to the respective contractors whose Tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of *five per cent* on the bulk sum of the contract; of which the sum sent in with the Tender will be considered a part.

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 signatures of two responsible and solvent persons, residents of the Dominion, willing to become sureties for the carrying out of these conditions, as well as the due performance of the works embraced in the Contract.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS, OTTAWA, 25th October, 1879. 5w3.

The Palace Dry Goods Store,
Claggett & Tait,

PROPRIETORS,
NEAR THE OTTAWA HOTEL MONTREAL.

All our Goods are
First-Class and Imported
Direct from the manufacturers—Consequently we are enabled to sell as low as any House on the Content.
Buy your Dress Goods and save money at
Claggett & Tait's,
226 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal.
51y1.

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

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, Scratus, Scalds,
Frost Bites, Hives, Influenza, Diptheria, Asthma,
Phthisic, Coughs,
Colds, Earache,
Headache,
Etc., Etc.

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

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

For sale by all dealers. Prepared only by
T. GRAHAM & SON,
Prescott, Ont.

Canadian Pacific Railway.

TENDERS FOR WORK IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tenders for Pacific Railway," will be received at this office up to noon on MONDAY, the 17th day of NOVEMBER next, for certain works of construction required to be executed on the line from near Yale to Lake Kamloops, in the following sections, viz:

Emory's Bar to Boston Bar..... 9 miles.
Boston Bar to Lytton..... 29 miles.
Lytton to Junction Flat..... 34 miles.
Junction Flat to Savona's Ferry.....40 miles.

Specification, plans of quantities, containing full particulars of the work to be done, and all information may be obtained on application at the Pacific Railway office in New Westminster, British Columbia, and at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief at Ottawa.

Plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the latter office.

No tender will be entertained unless on one of the printed forms and all the conditions are complied with.

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, October 2nd, 1879. 4w4

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.

GURNEY! GURNEY! GURNEY!

In Coming to Montreal
Call and examine OUR LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS of
Wood and Coal Heating and Cook Stoves, Housefurnishing Goods, Registars, Scales, &c.

Wood and Coal Heating Furnaces a Speciality; Estimates furnished on the shortest notice
SEE OUR NEW HARRIS FURNACE BEFORE PURCHASING.
E. & C. GURNEY & Co.
No. 216 & 218 St. JAMES, & 516 CRAIG STREET, Near Ottawa Hotel, MONTREAL.

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.
83—tf. *President.*

Painting, Papering, &c,

MR. HUGH McKAY, 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

Building Lots
AND
Mill Priviliges with Water Power,

at low prices and on reasonable terms by
F. C. IRELAND.

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.

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.

Free Exhibition

Of a large and elegant Stock of Choice
FURNITURE
OF OUR OWN HOME MANUFACTURE.

Furnish Tastefully.
Furnish Elegantly.
Furnish Economically.
Furnish Wisely.
Furnish Patriotically.

CRAIG & CO.
447 and 449 NOTRE DAME STREET.
PARISIANS OLD STAND.
2—1y.

NOW is the TIME!

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE
WATCHMAN,
Devoted to the diffusion of useful knowledge.
Subscription only $1 a year.

INDEXED MAPS.

OF ONTARIO, QUEBEC and the MARITIME PROVINCES with RAILWAYS, giving the names of every Post Office, Village, Town, and City, with population, &c., &c. Bound in Cloth, 75 cents each. Sent Post paid on receipt of price.

JOHN BOYD, PUBLISHER,
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER ST., MONTREAL.
Also at this Office. 8tf



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 purgling oil for Bruises, Strains, Cuts or Swellings. It is also
AN UNFAILING CURE
for Rheumatism, and will remove corns from the human foot. Price 25c, or in large bottles 50 cents.

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

DICK'S HEALING SALVE
FOR MAN AND BEAST.
Is unsurpassed for Saddle Galls, Sores or Fleah Wounds of any kind, occuring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail at
ALFRED RENN & Co.
39y1. Lachute, P. Q.

$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.

Bread! Bread!!

FIRST QUALITY OF WHITE, BROWN and GRAHAM Bread, Twist, 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 2 and 4 lb. bags, the best in the market. Housewives Try it?

Agent for R. Campbell's famous Summer drinks, Ginger-ale, Lemonade, &c., &c., delivered in Families in Lachute, at 65 cents per doz., or $1.25 per case of 2 dozen. Bottles exchanged until returned.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker & Confectioner,
14-Gy1. Lachute.

United States Hotel,



E. MATIEU,
OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION, LACHUTE.

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

First Class accomodation for Private Families with good cook and ample boarding places and airy rooms.

CHARGES MODERATE. 46y1.

The Ritchie House,
Granville, P. Q.

MRS. E. J. RITCHIE begs to announce to the public that she has leased the above well known First Class Hotel, in the Village of Granville, for the term of years, and has thoroughly refitted and refurnished the same, with a view to the comfort and convenience of guests. A first class table will be kept, and the charges will be moderate. A good stable and attendant on the premises.

Granville, May 21, 1879.

LADIES COLUMN.

Until Death.

Make me no vows of constancy, dear friend,
To love me, though I die, thy whole life long,
And love no other till thy days shall end—
Nay, it were rash and wrong.

It would not make me sleep more peacefully,
That thou wert wasting all thy life in woe,
For my poor sake; what love thou hast for me,
Bestow it ere I go.

Carve not upon a stone when I am dead
The praises which remorseful mourners give,
To women's graves—a tardy recompense—
But speak them while I live.

Heap not the heavy marble on my head
To shut away the sunshine and the dew;
Let small blooms grow there, and let grasses wave,
And rain-drops filter through.

Thou will meet many fairer and more gay
Than I, but, trust me, thou canst never find
One who will love and serve thee night and day
With a more single mind.

Forget me when I die! The violets
Above my rest will blossom just as blue,
Nor miss thy tear e'en Nature's self forgets—
But while I live, be true.

WEARY WOMEN.

To the overworked woman greer old age is out of the question; old age comes on her sere and yellow before its time. Her disposition is ruined, her temper is soured, her very nature is changed by the burden which, too heavy to carry, is dragged along as long as wearied feet and tired hands can do their part. Even her affections are blunted, and she becomes merely a machine—a woman without the time to be womanly, a mother without the time to train and guide her children as only a mother can, a wife without the time to sympathize with and cheer her husband, a woman so overworked during the day that when night comes her sole thought and most intense longing is for the rest and sleep that very probably will not come; and, even if it should, that she is too tired to enjoy. Better by far let everything go unfinished, to live as best she can, than to entail on herself and family the curse of overwork.

SHE CONQUERS WHO STOOPS.

Men are, for the most, of a proud and unyielding temper, and may, consequently, be much more easily led than driven. They cannot bear the least appearance of slight or of dictation, but are touched and soothed by the appearance of submission and affection; and it is thus that, strong in her very weakness, woman literally conquers by stooping. There are a thousand unimportant but delicate attentions which an affectionate wife may pay to her husband, and which will insensibly, but irresistibly, bind him to her; while the least appearance of *hauteur*, of cooled affection, or a desire to domineer, will raise his anger and self-love; his indomitable pride will be called into action; and then farewell to the wife's happiness.

The French don't believe in anything good out of France. An American who recently married a charming French girl proposed an autumn tour in Switzerland. "The mountains are magnificent," said he; "the lakes are charming." "Never mind the lakes and mountains," she murmured lovingly in his ears, "bring me, dear, to some country of good shops."

The Indian Princess Monica, daughter of Spotted Tail, the Sioux chief, fell in love with an army officer at Fort Laramie, and plainly told him so. He informed her that he was engaged to marry a girl in Ohio, but she persistently followed him, until her father removed her to a distant camp. There she died of grief, after directing that her body be buried on the spot where she had first met the officer. This story is told by Chaplain Alexander Wright, who was at the time on duty at Fort Laramie.

On the 18th inst., our beloved Princess sailed for good old England, intending to spend Christmas with her Royal mother, which is quite natural. We wish her a pleasant voyage and a safe return; sorry to lose her even for a Christmas dinner; but we cannot understand how *Truth* and the *World* have made such a mistake, after announcing in their authoritative style, that the Princess would not leave Canada during the allotted term of the Governor-General. It seems evident to us that the Royal Lady has a mind of her own, and like a wise woman, knows how to keep her own council, not consulting or apprising these very wise oracles in the matter.

One of the most enlightened monarchs of the present day is the Queen of Madagascar, who labours earnestly to impress upon her subjects the importance of sobriety and education.

To Prevent Sleeplessness.—The following convient and to most persons safe, remedy for insomnia, has been discovered by a lady in New Jersey: Wet half a towel, apply it to the back of the neck, pressing it up toward the base of the brain, and fasten the dry half of the towel over so as to prevent the too rapid exhalation. The effect is prompt and charming, cooling the brain and inducing calmer, sweeter sleep than any narcotic. Warm water may be used, though most persons will prefer it cold. To those suffering from over excitement of the brain, whether the result of brainwork or of pressing anxiety, this simple remedy is an especial boon. A gentleman whose business responsibilities are numerous and heavy told me that he had fallen into the habit of waking before day, when his business cares crowded his mind and no more sleep could be had. But the wet towell applied to the neck secures another refreshing nap till daylight.

For Sick Headache take a tumbler two-thirds full of finely crushed ice, the juice of one lemon and one teaspoful of white sugar. This mixture eaten by degrees, or all at once, will allay the feverish thirst, and quiet the disturbed, qualmish stomach, as it is not sweet enough to be nauseous.

Furniture Polish.—Take beeswax and turpentine in the proportion of two ounces of the former to half a pint of the latter. Put the turpentine in a tin basin and cut the beeswax in small pieces and put it in, then put in the oven when not very hot, so it (the wax) will gradually melt; stir it constantly. Apply to the furniture with a piece of woollen rag (a piece of broadcloth is best for the purpose), and have another piece to rub with. Don't be afraid to use plenty of "elbow grease."

Potato Puffs.—Take cold roast meat—beef, mutton, or veal and ham together—clean from gristle, cut small and season with pepper and salt; also, cut pickles, if liked; boil and mash some potatoes, make them into a paste with an egg and roll out, dredging with flour; cut round with a saucer, put some of the seasoned meat upon one half and fold the other like a puff; pinch neatly and fry a light brown.

Making Porridge.—In my father's family no one cared for potpies, consequently, when I married I knew next to nothing about making them. Before the first month had passed, Charles brought in a rabbit, asking for a potpie. I hesitated; if there had been no one but my husband, I should not have cared, but to expose my ignorance before his father and brother was quite another matter. I finally tried it, but the result, though eatable, was not very good. The next one was rather poorer; then I tried bread, which was nice, but not always successful. I tried several ways, but none would be good every time. At last, in despair, I applied to a cousin, who made one while I watched her. She took a pint each of cream and buttermilk. (I have since learned that all buttermilk is equally good) enough soda (or saleratus) to neutralize the acidity, and two teaspoonfuls of salt; then mix as quickly as possible and much lighter than for biscuit. Leaving enough in the pan, she broke into it the dough of and rolled to bake half the size of a small sponge.

As soon as possible she dropped them into the water (boiling) over a brisk fire. The meat of whatever kind, (I have cooked rabbits, hares, pigeons, fowles, fresh pork, ham bones—anything is good,) should be done tender, and the kettle about one-third full of water well seasoned. Unless the meat is fat enough, I fry fat pork and add drippings and meat before dropping in the balls of dough, to give it richness. The kettle should be covered as tightly as possible to keep in the heat; though the well known whim of not uncovering before the thirty minutes (which I allow it to boil) has passed, will not effect this.—If you like potatoes, drop them in with the crust, or dough. When done, take a milk pan, polished as bright as you choose, and dip out with a small dipper, until the pan is full, then stir smooth, in water, enough flour to make a gravy of the water in the kettle and turn over the crust, which place on the table, with a dish of pickles and a very little bread and butter, and ring the dinner bell. They will not be able to eat the whole of it, and to-morrow you will find the remainder light and nice.

Shaking his Faith.

"Do you believe in predestination?" enquired the Mississippi steamboat captain of a clergyman who happened to be travelling with him

"Of course I do," was the reply.

"Then you believe that whatever is to be, will be?"

"Certainly?"

"Well, I'm glad of it.

"Why?"

"Because I'm going to pass that boat ahead in just fifteen consecutive minutes, if there is any virtue in pine knots and safety valves. So don't be alarmed; if the boilers are not going to burst, they won't that's all."

Upon this the divine began to put on his hat, and look as if he was going to back out, which the captain observing, remarked:

"I thought that you believed in predestination?"

"So I do, but I prefer being a little nearer the stern when it takes place."

The Ounce of Prevention.

Colds are the fruitful causes of many maladies which bring acute sufferings and sometimes death in their train. Beautiful as the autumnal weather is, with its radiant skies and rich coloring the cool nights and mornings make special care necessary if we would keep in perfect health. The ounce of prevention is better than the pound of cure, says the homely proverb with which we have always been familiar. How can we apply it in our own cases?

So far as our homes are concerned, first, by having a little fire, morning and evening, to change the air pleasantly and take off the chill, which is not sharp enough for cold, yet which subtly creeps to the marrow of one's bones. Romance and poetry apart, a fire on the hearth in October is the sworn foe of rheumatism and malaria. It will save ten times its cost in doctors' bills and medicines. Every house should have the opportunity of lighting it, but if you have only the stove or the kitchen range, manage to utilize that so as to avoid a shivering fit at the beginning or ending of the day.

Fighting in the Far West.

Denver, Oct. 21,—A courier brings information that the White River Utes are in the mountains about 100 miles north of Los Pinos. The women and children are safe, he says, but the Indians will hold them until given assurance that the troops will not harm them. Advices from New Mexico reported Victoria retreating to Mexico. Morrow will follow him across the border. A party of whites were besieged at Lloyd's ranche near Santa Barbara and sixteen killed, including Wm. Jones, who before he surrendered, killed four Indians. The savages cut up his body. A captured squaw reports that Victoria intends to return and burn Hillsboro. He claims that the miners have invaded his dominions. Some miners who have congregated at Hillsboro report that the savages have become dissatisfied and want to fight. Fort Wingate has been temporarily abandoned. The people are much frightened.

A Good Day's Husking.—The quantity of corn that can be husked in a day depends upon the yield of the crop. With 20 bushels per acre, and many barren stalks to go over, a man can husk 40 bushels a day, or even more. With a yield of 60 to 80 bushels a man can husk one acre in a day. An ear may be husked in four seconds. This is equal to 900 ears an hour, with good corn, equal to 60 or more bushels in 10 hours. In the West, where large ears and good crops are grown, 100 bushels can some times be husked. Tois exemplifies the saving made in working quickly and steadily, and also one of the ways in which it pays to grow good crops.

Keeping One's Bed.—The late Lord Thomond met in one of his country walks a half witted man, who went amongst his neighbours by the name of "Silly Billy." With an indistinct idea of playing the agreeable, Billy says to the squire (making at the same time a low obeisance): "I hope your lordship is quite well?" "Thank you, Billy," says his lordship. "I'm getting on, but I have been so ill that I have been obliged to keep my bed." "Ah! your lordship," replies Billy, "you've done much better then, than I did, for when I was ill I was obliged to part with mine."

Baillie Robertson of the Canongate had not the advantages of an early education. A case was brought before him, in which the owner of a squirrel presented a claim of damages against a person who had it in charge, but who had allowed it to escape. From the complications of the case, the bailie was rather at a loss. At length collecting his faculties, he said to the defendant, "Did ye clip its wings?" "It's a Quadruped, yer honor," said the defendant. "Quadruped here, quadruped there," said the magistrate, "if ye had clipped its wings, it couldna hae flown aff. I maun decide against ye."

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL.

BY F. C. IRELAND.

It is said London for business, Paris for pleasure, New York for both. Upon entering the great city by way of Hell Gate, the blowing up of which is of recent historical remembrance, there is presented one of the most beautiful and animated pictures to be found in any country. The shipping of the Cunard, Inman, White Star, Anchor, National, French and other lines of steamers may be seen as well as the numerous inland vessels which fill up and surround this port, together with the ferry-boats, which cross and recross in rapid succession, showing the endless activity upon land and water at this great Metropolis. In the City we made our home at the Prescott House on the corner of Broadway and Spring St., which though not so pretentious a looking building as the Great St. Nicholas Hotel, right opposite, yet it is grand enough for a prince and its accommodation all that could be desired by the most fastidious guest. Of the streets which have been very accurately described in these columns by your New York correspondent,

BROADWAY

is certainly the greatest thouroughfare. It presents one charming succession for many miles of the finest buildings to be seen in any city in the world. In some parts the concourse of people and teams is so great that a pedestrian cannot cross except by the aid of police. The greatest annoyance is here frequently manifested by those who in frantic haste are rushing on, but stopped by the enormous traffic and the crowd on the walks that present a general uproar and confusion, which makes the scene as peculiar as it is orignal. On Broad way, we see life intensified, a type of the whole country and a thoroughly American scene. Glancing along from the elevated gallery of the Prescott House as far as the eye can reach, all the stores and other buildings are of the largest size and of the most substantial construction; and the long vista never ends but with a wonderful series of business palaces, lines of omnibuses and vast crowds of people. Of these buildings, columns could be filled with descriptions of its churches, its hotels, its warehouses, its insurance buildings, printing offices, theaters, banks, publishing houses, post office, etc., etc., but we shall only notice one here and there and among the number will be Stewart's

MAMMOTH MARBLE BLOCK.

It covers a whole square or two acres of ground and cost $2,000,000. There are 2,000 hands employed there in dealing out dry goods. There is a space given to ribbons, another to furs, another to dresses and so on, each one of which is as large as an ordinary dry goods establishment in most other cities. In the silk department the average sales are $18,000 a day. Here may be seen the wealthy and fashionable ladies of New York in such numbers that the place is perfumed with the finest exotic colognes that the sense of sciell ever enjoyed. The reception room is fantastically grand. There are dresses of the richest texture with paterns and color in endless hues. There are shawls varying in price from $1,500 to $5,000 and one made for the Empress Eugene, which cost $100,000 and spread over a dress that cost $20,000. The ground upon which this building stands is leased for 99 years and can never be sold. This great concern may safely be styled the "the greatest in the world," and the manager of the silk department did not forget to till us it was.

THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT

is one of the largest and most imposing buildings in the whole country. The immense iron train house is seven hundred feet long, three hundred feet wide and nearly one hundred feet high, all covered by one great span roof. The interior at night is particularly impressive, for its enormous size, its lightness of construction and grace of outline, and the visitor is charmed with the building throughout all its vast details, its waiting rooms and general offices up to its mansard towers, all of which are most striking and grand.

TRINITY CHURCH,

on Broadway, is one of the five hundred and two sacred edifices to be seen in this great city. It is a noble building standing opposite the head of Wall St., and is 80 x 146 and 60 feet high. It is open to visitor every day and is well worth seeing. Then to walk down Wall Street, famous for its Banks and broker's offices, the celebrated

NEW YORK EXCHANGE

building is an attraction which cannot be passed. The building itself, however, we will not stop to describe, but the scene going on within. Upon entering the stairway leading to the visitors' gallery the noise is something like the entrance of a score of railway trains into a depot. To look down upon the assembled money speculators in the hall below, where none are allowed to enter except the members who pay $10,000 to entitle them to become such, the first impression upon the mind of the spectator is very disagreeable and awful. The question arises are these excited speculators a lot of wild lunatics? The fearful noise, the shouting, the frantic gestures and bable of tongues as seen and heard while, group after group make offers and receive bids for stock, is a wild scene of tumultuous discord, in which the most important sales are concluded and purchases effected in a manner which is perfectly unintelligible to all except the actors in the drama themselves. It takes the President, some minutes, with his ponderous gavel beating upon the desk, to establish even the slightest quiet, for reading out the transactions which have taken place in the sale of stocks. There are telegraph operators busy transmitting to the brokers' offices, banks, and to the outer world these transactions, and there the game is played in a more extensive sphere and in a quieter and more reasonable manner among speculators all over the country and afar off in foreign lands. To witness this money seeking throng engaged in the Stock Exchange and then look upon them after the transactions terminate and the Exchange lists for the day are issued, there is a marked difference as one counts his fortune made and another lost and are only prompted to try their hand again, seemingly quite unconcerned as to the past, but looking to the day following for greater wealth or better fortune. This great concern was established in 1792 as we noticed from letters chisled upon the wall over the President's desk. Weary of the scene and confusion of crowded streets, enormous traffic, frantic haste and intensified excitement, we take the 5th Avenue elevated railway for

CENTRAL PARK,

the great pleasure ground of New York, and one of the chief points of interest for visitors. Here are 843 acres of lawn drives, shady walks, garden and wood lake and brook right in the heart of the city. Here are grand avenues for lordly carriages, play ground for children, and whispering places for lovers. Here 15 miles of carriage roads, 8 miles of bridle paths for horse back riders, and over 25 miles of walks. Large and comfortable open carriages are provided for visitors who care to drive through the park. The drivers were dressed in grey uniform but appeared so absorbed in watching their horses, that no word of explanation could be heard from them except in answer to a definite and persevering enquiry. We might pass the art galleries, the flower gardens, the various statues, the picturesque walks and buggy paths with all their interest and beauty, and yet these drivers would hear us wondering and questioning each other about the sights, without ever offering a word of explanation until asked distinctly by some of the party. Having continued this article to a much greater length than was intended, it will be well to stop here in the midst of Central Park, say at the Casino, to rest and let our readers rest also.

The Cape Breton Election.—The final returns faom Cape Breton give Mr. McLeod, the Ministerial candidate a majority of 226 votes over Mr. McKay, the Oppositinn candidate, and of 304 votes over Mr. Dodd' the second Conservatives candidate. The total vote cast in favor of the Government was 1,886 against 869 for the Opposition; a majority of 1,017 votes, against a majority of 901 votes in the general election last year; moreover, Mr. McKay polled 287 votes less than at that time. The result of the election is, therefore, a most pronounced triumph for the policy of the Dominion Government.

—During last week over 500 tons of raw sugar passed through St. Johns in boats via the Chambly Canal, for Montreal. One vessel alone, the *Marquis of Lorne*, a new American steam barge, commanded by Mr. J. H. Manville, had on board 230 tons. Under the previous regime this sugar always came through in a refined state, now the refining process is left for our own workmen to attend to, and the result is that while an important industry has been re-established, the consumer is supplied with a better article than he got before without paying more for it.

Horses.—The season is to far advanced for turning horses out at night. A cold rain coming on suddenly may do much harm. If horses are caught in the rain and thoroughly drenched, it will be well to rub them dry, and then blanket them as soon as they reach home. But the blankets should never be put on until the horses are thoroughly dry.

FINE FURS.

FOR THE
BEST GOODS and
WORKMANSHIP,
The Largest Stock to Select From
AND THE MOST MODERATE
PRICES, Go To
WILLIAM SAMUEL,
367 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.
6m8.

Harnessmaking.

All Scotchmen Wishing their own native harness, can get it from the undersigned who will make all kinds of harness at the lowest prices. All repairs promptly done on reasonable terms.
GEO. WRIGHT.
Workshop next door to Mr. P. Lane's,
Lachute, October 22, 1879. 8tf

NOTICE.

ISAAC JEKILL,
AUCTIONEER,
MORIN FLATS.
Attends promptly to all business both in French and English, entrusted to his care.
8w6.

Morton, Phillips & Bulmer,

(Successors to Robert Graham, Esq'r.)
STATIONERS,
Account Book Manufacturers
and Printers,
375 NOTRE DAME STREET,
Montreal.
3rd Door East of St. John Street.
COUNTRY ORDERS SOLICITED.
6y1.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. $12a 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. 6y1

NOTICE.

Mrs. Joseph Pelon, is prepared to do all kinds of repairing of Fur Caps, Muffs, and Boas, with Neatness and Despatch. CHARGES MODERATE. House opposite Messrs W. Banford's Store, West-End.
Lachute, Oct, 23, 1879. 3w3

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Ottawa, 21—Son Excellence le Gouverneur Général doit aller passer quelques jours à la chasse aux canards sur la rivière Ottawa, vers le commencement de la semaine prochaine.

Ottawa, 24—Le corps de St Emile, trouvé en 1672, dans les catacombes de Rome, été donné par le cardinal Falloux à Mgr. l'évêque d'Ottawa, lors de sa derniere visite à Rome. Il arrivera en cette ville le 26 de ce mois et sera déposé dans le cathédrale.

London (Ont), 24—Hier, un ouvrier tonnelier, du nom de Crowe, apperceuant une locomotive qui était sur la voie en face de la station, eut la singulière idée de monter dessus et de lâcher a vapeur. La machine partit à toute vitesse, mais en arrivant à une courbe situé au coin des rues Adelaide et Simcoe, elle dérailla et fut brisée Crowe fut précipité par dessus les débris et se releva sas aucun mal. Il fut immédiatement arrêté. La compagnie éprouve par ce fait un dommage de $5.000,

La *Gazette d'Ottawa* annonce que toutes les scieres de la Chaudiere sont encore en pleine activité, mais devront bientôt suspendre leurs opérations, faute de billots. Il en sera de même des scieries d'Arnprior, Pembroke et autres localités, pourtant la production de la saison n'a pas été, à beaucoup près égale a la demande. C'est pour éviter pareil inconvénient, l'année prochaine, que les fabricants organisent si activement les travaux dans leurs chantiers pour l'hiver.

Le pape a envoyé 6,000 francs aux victimes de l'inondation en Espagne. Les listes de suscription ouvertes en faveur de ces malheureux continuent toujours de ce grossir, et des aumônes considérables leur ont déjà été expédiées.

Le nombre total des manufactures de tissus de coton actuellement en opération ou en voie de constructiou au Canada est de dix, et le nombre toeal des métiers qui seront en opération es de 4,000.

Les inondations continuent à exercer des ravages terribles dans plusieurs provinces d'Espagne. On croit que 1,000 personnes ont péri. Un dépêche de Murcie mande que l'on a retrouvé déjà 570 cadavres. Les pertes de propriété sont évaluées à trente millions de francs.

10,000 minots de pois ont été expédiés d'Ottawa pendant la dernier semaine.

La reine Victoria a vingt-cinq petits enfants.

La population des Juifs par tout le globe est de six à sept millions.

Un crime odieux a été commis samedi dernier, à Hardlow, un des townships du Michigan, par un ivrogne nommé James Fitz. Fitz est ouvrier menuiser qui le goût effréne pour les liquors rendu insensible à tout ce qui peut toucher un homme pour peu qu'il ait sa raison. Depuis longtemps, il négligeait son ouvrage, et même lorsqu'il avait quelque argent, il l'employait à satisfaire sa malheureuse passion, sans pitié pour son épouse et sa fille qui travaillaient jour et nuit pour subvenir aux dépenses les plus nécessaires du ménage. Samedi, à bout d'expédients, Fitz vendit les outils dont il se servait pour exercer son métier, et le produit servit à acheter un revolver et une bouteille. Aprés avoir absorbé le contenu de sa bouteille, il sentit son courage renaitre et les idées lui revenir; c'était le temps d'agir. Il tua sa femme et son enfant, s'empara d'un cheval qui était près de sa demeure et se sauva. La police est à sa recherche mais elle n'a pu encore le saisir.

Le "Sarmatian."—La Princesse Louise est partie aujourd'hui pour Liverpool à bord du *Sarmatian*. Nous trouvons ce qui suit dans le *Courrier de Montréal*, à propos des changements que l'on a faits à ce vapeur en vue de ce voyage de la Princesse.

On a terminé hier les divers changements commencés depuis quelques jours dans le steamer *Sarmatian* pour la commodité du voyage en Angleterre de Son Altesse la Princesse Louise. Hier avant-midi on a permis aux étrangers tenus à l'écart pendant l'ouvrage, de visiter ce magnifique navire qui doit transporter une princesse. Le tout est beau, bien adapté à la circonstance. S. A. R. et sa suite occuperont toute la partie en arrière du navire et toute la moitié du grand salon. La chambre à coucher de Son Altesse est magniquement tendue d'un riche satin français argenté. Les rideaux sont de soie bleue le lit est couvert de la même étoffe et les plus baux tapis de Bruxelles, les plus dispendieux couvrant le parquet.

Le boudoir qui se trouve adjacent à la chambre à coucher mesure cinq pieds carrés et est pour l'usage personnelle de son Altesse Royale. Les murs sont nûs, sont couverts de la plus riche draperie de la même couleur et les tapis ont été choisis pour aller avec l'ameublement. On doit y joindre des glaces magnifiques et des peinturres des meilleurs artistes.

Vient ensuite la chambre à coucher de Lady Sophia MacNamara. Cet appartement voisin du boudoir de Son Altesse, est meublé avec un goût exquis. Ces trois chambres sont réunies par des portes de communication. Il y a six cabines toutes richement garnies réservées à l'Hon. M. et Mme Moreton, et à Sir Fenwick Williams.

De l'autre côté, vis-à vis, il y a quatorze autres cabines pour les laquais et les servantes de la Princesse. Dans la chambre de toilette qui est un véritable bijour, il y a un bain à eau chaude et à eau froide.

Le *Sarmatian* est commandé par le capitaine Aird qui a eu l'honneur d'amener le Princesse Louise en Canada.

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 Oliver Hall, at 2:30 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7:30 p. m., and in Olivet Hall, Friday evening at 7:30. Sabbath school at 2:15 p. m. every Sunday afternoon.

Roman Catholic.—Church on Bethany Road. Rev. 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. Leslie.

Justices of the Peace.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Boa, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Genoa,) Robert Gordon, Esq., (Jerusalem), and Major John Simpson, (Chatham).

Terms of Court.

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

Circuit Court of Argenteuil.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge 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:* r. 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 o. m.
On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 9 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 Desaleburry, about forty miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

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

AVOCA—Is in the angle formation 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 connects 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.

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 Bonnette 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 daily.

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 House 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 *New Logan*, 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 glass bottles. Price $1.00.
THOMAS McVEIGH,
Manufacturing Depot, 222 St. Paul St.

P. S.—May be consulted from 10 A. M., to 4 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, 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 looking 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 Diapepsia and find it very good; my Neuralgia is completely cured with one bottle.
Yours very truly
G. R. 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 to Dyspepsia, having used one bottle with good effect.
Respectfully yours,
Mrs. McNeill,
93 Hyppolite 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. BOLEAU,
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 nearly one bottle of the many cures you have 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, 41 Notre Dame St.

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Repairing Done at very Moderate Rates.
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NOTICE.
Farmers' Blacksmith Shop.

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Thos. Palliser.
Lachute, April 14, 1879.

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