THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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SHIRTS AND COLLARS MADE TO ORDER. 1y1

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THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. III. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1880. NO 18.

A Happy New Year.

BY FRANCES RIDLEY HAVARGAL.

New mercies, new blessings, new light on thy way;
New courage, new hope, and new strength for each day;
New notes of thanksgiving, new chords of delight;
New songs in the morning, new songs in the night.

New wine in the chalice, new altars to raise;
New fruit for thy Master, new garments of praise;
New gifts from His treasures, new smiles from His face;
New streams from the fountain of infinite grace.

New stars for thy crown, and new tokens of love;
New gleams of the glory that waits thee above;
New light of His countenance, radiant and clear;
All this be the joy of thy Happy New Year!

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

SEEKING DEATH.

A year had almost passed since the parting described in the previous chapter—a year of patient fidelity to duty on the part of Vera, a year that was clouded by the deepest melancholy and almost despair in the case of Saville. For a long time he had cherished faint hopes that her fortitude might fail; that his arguments, from being more fully dwelt upon, would have their weight; and chief of all, that her loneliness and love might overcome her resolution. While recognizing the truth that she was acting conscientiously and heroically, he still believed that the only obstacle in the way of their happiness was the tenacious hold of her old superstitions upon her mind. The fact that their mutual suffering seemed so unnecessary made him chafe all the more, and his mind and body were giving evidences of the bitterness of the long-continued ordeal. Perpetual gloom lowered upon his brow; at times, fits of abstraction almost unfitted him for his duties, and again he would be reckless and inclined to dissipation.

To his old acquaintances, his wife's conduct accounted for his manner and actions; but Surgeon Jasper knew of the deeper wound, and was often tempted to inform Vera of the disastrous results of Saville's disappointment. Indeed, he would have done so had not the young man charged him almost harshly, "not to meddle."

At first, Saville had found some solace in sending Vera, by the hand of Tascar, such things as he thought might add to her comfort; but she soon, in a brief letter, gently but firmly declined to receive his gifts, and entreated him to remember that they must accept their whole duty, and school their hearts into submission.

But there was this radical difference between them; while her sufferings was the keener, because of the sensitiveness and delicacy of her nature, she was finding increasing strength and calmness from the Divine help that is ever given in answer to prayer.

He was unaided in his struggle, and, if he still believed that "man was a law unto himself, he was learning by bitter experience that he is not sufficient in himself for life's emergencies. He had at last reached that desperate condition in which, though still restrained by Vera's words and the ring she had given him from any directly suicidal act, he was only too ready to throw away his life by reckless exposure in the first battle that occured.

Vera learned of his growing despair and consequent dangerous moods in a rather peculiar way. In introducing Tascar to the secluded cabin, Saville had virtually provided for the household for the boy proved the most ubiquitous, industrious personality that ever taxed earth, air, and water for the means of livelihood. He soon became as accurate a shot as Vera herself, and she had no more occasion to range the hills with her gun save as a pastime. His knowledge of the instincts and habits of game made escape from his cunningly prepared traps and snares very improbable. His good luck as a fisherman became almost unvarying, because he knew just when and where to go. He enlarged the garden which he had made the preceding year, and kept it green and flourishing by turning through it a brook that had its unfailing source deep in the mountains. He scoured the hills and valleys for wild fruits in their season, and these, with the surplus of game, found a ready sale at the garrison of West Point.

Vera had thoroughly adopted Saville's plan of perfect openness, and would permit nothing that looked like guilty fear or desire for concealment. Thus, through her management and Tascar's able seconding, the little cabin was becoming a recognized base of supplies for several officers' messes; and Saville had always been ready to buy everything that his quondam servant brought, whether he wanted it or not.

In answer to her father's questions concerning Saville's long-continued absence, Vera had said briefly,

"Circumstances are such that Mr. Saville cannot marry me, and since he cannot, it is best for us both that his visits should cease. Ask me no further. Let it satisfy you that he has acted toward me like an honourable man, as he is, and that he is still a true friend on whom I can call should I need him."

The exile turned gloomily away, satisfied that Saville at last realized the folly of allying himself to the daughter of one whom he knew to be a criminal; but from that time his remorseful pity and tenderness for Vera increased.

Tascar's success as a huckster finally led to his acquaintance with a redoubtable negro by the name of Pompey, for whom the boy soon conceived a strong friendship and a boundless admiration. Pompey was ostensibly following a like calling; but, in supplying the British garrison at Stony Point, he brought away shining coin for his fruits and vegetables, instead of the depreciated Continental money, which was paid chiefly at West Point. This fact alone gave the elder white trader a market pre-eminence.

But one day Pompey took Tascar into the depth of the forest, and, with great mystery and solemnity, informed him,

"You se a peart, likely boy, and I'se 'bout to put you up a peg higher. I'se a-gwine to let you inter a deep 'spiracy."

"Where is dis deep hold, an' how deep'll I hab ter go in?" asked Tascar, in some trepidation from Pompey's words and manner.

"What a chile you is!" said Pompey, loftily. "Tain't a hole; it's a 'spiracy a-gin the Red-coats, does you tink I goes down to de Britishers at Stony P'int to hawk berries? My mas'r, Captain Lamb, dosen't need to sell berries; I takes a heap mo' inter de fort dan I carries in my basket."

"What does you take?" asked Tascar again with curosity.

"I tokes dese two eyes. I takes dese two ears."

"Well, you dosen't sell 'em!"

"What a chile you is! I comes back wid my basket empty, but my head is chuck full, an' I tells mas'r all I sees and hears, an' he tells a 'Merican ossifer, an' soon Giniral Washington hisself knows all I does." And at this point Pompey assumed an air of such mysterious importance that Tascar was deeply awed.

"P'raps we'll take dat ar British fort. We're a-tinkin' ob it," continued Pompey, half in soliloquy. "It 'pends werry largely on me. Now, it isn't comin' dat a man in my 'sponsible 'sition should be out berryin' all de time. I'se got to tink (with a suggestive tap on his forehead); "an' while I'se a providin' sumfin' dat you does n't know nuffin' 'bout, jis' what is called a 'spiracy, you can pick de berries an' bring 'em to me, an' I'll gib yer de shiners for 'em. Your part ob de 'spiracy is to pick de berries an' keep your mouf shut, an' den some dark night you'll hear more'n you ebber did in de daytime."

Though Tascar's share in the dark conspiracy against the British garrison was rather humble, he was more than satisfied, and was so elated with his secret and his importance that old Guff was aged.

"What's de matter, chile? Pears like you'se a-bustin' wid sumfin'."

But Tascar, by a mighty effort, was able to keep his "mouf shut."

Vera also asked, "How is it you get coin of late for the fruit?"

"I gits it honest, Missy Vera," was all that the sable sp'hinx would vouchsafe.

But one July midnight he roused them all by his wild and excited cries.

"Dar! dar!" he shouted, "Pompey a goin' fur de Redcoats. I'se in de 'spiracy, an' mus' go to look arter it," and he started southward in spite of his mother's expostulations.

The heavy jar of a brief cannonade, and the faint reports of musketry, satisfied Vera and her father that a battle was in progress. To the maiden these sounds suggested danger to the one ever present in her thoughts, and, in the solemn night, they were peculiarly ominous and depressing.

She soon learned how profoundly she had reason to dread such evidences of battle, for one evening, a few days after the capture of Stoney Point, Tascar induced his great luminary, Pompey, to come and beam on the inmates of the cabin, for an hour, and to relate the events of the assault, as far as he saw and imagined them. Tascar was peculiarly eager to bring about the recitation of this epic, not only that he might, as one of the "'spirators," reflect a few rays of Pompey's glory, but also that his master might learn of an important American success, and that Vera might hear how strangely Saville had acted. He introduced his friend as the hero of the occasion, declaring excitedly,

"Does you believe, Mas'r Brown, Pompey tuk our folks right into de fort, an' cotched 'bout a million Red coats?"

"Well," began Pompey, with a patronizing glance at Tascar, "I don't 'spose dere was quite so many as dat, an' den you must know, Mas'r Brown, dat I had 'siderable help. From what dis yer peart boy hab told me, you'se 'ud like to know how 'twas done."

"We would indeed," said Vera, welcoming anything that beguiled her sad thoughts for an hour. Tascar had not told her that Pompey had aught to relate of Saville, for he was magnanimous enough to detract in no respect from the force and freshness of his friend's narration. He had hinted to Pompey that Mas'r Brown would be greatly pleased to hear any tidings of Saville; but with a little diplomacy of his own, said nothing of Vera's interest. He had not been a member of a "'spiracy" for nothing, and could keep other secrets than those of Pompey to himself.

"Well, you see, Mas'r and Missy Brown," Pompey continued, assuming a histrionic air and attitude, "it all begin in a 'spiracy, an' I was de big 'spirator. Dis yer chile was in de 'spiracy too" (and he laid a patronizing hand on Tascar's head), "an' his part was to pick de berries an' keep his mouf shut. He's a peart boy, an' a good 'spirator."

Tascar, in the exuberance of his delight at such high praise, stood on his head a moment, and then righted himself again in the attitude of an intensely eager listener.

Pompey complacently waited till the boy was through with his demonstration, as an orator or actor might yield a moment to an outburst of applause, and then proceeded:

"De 'spiracy rested on two tings: De British ossifers like strawberries, an' my mas'r and (tin'ral Washington liked ter know what de Red-coats was up ter. I" (with an air of conscious power) "was able to guv bof parties what dey wanted. I tuck de berries inter de fort, an' I brought back eberyting I sked an' heerd, an' often my head was fuller when I come out dan my basket when I went in. Well, ter get in an' out I had ter hab what dey call a countysign—a sort ob sayin' or word dat is like a key dat unlocks de do'. It's a bright quar ting, de countysign is; it jes' makes 'em big grannydeers like suckin' lambs, when, if you habn't any countysign, dey'd spit you on de p'int ob dare bayonets.

"Well, I'se had allers carried de berries to de Red-coats in de daytime; but arter a while de 'spiracy got deeper, and mas'r tole me dat Gin'ral Washington wanted ter see if he couldn't took de fort some dark night. So I put on a long face de next time I went, and said,

"'Can't get here no mo' in daylight. Hoein' corn time's come; mas'r can't spare me;' and dey said, 'Mus' hab our berries. You come at enin's, and we'll let you in and out; for you'se an innercent darkey, and I wouldn't do no more harm dan a mule.' I said, 'Yes mas'r, I'se jes as innocent as a mule,' an' I tole de truf, for you know, Mas'r Brown, you neber can tell when a mule is a-gwine to kick up.

"Well, I tuck de berries in at night, an' all went smooth as ile a few days, an' de countysign let me in an' out in de dark jes' as well as in de light. On de fourteenth ob de month my mas'r said, 'Pompey, you'se got a long head. We don't want a dorg nowhar near Stony P'int, kase dey might bark de wrong time, you know. Can you fix 'em so dey won't bark to-morrow night?' an' den he wink one eye jes' dis way.

"Den I knew de 'spiracy was a-gettin' deeper yit, an' takin' in de dorgs. Whenever dey wanted some strogedy dey allers come to me, an' dey knowed dat de only way de could eber git aroun' dem at dorgs was by strogedy. I tink p'ful strong a few minutes, an' den I said, 'Mas'r Lamb, jes' leave dem dorgs to me. If any on 'em bark to-morrow night, dan dorgs hab ghosts jes' as much as oder folks.' Dat night I tuck down de berries in one basket and sumfin' for de dorgs in another. What I knowed people hyer dat thought no ob dars dorgs dan ob de country I jes' dropped a chunk ob seasoned meat, an' watched till I seed it tucked away what it would be werry quietin'. To de true blue Whigs I says, 'Gin'ral Washington dosen't want no dorgs barkin' ter-morrow night.' Don I winked jes' as mas'r did, an' dat was enuff.

"I'se been 'tickler in 'latin' dese parts, kase here's whar de strogedy comes in, an' it all 'pended on strogedy. Anybody kin fight an' git knocked on de head, but in dis case ebberybody, even Gin'ral Washington, had to wait till I'd done up de strogedy.

"Well, de fifteenth come, an' it was a big day an' a bigger night. You heerd de guns, but dare had ter be a po'tful lot ob strogedy afore dey was fired, an' all de great gin'rals an' kunnels, and captings from dat day couldn't git on widout Pompey. Gin'ral Wayne, de one dey call 'Mad Antony,' was at de head ob it all, an' he 'rived sumfin' less dan two mile below de P'nt arter dark, an' he had quite a lot ob Continentals wid him, not so werry many, dough, for he was 'pendin' on my strogedy more'n hard fightin'.

"Gin'ral Wayne stopped his men out ob sight, an' was jes' a-startin' wid a lot ob his big ossifers to take a squint at de Britishers an' de kaseway leadin' to de fort, when we heerd a hoss comin' as if de debbel was arter him, an' some 'un dashed up like mad. 'Why, Saville,' said Gin'ral Wayne, 'how in de name ob wonder did you git here?' 'I jes' heerd what was on foot, an' I stole away to jine de 'spedition as a volunteer.' 'Kunnel De Fleury says you're mo reckless dan I is,' said de gin'ral, 'an' it won't do for hals too many hot heads in dis ticklish business; so I'll put you in charge ob de kunnel, and you must keep back and 'bey orders.' 'I promise, gin'ral, to keep back,' said de one day call Saville, 'till you say de fust man dat gits to de cent'r ob de fort is de best man,' and den dey let him go."

Vera had been listening with a half smile on her face, for she could not help being amused by the negro's droll manner and boundless egotism; but, at the mention of Saville's name, she became deathly pale and very faint; by great effort, however, she controlled herself sufficiently not to interrupt the narrative.

"Now, you mus' know, Mas'r Brown, dat de Britishers was a little careless, kase dey wan't 'spicion ob de fort was so po'tful strong dat de reb's couldn't tuck it; an' so mo' dey couldn't, widout strogedy, an' dat was de reason dey wanted me all de time. De fort is on a great, high rocky hill, an' de water ob de ribber comes all aroun' in front ob it, an' 'tis de land dere's wide, nasty mash, what de mud is deeper nor de water, an' you'd go down later it kerchunk! right ober yer head. Stoney P'int's a kind ob island, an' de only way to get dare is by a long, narrow kaseway, what my ole missus, wid a broomstick, could keep back a reg'ment. We could only git across dat ar place by strogedy, an' so dey all was a-'pendin' on me.

"Well, Gin'ral Wayne an' Kunnel De Fleury, an' him dey call Capting Saville, look all aroun' as near as day could an' not be seen, an' all was still. De dorgs was werry quiet, an' dey seed dat I had fixed eberyting jes' right.

"About de middle ob de night all de sogers started, an' I goes on ahead wid de gin'ral an' all big men, kase I had de countysign, an' was to keep on doin' de 'portant part ob de strogedy. I had to hab de help now ob two order 'spirators; so dey had two big men fixed up like ole farmers, an' dey was to go along wid me. When de sogers got near de fort the gin'ral stopped dem agin, an' he sent me an de ole farmers on ahead while he and some ossifers follow'd slow like. Capting Saville wanted to go wid me, but the gin'ral called him back.

"Well, I had my basket ob berries just de same as ober—as Tascar hab picked 'em for me—an' de ole farmers was each a-carryin' a sheep; an' so we trudged along up to de fust sent'nel, as innocent as mules, sure 'nuff. De man knowed me, and had let me by often afore; so I steps up to him to guv de countysign, which was 'Da fort is our own,' an' de ole farmers followed close on my heels. While I was a-whisperin' de countysign an' a-talkin', dey was to carry out de rest ob de strogedy.

"'De fort's our own,' says I to de Britisher. 'Correct, hand his'll stay hour hown,' says de Red coat. 'You dosen't tink I'm a-gwine to take it away in my basket, ter night, does yer?' 'What hab you bin de basket?' says he. 'Help yourself,' says I, an' while he was a-fumblin' about de basket, the two old farmers jump on him, an' tuck away his muskit, an' stopped his mouf so tight he couldn't git no berries in nor no sound out. Down by de kaseway dere was another sent'nel but we came de strogedy on him, de same way.

"But de tide was as high dat even de kaseway was kivered wid water, an' strogedy couldn't help dat, an' so day all had ter wait till de tide lowered. But Capting Saville wouldn't wait, and was a-gwine to feel his way ober through de water when de gin'ral call him back again. Pufful brave man, dat Capting Saville, but no good at strogedy.

"At last we all got ober, save a big lot ob men dat was to stay on dis side, for a resitve, dey said. De gin'ral tole me dat I needn't go no furder, but I tolled him dat I'd done my part, an' 'bout de same as guv him de fort, and now I'se was a-gwine along wid him, and see how he did his part. Gin'ral and says, 'Pompey, p'raps you is de biggest gen'ral ob de two.'

"Well, he 'rides de sogers into two big parties, and he tucks one and Kunnel De Fleury de oder, and he sent ahead ob each party an ossifer wid twenty men, who was to cut away what dey call de 'batis, or a strong, scragly fence ob tree tops, all sharpened and stuck in front ob de fort. Dare was two rows ob dese, an' I pitied dem po' fellows who had ter go ter Wool-choppin', while de Red-coats was a-cuttin' dem up. Dey called dese twenty men ahead ob each party de 'lorn hope. Who should jine ons ob dese 'lorn hopes but Capting Saville. 'Come back,' says Kunnel De Fleury. 'Come back,' says Gin'ral Wayne; 'you'se no bizness dar.' 'I'll bey de lieutenant in command, and will disconsort no an,' says Saville, an' away he goes up de steep hill wid de 'lorn hope.

"I wanted ter see it out; but I wasn't 'sessed, like Capting Saville, for get knocked on de head; so I crep' around one side, away from bof de parties, kase I knowed de Red-coats wouldn't fire when no one in 'tickler was comin' agin 'em, an' I could see by de flashes how things was goin'. Gittin' 'round in a safe place, while de 'lorn hope was bein' cracked on de head, was de difference between havin' strogedy an' not havin' strogedy."

"But Captain Saville," cried Vera, seizing his arm; "what became of him?"

The sharp interruption, and Vera's bloodless, agonized face, checked Pompey's historic flow of thought, and suggested a new and quite distinct idea to him.

"Law sakes, missy," he began, "I didn't know you cared in 'tickler 'bout him. Tascar, you orter——"

"Speak, man!" she said, with an importunity that was almost fierce. "Was Captain Saville wounded? was he——O God! I cannot utter that word!"

"Missy Vera, Capting Saville's safe at West Point. I seed him yesterday. He wasn't hurt, dough it 'pears like as if he tried to be," said Tascar hastily.

"Ah! thank God! another awful danger is past. Please hasten your story, for I cannot bear to hear of these awful scenes."

"I'se near through, missy, for what happened arter whar I lef' off all seemed to be in a minute. Our folks went up de hill as still like as if dey was ghosts. On a sudden dey come on de Red-coats, an' dey fired on our men, but no flashes came from our side. I was tole dat dare wasn't a loaded muskit 'mong de 'Mericans, an' I tinks it was so; for dey jes' put down bayonets in front an' run for'ard like mad. In a minute de 'lorn hope nor me was cut tin' away de 'batis, or big ugly fence. De place dat was so still as if dey was all asleepin' became full of direful sounds. De drums beat de long roll, de ossifers was a shoutin' 'To arms! to arms!' de cannons began to boller, and dey filled dem wid grape-shot, and all de Britishers was a-firing dare muskets fas' as dey could load. It 'peared to me dat ebery an ob our folks would be killed twise ober. A minute later I seed Caping Saville, by de light ob a big flash, jump on an' ober de 'batis, a-cuttin' an' a-slashin' wid his sword. Away went a crowd ob our sogers arter him. In less time dan I kin tell you our two parties come togedder, kerslap, right in de middle ob de fort. Dey hailed down de flag, dey struck ebery gun dat was uncivil—— Well, Mas'r Brown, ter make a long story short, dey jes' picked up de 'lorn hope ob dare bay'nets. We fort dat I had already got for 'em by my strogedy. But, Missy Vera, if Capting Saville is a friend ob your'n, you orter look arter him, kase he can't do what he did dat night twice, strogedy or no strogedy."

Vera fled to her room.

Her father looked after her with an expression of deep commiseration, and having dismissed Pompey with a few words of thanks, turned on his heel, and strode away into the forest, muttering,

"The curse resting on me will crush her also, and seems to be falling on Saville. His pride will not permit him to marry the daughter of such a wretch as I am, and yet his thwarted love makes life a burden that he would gladly be rid of. Oh! the malign power of one evil deed! Who can tell, when and where its deadly influence will cease? I have destroyed myself; I am destroying Vera and Saville; my crime dug poor Esther's early grave. How many others shall I blight before the curse dies out? Would to God I had never been born."

NOTE.—A shrewd negro slave, by the name of Pompey, obtained the countersign, and guided the American forces to the easiest way leading to Stony Fort in the manner described in the foregoing chapter. He belonged to Captain Lamb, a staunch Whig, who resided in the neighborhood.

(To be continued.)

A Christmas Jam.

EXCITING SCENES ON BROADWAY—THE WORST BLOCKADE IN THE MUD.

TOBY OF THE STAR.

In the memory of that well-known individual, "the oldest inhabitant," lower Broadway never presented such a spectacle as yesterday, or rather its normal character was never apparent in such an exaggerated form. Old New Yorkers sometimes judge of the state of business by the jam on Broadway, and recently a marked increase has been noticed in the traffic on that thoroughfare. But yesterday the scene simply baffled all description. At intervals the street was choked up and there was no such thing as moving on for either man or horse. The shouts of the drivers, the grinding of vehicles, the heaps of slush and the hopeless confusion reminded old campaigners of the march of an enormous wagon train through Virginia mud after several rainy and hard freezing. It was hard to say who was in the worst humor, the sullen truckman waiting for the next "half chance" to make a dash onward, reckless of consequences, or the impatient foot passenger, worried with fruitless efforts to squeeze his way at imminent risk of limb and life between swaying truck poles or death under the feet of prancing horses.

Collisions occurred at every moment, and a hundred vehicles remained hopelessly locked together for a quarter of an hour, as little "blow room" was there. On the cross streets the confusion was almost as great, and at the points of crossing Broadway the worst scenes were enacted. Horse cars and stages had no chance, and nickels were thrown away yesterday in hiring them for a trip up or down town. To whatever cause the thing was attributed all agreed that it was the "worst awful jam" ever seen on Broadway.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CHRISTMAS CHEER.—In pursuance of the time-honored custom of feeding the poor of the city on Christmas Day, the Lord Mayor convened a meeting of the citizens of the various districts for the purpose of making preparations to give a Christmas dinner to poverty-stricken inhabitants. These preparations were on such an extensive scale that at least ninety thousand persons availed themselves of the charity. From Dublin and Edinburgh and across the channel from Paris come news of like arrangements. There were sixteen thousand persons fed in Dublin, in Edinburgh six thousand, and in Paris fifteen thousand. Private news from Berlin also states that the municipal Government provided in this manner for thirty-nine thousand of its needy citizens.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—The thirty-fifth birthday of the Princess of Wales was celebrated at Sandringham with the usual festivities. Prince Ferdinand of Glucksburg, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, and other guests are staying at Sandringham. The same afternoon the children of the servants of Sandringham and neighborhood received the annual tea in honour of the occasion. The Prince and Princess, with a large party, visited the room where the children were entertained.

The Northtown *Herald* regards approvingly the resolution of the old custom of flinging aged slippers after a bride, but holds the practice of throwing a tea-kettle would be more indicative of a desire to see the bride as despicable.

A Kansas Representative recently said, says the *Mail-Argus*, that the present Prince of Monaco is about to undertake a journey of exploration in Africa. His predecessors travelled through Asia, Spain, and the Isle of Corsica. Africa.

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 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, JAN. 2, 1880.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL!

It is cheering to have kindly greetings with our friends, even once a year. Our social natures are softened into love, and gives vent in deeds of kindness and good will to one another. We tender our sincere thanks to our lady friends, who in providing gifts for their own family circle, have kindly remembered us. These mementoes of true friendship will be retained by us as *souvenirs* of good will for our future prosperity.

"Let fate do her worst, they are relics of joy,
Bright dreams of the past which she cannot destroy,
Which comes in the night-time of sorrow and care,
And brings back the features that joy used to wear.
Long, long be my heart with such memories filled,
Like the vase in which roses have once been distilled;
You may break, you may ruin the vase if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

THE ÆROVOLT;

OR, LEUGO'S AIR SHIP & SYSTEM.

We have been handed a book in which this new and wonderful invention is described and illustrated; and it being one of Lachute origin, though now being carried out in New York, it will be found very interesting to all our readers.

The only real obstacle to the navigation of the air has existed in the inability of any engine driven by any known power to raise and propel itself through the air; and if floated by other means (such as the buoyancy of gas) to propel itself, together with such means of flotation, at a speed greater than five or six miles to the hour, a pace totally inadequate to the practical navigation of the air.

The Ærovolt rises superior to these obstacles; she herself is her own engine, h r own propeller; and although she possesses no moving parts, she travels quick or slow, at her pilot's wish. Her motion, exactly the same as the gliding of birds, is produced by the resistance of the air acting upon ascending or descending inclined surfaces, the power used being gravitation. It is a ship without engine, screw, paddle, or other mechanical appliances, yet capable of travelling at a speed greater than that of a railway train. Its motive power being its own weight; its form its only engine. It will carry passengers with safety and comfort in a direct line to their destination, over land or water, at an expense of less than one-sixth that of railway travel. It will traverse the Atlantic in thirty hours (less or more), and no place on the earth's surface is inaccessible to it.

SAFETY.

The air ship of the past presents a fearful record of disasters. The aronaut after quitting terra firma is at the mercy of the winds. If the weather remain fair and favorable his chances of returning to earth in safety are good; but should it become at all boisterous they are bad in the extreme solely because his air-ship—the well known balloon—is the toy and sport of the air. Make it a controllable thing, one that can travel and be guided to any point, and the conditions are immediately changed. In the ærovolt the traveller is no longer at the mercy of the winds; he is master of his only great enemy which, being conquered, becomes his truest and best friend helping him along on his journey in most cases, and when adverse retarding him but little. Other dangers, that are common to her as to other structures of man's contrivance, are so few and so easily guarded against that the ærovolt may be said to be danger proof. Her boiler might explode, but the danger of such an accident would, in her, be reduced to a minimum; the effect, at the worst, would be to cripple the craft. The force of the explosion would find vent in every direction, and might destroy a few of her gas cells, so bringing the vessel to earth; but with her comparatively small boiler, constructed of the best material. The gas chambers are completely out of reach of any fire whatever; the passenger car and chambers are of fireproof materials, and it is an absolutely impossible thing to set fire to the ærovolt from either the car or chambers. She is proof against collapse because of her cellular construction. Her chambers are made of ample capacity to allow for expansion of the gas during ascension; and, again, they are made in so many compartments that one, or even several, might collapse without at all impairing the whole construcure, just as in the case of a ship built in compartments. Her other dangers are none. She has nothing to contend against as has a ship on the ocean; no lee-shore; no sunken rocks or ice floes. Her danger of collision is at present nil, but when the air will be alive with ærovolts such danger will be but one to one hundred when constructed with the ridiculous on the water. Whilst the vessel on the water has but the power of putting a rudder on an opposite course by keeping to the right or the left, ærovolts can avoid each other by gliding below or above or passing at any point to the right or left. To contrast her chances of safety with the risks and dangers of railway travel, to very end so sadly familiar to most of us, is unnecessary.

SPEED.

The speed of the ærovolt will be governed by the incline given to the vessel, the weight or buoyancy of the driver, and the extent of surface opposed to the resistance of the air during her upward and downward movements. Placed in a perfectly horizontal position, her motion, whether upward or downward, will be extremely slow, because of her very extended surfaces; brought to as great an angle of inclination as her construction will allow, her motion will be extremely rapid. It remains, therefore, but to regulate the angle of incline and the weight of the driver to get up the speed desired. This angle of incline will at no time be so great as to at all inconvenience the passengers. It need never amount to as much as is experienced on a ship at sea, in which the changes are incessant, whilst in the ærovolt the motion is at all times smooth and gentle. Experiments made with an ærovolt of 50 feet in length gave a speed of over 22 miles in 23 minutes, in still air (distance being measured on a horozontal plane). An ærovolt of 500 x 150, properly built, with a sufficient driver, will travel at a rate of over 50 miles per hour.

COMFORT.

Where is the traveller who has not suffered from the atmosphere of railway cars, charged with dust, smoke, and sulphurious gas, aggravated by the discomfort of a cramped position, the jarring, the shaking, the noise, the hurried half-digested meals, the monotony of a scenery composed of rocks, trenches, banks, and tunnels, the only relief being an occasional glimpse of the green fields seen through a blinding smoke.

Travel by water would be tolerable were it not for the constant pitching and rolling, and the close atmosphere of even the cleanest cabins, caused by the heated oil of the machinery, the emanations from the coal, the cargo, and the damp hold, all contributing to produce or to intensify that most dreaded and terrible malady—sea sickness.

The ærovolt possesses a passenger-car wherein none of the above-named disagreables exist; it is clean, airy, no smoke, no dust, no noise, no crew to intermix with passengers, roomy dining rooms, parlors, and cabins; the purest of air permeates the whole, and its motion is perfectly smooth, easy, free from oscillation, jarring, or shaking of any kind. The incline of 2, 3 or even 4 inches to the foot has nothing disagreeable about it, being steady, and changed no more often than four of five times every hour; it is much less than the incline given to vessels by very moderate waves. The view from lofty elevations will be grand and exhilarating beyond conception.

FINANCIAL.

Its financial aspect is one of boundless magnitude, inaugurating a new field for business enterprise, and offering to capitalists an opportunity for extensive and successful investments.

In the earlier days of aerial travel, the transport of passengers, mails, and important freight will afford very remunerative business to the first established companies. Later on, when competition will be possible, its area of usefulness will be extended until the air will teem with aerial craft bound on errands of pleasure and usefulness, as the waters of our harbour now teem with their steamers, ships, boats and barges.

Such is the new process of travelling, the first announcement of which by the Ærovolt was made in these columns last June, and since which time patents have been taken out in all countries and the "Universal Æriel Navigation Company" formed, which will extend its ramifications to all civilized countries, and constitute a center of interest of enormous magnitude.

ABOUT CANALS.—The Nicaragua Canal is a great undertaking, and with Gen. Grant's co-operation the promoters hope to succeed in the mammoth enterprise. The Trent Valley Canal, in Ontario, is another great scheme; and the Murray Canal one, which has been under consideration for half a century past, is now likely to assume a practical position. These are all great undertakings and speak well for the commercial enterprise of the people.

CREMATION!—The will of a prominent and wealthy New York Merchant has just been filed for probate in the Surrogate's Office, and excite much attention owing to one of its provisions which specifies that he requests his executors to cause his body to be cremated in the most approved scientific manner. To avoid parade he has instructed them to embalm his body and take it to Milan to be cremated and the ashes to be buried at Copenhagen. While this will was being read and talked over, the son of another prominent Broadway merchant was actually being cremated by his father and pastor in conformity to the young man's wish expressed to his pastor while sick. It looks like a revival of these means of disposing of the dead.

THE DOWNTOWN POOR.

A Christmas dinner was given to the downtown poor yesterday afternoon in Crook's Hotel, No 84 Cortlandt street, by a prominent gentleman, who is unwilling that his name shall be published. The dinner was given in the large dining room, in which three large and thirteen small tables were loaded till they groaned with turkeys, cranberry sauce, potatoes, fruit, plum puddings and confectionery. Seven hundred pounds of turkey, one barrel of potatoes, two barrels of cranberries, three barrels of apples and twenty sponge cakes, which were two feet six inches by two feet in size, comprised the feast. At a quarter before three those who had tickets gathered outside the hotel until the entire block was crowded. There they amused themselves with viewing the huge turkeys and steaming plum puddings through the windows. Several policemen were placed at the entrance so as to preserve order and prevent those not having tickets from entering. At three o'clock precisely the doors were thrown open and the crowd poured in. Mr. Parsons, who is connected with a fund for the poor, offered prayer, and word was given to "set to." It was an amusing sight to witness the avidity with which the poor Devils who were gathered around the different tables availed themselves of the chance to "get away" with the good things set before them. Some of the boys, who belonged mostly to the newsboy and bootblack fraternities, knew not how to dispose of the viands set before them; some used their knives, others their forks, but the majority contented themselves with their fingers.

Some of the "guests" were rather bashful, and the lady missionaries, of whom there were three present, were obliged to put the things on their plates. At the lower end of the room the boys were seated at a large table; the centre table was reserved exclusively for women, and a number of Italian children, not finding seats, contented themselves with standing up near the door. When Mr. Parsons informed them that they could take away what they pleased their joy had no bounds and hats were tossed in the air, while several urchins gave vent to their exuberant emotions in lusty cheers. Although but 400 tickets had been issued, fully 700 people managed to gain admission, and even then there was a large amount of food left over. A half pound package of candy, apples and sponge cake was presented to each person on leaving. The gentleman who gave the dinner was present, but did not make himself known. No men were admitted to the feast.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Great Suspension Bridge Between New York and Brooklyn.

In a lecture on the Brooklyn bridge, Mr. E F. Farrington, Master Mechanic of the work, gave some interesting facts in regard to the construction of the bridge. The lecture was illustrated by a large sectional view of the roadway, showing the carriageways, and foot walks on the outside of the roadway, and the two trackways for the cars, that are to be run across the bridge by means of an endless chain. Four high trusses were also displayed, which will run the whole length of the bridge, distributing the weight more evenly and stiffening the structure against the action of the wind. High above the flooring proper will be built a promenade, 15 feet in width, from which pleasure-seekers and others may obtain an excellent view. The roadway will be 13 feet above high tide, and its length from tower to tower is 1,595 feet 6 inch It has two land spans from the towers to the anchorages of 930 feet each, and an approach on the Brooklyn side of over 900 feet, and on the New York side of over 1,500 feet. The total length of the bridge will be a little over one and one eight miles. The suspenders which hang from the cables and support the roadway have enormous strength. The greatest weight which will ever be brought to bear on them is 10 tons apiece, yet they have been tested with a weight of over 140,000 pounds without giving way. There are no such things as rotten wires in this bridge. The first wire was thrown across the East River on the 23d of May, 1877; on the 11th of June following the process of running the wire across began. The process of wrapping the cables was so tedious, that frequently not more than 15 feet was wrapped in a day.

If the requisite funds are not withheld, the completion of the bridge is promised in eighteen months, or the middle of 1881.

KING OSCAR OF SWEDEN.

Writing for the News Papers.

The present King of Sweden, King Oscar II., has a very easy situation. His kingly business does not occupy him more than two hours a day—excluding Saturdays, when he closes an hour earlier than on other days—and it yields him a fair income. Nevertheless, he likes to earn a little money outside of his business, so that he can indulge, without being extravagant, in choice cigars and Christmas presents, and he therefore employs his leisure time in writing for the press. His book reviews are careful and discriminating, his musical criticisms are by no means devoid of merit, and he occasionally does a picturesque report of a boat-race, a fire or a prize-fight in a way that is warmly appreciated in the city department of the leading Stockholm paper. It is estimated that he thus earns from twenty to thirty dollars a week—a sum by no means to be despised by a small country King.

The Maine Excitement.

ORDER AND QUIET PREVAILING.

New York, Dec., 27th.—The *Herald* Augusta, Maine, says that many influential Republicans of this city deprecate the Bangor riot and say they do not propose to set themselves up as a mask behind which Blaine and Hamlin may speak. They assert with considerable vehemence, that Blaine has started a rebellion, by inaugurating at the expense of the Republican State Committees, the series of indignation meetings.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 27.—Although the feeling is very intense, ordinary quiet has prevailed. Since Friday all business has proceeded regularly. The best citizens express great indignation at moving arms through the streets on Christmas, and but the slightest tendency to disorder was manifested. The news of the clandestine removal of the rifles of the old Town Company from the armory by fusionists last night caused much comment.

The Duchess of Marlborough's Appeal.

The Duchess of Marlborough, wife of the Lieut. of Ireland, who intends to start a relief fund for the sufferers in Ireland, and appealed through the *Times* yesterday for contributions, says while the present distress is not for a moment comparable to that of 1847, still, undoubtedly in parts of Kerry, Galway, Sligo, Mayo, Roscommon, Donegal and Cork, there will be extreme misery and suffering among the poor.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

His Excellency the Governor General has given a silver medal to the Ottawa College for competition.

The Fisheries Department has succeeded, through its local officer at Montreal, in seizing an immense quantity of speckled trout caught during the prohibited season in some of the lakes falling into the Rouge River back of Argenteuil. About six hundred of these fish were sent to Ottawa, and the Minister of Fisheries caused them to be distributed amongst the Protestant and Catholic charitable institutions of the city.

The improvements to the House of Commons Chamber are going on rapidly. The frescoing will be finished in about a fortnight.

A Deputation headed by Alderman Robinson, of Belleville; Messrs. Keeler, M. P.; McCuaig, M. P.; Mr. Pierce, Warden of Hastings; E. G. Sills, of Sidney; J. K. Murphy, of Trent; and Thomas Webb, Reeve of Kingston, was introduced on Monday afternoon by the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie Bowell to the Minister of Railways and Canals. They urged on the Government the necessity of immediately constructing a canal known as the Murray Canal across the Isthmus of Prince Edward, to connect the waters of the Bay of Quinte on the West with those of Lake Ontario. The canal would be three-quarters of a mile in length, and would cost about $250,000. It would assist in developing the iron resources of the North Hastings by lessening the distance from Belleville to Cleveland by 150 miles, and enable shipping to avoid the most stormy portion of Lake Ontario. Sir Charles Tupper, in reply, expressed his surprise that a work so small in magnitude, and for which lands had actually been appropriated and the proceeds from the sale of which was in the hands of the Government, had not been undertaken before this. He did not think that there would be any difficulty on the score of the work partaking somewhat of a local character, as in reality it would be a harbor of refuge on a large scale, and such works were usually constructed by the Dominion Government.

The Church of England property at the corner of Rideau and Sussex streets was sold by public auction on Saturday last, being finally purchased by Sheriff Powell for $13,600. It is, we are informed, the intention to erect a large hotel, after the style of the Windsor, Montreal, on the site, to be owned by a joint stock company, arrangements for which have already been begun. The prospectus contemplate the construction of a light wire bridge over the canal between Major's Hill park and the Parliament ground.

Mr. George Burn, at present Inspector of the Exchange Bank, Montreal, has been appointed cashier of the Bank of Ottawa.

Col. Chamberlin, Queen's printer, has recovered from the effects of the recent accident.

Mr. George Holland, at present attached to the editorial staff of the Washington *Post*, has returned to this city for the holidays.

Mr. W. H. Johnson, of Memphis, Tenn., is on a visit to the northern capital, and is enjoying his first acquaintance with Jack Frost. Mr. Johnson was for some years connected with the Nashville *American*, and the Memphis *Appeal*, and is now the Washington correspondent of the Memphis *Ledger*.

Sir Francis Hincks informed a *Herald* reporter that the feelings in Canada in favor of separation from England is very limited.

STARTLING NEWS.

Tremendous Reduction in S. Carsley's Show Rooms.

During this week, a special inducement for buyers of New Year's presents, &c. All our best mantles to be sold at the following great reductions:—

Real Squirrel Fur lined Cashmere Circulars $30.00, reduced to $22.00.

Real Squirrel Fur lined heavy Gros Grain Silk Circulars, $45.00, reduced to $32.00.

Real Squirrel Fur lined heavy Gros Grain Silk Circulars, $60.00, reduced to $37.00.

Real Squirrel Fur lined Jackets, $25.00, reduced to $18.00.

Real Squirrel Fur lined Jackets, $37.50, reduced to $26.00.

Real Squirrel Fur lined Jackets, $77.00 reduced to $51.00.

Real Squirrel Fur lined Dolmans, $16.50, reduced to $9.00.

Handsome Jackets $31.57, reduced to $21.50.

Real Squirrel, $31 50, reduced to $21.50.

Stylish Jackets $30, reduced to $20.

Very Stylish Jackets, $21. reduced to $12.

All our mantles are being sold at greatly reduced prices.

Black Fur Muffs only $1.40.

Black Fur Boas only $2.00.

Children's White Muffs and Boas to match only 75c.

MANCHESTER, PARIS CHEAP PRINTS,

Please call and see our centre table for new Manchester and Paris Prints in all the newest patterns, worth from 15c. to 22c., to be sold all at 10c per yard.

SCOTCH.

Special sale of new Scotch Serges (heavy make), assorted in colors, worth 35c, to be sold at 25c per yard.

EMPRESS CLOTH.

Splendid line of new all-wool Empress Cloth, in all the newest shades, worth 35c., to be sold at 25c per yard.

FRENCH MERINO.

Please see our new all-wool French Merino in all the newest shades, worth 65c to be sold at 57c per yard.

DIAGONAL.

Special line of new French Diagonal Cloth for dresses in all the newest shades, to be sold at 18c per yard.

S. CARSLEY.

393, 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame Street.

ARCHIBALD AND MCCORMACK,

ADVOCATES, COMMISSIONERS, &c., &c.

120 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL.

16y1.

Auction Sale Household Furniture

WILL be Sold by Auction on FRIDAY, January the 16th, 1880, at the residence of the undersigned. The following articles:

Two Sideboards, two Cupboards, One Chest of Drawers, One Bunk, One Lounge, One Office desk and one Table, and several other articles. Sale to commence at ONE o'clock, p. m.

Terms made known on day of sale,

CHARLES GEIGERS.

18w2.

Organs & Pianos

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Single Reed ORGANS, with Vox Humana..... $75
Double Reed ORGANS, with 7 stops.... $112
" " " with Octave....
Coupler, 9 stops..... $140
PIANOS, from..... $190

Violin Strings, strongest and best imported, 25c. each.

Robert Stevenson.

Lachute, Dec. 30. 1879. 18w2

OYSTERS HO!

OYSTERS DAILY BY EXPRESS.

PARTIES desirous of keeping their craniums level should try an Oyster Stew Only 25 cents per quart.

JOHN HOPE.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company,

OF THE COUNTY OF JOLIETTE,

HEAD OFFICE No. 214 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the members of this Company will be held at the office of the Company 214 St. James Street, Montreal, on Wednesda , the 4th day of February, 1880.

By order of the Board,

A. A. DICKSON, *Secretary.*

Montreal, December 13, 1879.

Choice Black, Japan and Green Teas

BY THE CHEST, CADDIE, OR POUND

AT

Fish & Ireland's.

FRESH FLOUR,
CRACKED WHEAT,
GRAHAM FLOUR,
POT BARLEY,
OATMEAL, and
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,

AT

Fish & Ireland's.

FINNAN HADDIES,
HERRINGS, MACKREL,
COD FISH,
WHITE FISH,
SALMON, &c.,

FRESH AND CHEAP AT

FISH & IRELAND'S.

N. B.—We can supply the Trade with Finnan Haddies, Oatmeal, Pot Barley &c.

The Promotor and Perfector of Assimilation.

The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood,

The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle,

The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power,

FELLOW'S

Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

Is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the Blood, and its effect upon the Muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:—

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, weary, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis (Acute or Chronic,) Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in substaining life during the process of Diptheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is substitute for this under any circumstance.

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price $1.50 per Bottle, six for $7.50.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

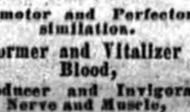
PICTURES FRAMED

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR PICTURES FRAMED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Pictures and Mirror framing done in all its branches, at moderate prices, by

E. MATTINSON,
West-End, Lachute,

Lachute, Dec. 11, 1879 15m1



No. 3.

In the Election Court

"The Controverted Election Act, 1874."

ELECTION OF A MEMBER FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS OF CANADA FOR THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF ARGENTEUIL.

WILLIAM M. HILLS, *Et al.*, *Petitioners;*

And

THOMAS CHRISTIE, *Respondent.*

TAKE NOTICE that the Election Petition of the above named Petitioners fyled in this case will be tried in the Court House, in the Village of Lachute, in the County of Argenteuil, on the FIFTH day of JANUARY next, at ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon, and on such other subsequent days as may be needful.

Dated at St. Scholastique, the Third day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

(*Signed*)
JULES R. BERTHELOT,
Prothonotary, and Clerk of the Superior Court in Election matters.
Z. ROUSSILLE,
[True copy] *Sheriff.*

No. 3.

DANS LA COUR Des ELECTIONS

L'Acte des Elections Contestees de 1874.

ELECTION D'UN MEMBRE POUR LA CHAMBRE DES COMMUNES DU CANADA POUR LE DISTRICT ELECTORAL D'ARGENTEUIL,

WILLIAM M. HILLS, *Et al.*, *Petitionaires;*

vs.

THOMAS CHRISTIE, *Defendeur.*

SOYEZ NOTIFIE que la Petition d'Election des Petitionnaires ci-dessus nommé produite en cette cause, sera instruite dans le Palais de Justice, dans le Village de Lachute dans le Comte d'Argenteuil, le Cinquieme jour de Janvier prochain a onze heures de l'avant-midi, et a tels autre jours subsequents qu'il sera juge necessaire.

Date a Ste. Scholastique, ce troisieme jour de Decembre, mil-huit-cent soixant et dix neuf.

(*Signe*)
JULES R. BERTHELOT,
Protonotaire et Greffier de la Cour Superieure dans le matiere Electorale.
Z. ROUSSILLE,
[Vraie copie] *Sheriff.*

PROTECTION TO ALL!

ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1880, the Subscribers will establish the

"PEOPLE'S CASH STORE,"

In the interest, and for the PROTECTION OF PEOPLE who pay *Ready Money* for their DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

LOOK FOR LOW PRICES

after the 5th of January, (before the 5th they will be busy marking down the stock).

Farm Produce will be taken as Cash, in exchange for g ods.

New Goods received for the Holiday trade, WANTED.—Three Tons Poultry before the 1st of January, at highest prices.

C. T. WALES & Co.

St. Andrews, Dec. 11, 1879. 15m6

Best Bargains

EVER OFFERED.

F. X. BERTRAND,

Offers the Best Bargains in Furs such as

MEN'S MINK CAPS, SEAL CAPS, BEAVER CAPS, CLOTHS and IMITATION CAPS, BOYS and WOMEN'S FUR CAPS, WOMEN'S MUFFS, CHILDREN'S BOA and MUFF, FUR TRIMMINGS FOR CLOAKS,

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

12 yards Cotton for one dollar, Black Beaver for Over-Coating and Cloaking, Brown and Blue Waterproof, Blue and Red cloaking for Children, Fancy Check Flannels for Shirts, Red Flannel 20c per yard, White Flannel, Black Lustre and Colure for dresses, Under Shirts and Drawers, Ready-made over shirts.

Boots and Shoes

a large and well assorted stock at prices to defy competition.

CROCKERY.

Selling Off the whole stock at 10 per cent cheaper than market prices to make room for new stock. K ives and Forks at all prices.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

Just Received a fresh supply such as Teas at 35c. to 55c. For Best Sugar, Molasses, Syrup. Raisins a specialty, Currants, Dried Apples, &c., always on hand at

F. X. BERTRAND,

West-End Lachute.

N. B.—All those having standing accounts, will oblige by paying during this month.

Lachute, Dec. 10, 1879. 15m1

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!!

Positively No Humbug.

NO CAPITAL REQUIRED.

MONEY made during the winter months at home. Male or female, no peddling, nice business, sure pay, don't interfere with other business, suits anyone, can't explain here, send a three cent stamp and you will get a beautiful specimen of ore from one of our gold mines, by mail, free, and full particulars of business.

Address, "HOME MIRROR,"
Longmont, Colo.

CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into partnership with Mr. Ireland, on the 1st of December inst., as Dealers in Grain, Flour, Oatmeal, Pot Barley, Groceries, Provisions and milling, would respectfully intimate that his books are made up to that date, and he requests all who are indebted to him to call and settle by Cash, Note, or Grain payments. He would also return thanks to the public for past favors, and solicit a continuance of their custom to the new firm.

JAMES FISH.

Lachute Mills, Dec. 11, 1879.

Wm. ROBERTSON,

PRACTICAL FURRIER,

Keeps in stock and makes to order Ladies Gent's and Children's

FUR GOODS.

OLD FURS CLEANED, DYED OR ALTERED TO THE PRESENT STYLE.

PRICES MODERATE.

The Address is,

232 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH, ON ALL PURCHASES OVER ONE DOLLAR.

Five cents on each Dollar can be saved by buying at

John Murphy & Co's,

Where they are constantly receiving New and Fashionable Goods from the leading markets of the world.

Every article we sell is marked in Plain Figures, and we have

One Price Only.

JOHN MURPHY & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

403 and 405 Notre Dame Street, Corner of St. Peter Street, Montreal.

Protection To All

A BUTCHER SHOP is now opened in the premises lately occupied by Joseph Champagne, where the public can have all kinds of meat desired by them, every day of the week at moderate prices, and be served with politeness, and have satisfaction given. A visit is solicited at

VINCENT PAQUETTE'S
New Butcher Stall, West End.

Lachute, Nov. 20, 1879. 17tf.

Christmas Presents

AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

BOOKS in great variety from 10c to $1 each.

Bound Volumes for Presents.—British Workman, Friendly Visitor, Children's Friend, Infants Magazine, Child's Companion, Cottager, British Workwoman, British Juvenile. *Free by Mail 50c each.*

Christmas and New Year's Cards from 20 cents per dozen.

AT

F. E. GRAFTON'S

Book and Stationery

WAREHOUSE.

252 ST JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

8tf.

LOUIS GOBIELLE,

WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c.,

HAWKESBURY, Ont.

Repairing Done at very Modera'e Rates.

Has removed his business to his new house in HAWKESBURY.

Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired.

54y1.

FOR SALE

HIGH BRED POULTRY.

LIGHT BRAMAHS,
BLACK SPANISH, and
B.B.R. GAME BANTAMS,

Some fine young fowl and a few first-class one year old hens of each variety, from $2.00 to $4.00 each.

T. COSTEN,

133 St. James Street

Opposite the Post Office Montreal.

51y1.

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.

36tf.

$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

WANTED AGENTS.

We make the fastest selling small articles out, and will send a sample to any address, with our catalogue for a 3 cent stamp, and 3 one-cent postage stamps.

EMPLOYMENT as salesman, Local or Travelling. State which preferred, also amount wanted per month for services and expenses. Goods very saleable. Business honorable, pleasant and permanent. Write us.

Seven-shot Nickel-Plated Revolver, reduced to $10.50 per doz; sample by mail, $1.10. Geo. L. FELTON & Co., Manufacturers and Patentees, 419 Broadway New York City. 14y1.



GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Q. M. O. & O. R. R

SHORTEST and MOST DIRECT ROUT TO

OTTAWA.

Trains leave Hochelaga Depot as follows:—

	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains for Hull at	9.15	and 4.45
Arrive at Hull at	1.30 p.m.	and 8.50
At Aylm. Pat.	2.00 p.m.	and 9.20
	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains from Aylmer at	8.15	and 5.55
Hull at	9.10	and 4.20
Arrive at Hochelaga at	1.30 p.m.	& 8.40
Trains for St. Jerome at	5.15 p.m.	
Trains from St. Jerome at	7.00 a.m.	

Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

Trains leave Lachute going West as follows: 6.35a.m., 10.55am., and 6.12p.m.

Going East, 8.09a.m., 11.55a.m. & 7.12p.m.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE CARS ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.

GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes square.

STARNES, LEWE & ALDEN,
Ticket Agents.
Office—202 St. James and 155 Notre Dame Sts.

C. A. SCOTT,
Gen'l Superintendent Western Division.

G. A. STARK,
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

$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. 49y1

Charles Geigers,

UNDERTAKER & CARPENTER,

WOULD INFORM the people of this County, that as money is scarce and hard to get, he will take in payment for his work, country produce at market prices.

10m3.

Hides! Hides!

The highest cash price paid for HIDES by

ALEX. McGIBBON.

11w4

STATIONERY

FOR SALE

AT

This Office.

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion, 50 cents
Each subsequent insertion 12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion, 75 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion
(Per line) 8 "
Each subsequent insertion 2 "
One eighth column (12 lines Nonpariel,) per year $10 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.

J. Patenaude, General Merchant.
Wm. Graham, Jeweler.
Chas. Geigers, Auction Sale.
R. Stevenson, Pianos & Organs.
S. Carsley's Dry Goods.

LOCAL.

Beef was sold on Kingston market on Saturday for $3 per 100 pounds.

The *Gazette* announces that Parliament will meet on the 6th of February.

The Municipal Council meets on Monday.

The Montreal *Gazette* has presented each of its subscribers with a very lovely little calendar for 1880.

Queen Victoria has contributed £500 to the Duchess of Marlborough's Irish Relief Fund.

The London Lord Mayor's Relief Fund had reached nearly $10,000 by Wednesday night.

It hurts a man just about as much to burn him in effigy as it does to have his shadow on a stone wall butted by a goat.

Winnipeg *Free Press*: They have discovered a tin mine at Rat Portage. They have now gold, silver, iron, tin and copper, and we suppose some chap will be stumbling across a field of ready made dollars. Great country.

A correspondent writes us from Shrewsbury, acquainting us of another old landmark being removed in the person of Mr. Samuel Rendels, who died at the ripe old age of 108.

Mr. H. F. Gauslan, School-teacher, delivered a very interesting lecture in the Shrewsbury School-house on "Ancient and Modern Tradition."

A Few Christmas Presents.—The English mail arrived just in time to allow for the distribution of Christmas presents from England on Christmas day and there was great rejoicing thereat. The employees of Mr. S. Carsley were all made the recipients of Christmas presents from their employer.

Mr. Chas. Webb, of the Township of King, brought into Newmarket on Tuesday last a shorthorn steer, three years old, which turned the scales at 1,520 pounds. He is a living mass of juicy steak. The animal has not been over-fed, and could be made several hundred pounds heavier.

Died from his Injuries.—The boy Demoulin, who was struck by the train on Wednesday last, died during the night. The engine driver was not aware that his train had hurt any one until he was informed by the Section Master of the accident, which he would hardly credit. As far as we can learn no inquest was held.

Frost Bites are ugly things; a nose or an ear swollen to twice its natural size is no more beautiful than it is comfortable. After trying many "cures" we come back and award the palm to Perry Davis' Pain Killer, "the old reliable," which affords relief quicker than anything we know of.

The Ne Plus Ultra.—Every body likes to see a well dressed head of hair, but no lady or gentleman can dress their hair with perfect satisfaction without the use of Barine. Its perfume is exquisite; it gives to the hair a glossy, rich appearance.

Sold by all Druggists.

The Reason Why.—Mr. Fellows, in his "Medical Monthly," gives reason for the peculiar action of his Hypophosphites in the cure of diseases, which seem to be borne out by facts. From tonic action of the Sympathetic Nerves all the Organic nerves are strengthened and the patient overcomes his malady simply, pleasantly, and rapidly.

The people of this part of the country seem to have suddenly taken an entertainment-craze: within ten days we had four entainments of one kind and another, not to speak of the number that have taken place since fall. We hear of preparations for four or five more to take place shortly. A carnival at St. Andrews, for the 12th is to be the affair of the season.

Card of Thanks.—The Rev. Mr. Evans offers his grateful acknowledgements for the handsome and valuable fur overcoat. Also for seasonable gifts in kind, and Christmas remembrances to himself, Mrs. Evans, and family. Also to Messrs. P. Cruise and J. Currie for loads of hay.

Also thanks on behalf of the congregation to Mr. T. Pollock, for a load of wood for the Court House, and to individual members of the congregation for lamps, stands, and a kneeling stool.

The *Free Press* says:—The lumber season which has been, without exception, the most prosperous on record. Prices have ruled higher than for many years past and the amount of lumber received by the city (nearly a billion five hundred million feet) is thirty per cent larger than that of last year—the largest up to that date—and fifty per cent greater than the receipts ten years ago.

After they had shot the deer, two Appleton (Wis.) hunters got so excited that, while one rushed up and held his horse, the other fired to finish the creature, but left the charge in his companion's lungs, and he is dead.

While Henry Cordis of Caraboo, Wis., was shoving a sled on which was seated three young ladies, the ice broke. He succeeded in saving his sister, who was one of the party, but perished in the attempt to rescue the others. He was 19 years of age. When his body was found he had a young lady under each arm dead.

Severe Weather at the Gay Capital.—The fund started by the *Figaro* for the relief of the poor in Paris reached $200,000. The severe weather in Paris continues. Several deaths in the streets from cold and privation are reported. The Seine is passable afoot at several points within the city.

The Bell Organ.—We have just seen the best Cabinet Organ which has ever been brought into this neighborhood. The instrument is from the old established firm of W. Bell & Co., Guelph, Ont., and is fitted with Schribner's qualifying tubes, (a Canadian invention) which gives to the reeds a purity and distinctness of tone (as well as increasing the power,) somewhat similar to the large Pipe Organs. The case of solid mahogony, is certainly the handsomest we have ever seen. Mr. Stevenson, who has just taken the agency, for these celebrated organs, assures us that for quality and purity of tone, and for soundness and durability of construction, these organs are not surpassed by any makers on this continent, while the prices range from 25 to 30 per cent. lower than any other first class organ heretofore sold in this vicinity. An important feature in some organs is the number of stops put in for show, and which are of no real use to the player, but serve the manufacturer's purposes by enabling him to ask higher prices in proportion. In the organ shewn us by Mr. Stevenson there are but 7 stops, but they are all for practical use, and the purchaser in buying one of these instruments pays only for what is of use and not mere show. The firm of W. Bell & Co., has been in existence for 15 years, and their organs have always taken first prize medals both at Home and Foreign Exhibitions. Mr. Stephenson, who has long been known amongst us as Agent for the very best makers of Pianos and Organs in America, says that he has imported no organ equal to this before, and we imagine that no one in the County is better able than himself to give an opinion on the matter.

Fife and Drum Band Concert.

The above Concert came off last Monday evening in Victoria Hall, and as far as the programme was concerned it was a decided success, but we are sorry to say, it was slimly attended. All who were fortunate enough to be there, must have went away delighted, having listened to one of the best programmes ever offered in Lachute.

The band played several fine selections on the opening of the first and second parts of the programme. Our well known and popular townsman, Mr. R. Dudderidge, sang that beautiful and patriotic song, "Defence and not Defiance." Comment is needless, we would simply say it was loudly encored and responded to. The selection he made for a reading, gave him a fine field to show his elocutionary powers, his imitating of the different voices, the changing of his tone from the angry and exciting to the quiet and peaceful was faultless.

Mr. W. J. Bingley from Montreal, gave two recitations. We have heard some very fine talent from Montreal, but this gentleman excels anything we have yet heard. His faultless figure, graceful movement and never failing memory, together with wonderful elocutionary powers, tends to make his recitations (such as "Shamus O'Brien,") matchless.

Mr. Hope made a grand hit in his Scotch comic song, "Th' Marquis o' Lorne wi' his trousers on," and it was loudly encored and responded to.

The songs, "Eileen Alanna," by Mr. T. Barron, "Good bye at the door," by Miss L. McGibbon, and "Under the Daisies," by Miss Clarke, were all up to the mark and encored.

The organ recitals by Prof. Stevenson was something grand, his Scotch selections made the young feel funny, and the old feel young again.

Mr. Fish was on hand with his clarionet, and gave a fine solo, which was encored and responded to.

The two songs and choruses "Union Jack of Old England," and "God bless the Dominion," the former by Mr. J. Calder and the latter by Mr. P. T. McLaren, were very appropriate and well executed, the latter being loudly encored. The amusing comedy entitled the "Hypochondriac," by members of the band, brought down the house, it being nearly filled up by the d—ls from both printing offices.

The farce entitled "The Haunted House," by Messrs Hope and John Calder, brought the programme to a close, after which the National Anthem was sung.

Credit is due to Wm. Hay jr. for the energy he has displayed in trying to make the band a success; also to the Band-master, Mr. John Calder, for his efforts. It is a pity that the band has not the support of the village and surrounding country, it being the only band in the County.

Wm. H. Vanderbilt is now the largest individual holder of United States bonds in the world. He has just registered the five million of four per cent. bonds which he purchased with the proceeds of the New York Central sale.

Britain imported from the United States and Canada in the week ending Dec. 13, 1879, 5,347 brls of pork, 3,020,357 lbs of Lard, 17,280,607 lbs of Bacon.

The Bridge Disaster.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

London, December 29.—The Manager of the North British Railway in telegraphing from Henchars at four o'clock this morning, says that several lage girders, along with the lost train from Edinburgh, were precipitated into the river last night. There were nearly 300 passengers besides company's servants, all of whom are believed to have perished. A despatch from Edinburgh at four o'clock this morning, says a portion of the bridge which fell consisted of several large superincumbent girders at the central and navigable portion of the river which average from 40 to 45 feet in depth. The train would fall about 83 feet before reaching the water. Some time elapsed before the nature of the disaster was ascertained. The damage to the wires on the bridge and the badness of the weather interfered with the transmission of the news. Whether the girders were blown down before the train entered the bridge, or were carried away with it will probably never be known.

The Provost of Dundee, and the citizens who accompanied him on the steamer to the scene of the bridge disaster, have returned. The search about the bridge in small boats revealed no trace of any survivors. The gap in the bridge is about half-a-mile long, comprising eleven of the longest spans, each 245 feet in length, and one 145 feet.

A despatch from Dundee asserts that the number of lives lost by the Tay Bridge disaster does not exceed ninety. This is probably an under estimate. Six bodies have been recovered.

The Grand Duke Vladmir of Russia with four German princes and their retinues, in a two days' hunt near Setzlingen, Germany, killed 609 head of big game, including 8 stags, 17 red deer 430 fallow deer, and 149 wild bears.

A Colored Evangelist's Dog.—The Rev. Calvin Williams, a colored evangelist, was brought before a Stonington Justice the other day, charged with keeping an unlicensed dog. Upon being asked to plead, he replied that he would first open the Court with prayer, and immediately fell upon his knees and offered a fervent petition, remembering particularly those engaged in his prosecution. He then stated that the dog was the property of his wife, who belonged to the Indian tribe. Judgment was suspended for two weeks.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

La rumeur de la resignation de l'Hon M. Masson est absolument sans fondement. Nous sommes heureux de pouvoir dire que la santé de l'hon. ministre s'améliore tous les jours. Nous espérons qu'il pourra rester encore longtemps au poste qu'il occupe avec tant d'honneur pour lui et de profit pour le pays. L'hon. M. Masson est un des rares hommes politiques qui jouissent de la considération et de l'estime de tout le pays, sans distinction de partis; il serait à désirer que leur nombre augmentât au lieu de diminuer.—*Le Nord.*

Nous apprenons, dit le *Canada*, que le gouvernement a résolu, sur la recommendation de l'Hon. M. Masson, d'établir une fabrique de cartouches, qui sera attachée à la batterie B. de Québec. C'est la une mesure fort importante, tout à fait conforme au véritable caractère de la politique nationale. On nous dit que le gouvernement va probablement envoyer un officier d'une de nos batteries à Woolwich afin de faire les études nécessaires, en même temps que l'achat de l'outillage qui sera considérable.

Il y a eu à Montréal, hier, une assemblée publique en faveur de la cause des agitateurs irlandais. Plusieurs résolutions demandant des réformes pour l'Irlande ont été unanimement adoptées. Il y a aussi eu une réunion à Toronto convoqué dans le même but.

Le bref pour l'élection du comté de Dufferin a été reçu hier par le shérif de Barie (Ont), La nomination aura lieu à Orangeville le 2 janvier prochain.

London, Ont, 22.—Un pénible accident est arrivé vendredi à Lobo. Le frère de M. P. Campbell voulant célébrer l'arrivée de la noce de ce dernier, tira un coup de fusil. Malheureusement, l'arme éclata et les fragments lui fracturèrent le crâne Il fut tué instantanement.

Quebec, 23.—Un vol avait été commis dans la nuit du 3 de ce mois dans le magasin de M. O. Marceau, marchand de fourrures, rue St. Joseph, à St. Roch. Les marchandises enlevées étaient estimées à $100. Aujourd'hui les détectives Beaulieu et Martin ont arrêté trois individus en la possession desquels ils ont trouvé une partie des fourrures, disparues de chez M. Marceau. Deux de ces prisonniers sont grandement soupçonnés d'avoir été les auteurs du vol fait chez en est le Dr. Montizambert. La justice informe.

Un nommé Leclerc, de Westmoreland, N. B., trouvé coupable d'avoir mis le feu à une maison d'école a été condamné à cinq ans de pénitencier.

Il paraît que l'homme le plus riche du monde entier se nomme J. W. MacKay. Il a fait sa fortune dans la mine Comstock, du Nevada. Il y a 16 ans, Mr. MacKay était une homme pauvre et maintenant, à l'âge de 46 ans, sa fortune est évaluée à $275,000,000, ce qui représente un revenu annuel de $12.000,000.

Désastre.—Vendredi matin, le village de Red Roc, Pennsylvanie, contenant 200 maisons toutes de bois, et 1,000 habitants, a été entièrement consumé par un feu né dans un réservoir de pétrole qui renfermait 20,000 barils d'huile. La destruction du village a été l'œuvre de quelques instants. Ce désastre a malheureusement subit de la température, et les 1,000 personnes dont les demeures et tout l'avoir ont été brûlés sont campés en plein air, sans vivres, et la plupart sans vêtement suffisants. Des souscriptions ont été ouvertes immédiatement au Petroleum Exchange, et les fonds sont transmis par le télégraphe au fur et à mesure de de leur réception.

Des télégrammes venus de toutes les différentes villes de l'Ouest annoncent que depuis deux jours un froid sans précédent jusqu'alors s'est fait sentir. Le 24 courant, le thermomètre est descendu à 40° au dessous de zéro, à Targo (DT) et à 23° à Bismark. Dans cette dernière localité les employés du chemin de fer du Pacifique ont énormément souffert. Une femme et deux enfants ont eu diverses partice du corps gelées.

Par erreur, la plupart des journaux annonçaient il y a quelques jours la mort du jeune Dorval, de Saint Augustin. Il est vrai que cet infortuné a été assé par un arbre, et que cet accident allit lui coûter la vie, mais maintenant, loin que son état inspire encore quelque danger, on a espoir qu'il guérira.

Le Canada vient de remporter une victoire signalée, à l'exposition internationale des produits de la laiterie qui a eu lieu à New York. Le fromage du Canada a remporté le premier prix.

Une compagnie doit demander une charte à la législature du Manitoba, pour construire un aqueduc à Winnipeg.

Port Elgin, (Ont), 25.—Un incendie a détruit hier matin, en cette ville, l'Hôtel de la Puissance et plusieurs maisons contigues. Les pertes s'élèvent à environ $6,000. Pas d'assurance.

Winnipeg, 24.—M. Salomon Hamelin, de Fort Norbert, l'Honorable Jos. Royal, de cette ville et M. John Malloy, ont été mis en nomination pour le comté de Provancher dans la Chambre des Communes.

Dans la nuit de lundi le thermomètre ce matin-marquait 18° au dessous de zéro. Winnipeg, 32.—Ce matin, un homme qui portait une bouteille contenant du nitro glycerine la laissa tomber. Il s'ensuivit une explosion terrible qui tua quatre personnes et en blessa trois autres. L'accident est arrivé sur le chemin du Pacifique Canadien, proche du Portage du Rat.

Pont.—La glace est prise sur le chenald nord, entre l'Ile et la côte de Beauprés. On traverse facilement en voiture.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

December 31, 1879.

FLOUR.—		
Superior Extra	$6.30	to 6.35
Extra Superfine	6.10	6.25
Fancy	0.00	0.00
Spring Extra, new ground	5.95	6.05
Superfine	5.65	5.75
Strong Bakers'	6.30	6.60
Fine	5.20	5.40
Middlings	4.40	4.50
Pollards	3.20	3.35
U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs	2.95	3.05
Oatmeal	4.70	4.75
Cornmeal	2.90	3.00
PROVISIONS, &c.—		
Pork, mess, per brl	$17.00	to 17.50
Pork, thin mess, per brl	17.00	00.00
Hams, city cured, per lb	0.11	012½
Lard, in tubs and pails per lb.	0 10½	0.12½
Dressed hogs	6.40	6.60
Beef, prime mess, per brl	14.00	15.00
Tallow, rendered, per lb	0.04	0.06
Eggs fresh, per doz	0.19	0.20
Ashes, pots per 100 lbs	4.65	0.00
DRESSED POULTRY.—		
Turkeys per lb	06	09
Geese ditto	04½	06
Chickens per lb	05	07
Ducks per lb	05	07
Partridges per pair	50	55
BUTTER—		
Creamery, fancy, fresh per lb	28	00
fine	26	27
Townships; fine to finest	22	23
fair to good dairies	20	21
Morrisburg, choice lines dairy	22	00
fair to good	20	21
Brockville, choice lines of dairy	21	00
fair to good	18	19
Western dairy choice lines	17	18
fair to good	17	18

LACHUTE MARKET.

Lachute, Thursday, Dec. 31st, 1879.

Flour per barrel	$6.50	to 7.00
" " bag	3.30	3.50
Oats " bushel	0.35	0.36
Corn " "	0.60	0.70
Peas " "	0.70	0 00
Oatmeal " 100 lbs	2.00	2.25
Cornmeal " " "	1.25	1.50
Moullie " " "	1.00	1.25
Grue " " "	1.00	0.0
Bran " " "	0.90	1.00
Dressed Hogs " "	6.00	6 25
Pork per lb	0 07	0.10
Beef " "	0.03	0.09
Mutton " "	0.07	0,09
Lamb " "	0.09	0.00
Hay " ton	5.50	6.00
Potatoes " bag	0.45	0.50
Butter " lb	0.15	0.18
Cheese " "	0.10	0.16

CHEAPEST AND BEST.

The Daily Witness is mailed to all its subscribers in America at less than a cent a day. It is the

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giving all the latest news by telegraph, editorials on the most important questions, a comprehensive correspondence column, a valuable department devoted to the contemporary of the new books and magazines—in fact, each number is the world's history for the day.

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The Weekly Witness bears the same relation to the week as the daily does to the day. In this paper the news is summarized and condensed to the smallest space, that everything may have a place. Its great popularity is shown by the

CIRCULATION OF 30,500 COPIES

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THE ALMOST UNANIMOUS OPINION

expressed of the Witness by those who have tried it is that of Donald Grant, a subscriber from Portage La Prairie, Manitoba, who writes: "The Witness is such a necessity that to do without it is impossible."

HUNDREDS OF EVIDENCES

every year of the important work it is doing in the Sunday school and by the fireside. Owing to its immense circulation of over 51,000 copies we have been enabled to make great improvements in its appearance, even at its present price. It has recently been improved in appearance by the addition of a neat border, which will make it much better liked than ever before, not only being a valuable paper but a beautiful one. There is also an edition of this paper devoted to

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Its club rates are as follows: 12 copies to the one address $2.50; 25 copies to the one address $5; 50 copies to the one address $10; 100 copies to the one address $18.

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PUBLISHERS,

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New Goods.
New Prices.
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Having leased the premises lately occupied by Alfred Benn & Co., I am now prepared to buy all kinds of produce, such as

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For which the highest market prices will be paid, in Cash or in exchange for Goods.

My stock is complete in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

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Mr. Joseph Patenaude,
Lachute, Dec. 29, 1879.

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AMERICAN NEWS

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

THE WEEKLY HERALD

the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

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embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from WASHINGTON, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the Questions of the hour.

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of the WEEKLY HERALD gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising CATTLE, POULTRY, GRAINS, TREES, VEGETABLES, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming utensils in repair. This is supplemented by a well edited department, widely copied, under the head of

THE HOME

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication. Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the WEEKLY HERALD will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

Skilled Labor

are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

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The Sun will deal with the events of the year 1880 in its own fashion, now pretty well understood by everybody. From January 1st, until December 31st it will be conducted as a newspaper, written in the English language, and printed for the people.

As a newspaper, THE SUN believes in getting all the news of the world from city, and presenting it in the most intelligible shape and in such that will enable its readers to keep well abreast of the age with the least unproductive expenditure of time. The greatest interest to the greatest number—that is, the law controlling its daily make-up. It now has a circulation very much larger than that of any other American newspaper, and enjoys an income which it is at all times prepared to spend liberally for the benefit of its readers People of all conditions of life and all ways of thinking buy and read THE SUN; and they all derive satisfaction of some sort from its columns, for they keep on buying and reading it.

In its comments on men and affairs, The Sun believes that the only guide of policy should be common sense. Inspired by genuine American principles and backed by honesty of purpose. For this reason it is and will continue to be, absolutely independent of party, clan, clique, organization or interest. It is for the best of none. I will continue to praise what is good and reprobate what is evil, taking care that the language is always plain and plain, beyond the possibility of being misunderstood. It is uninfluenced by motives that do not appear on the surface; it has no opinions to sell, save those which may be had by any purchaser with two cents. It hates injustice and rascality even more than it hates unnecessary words. It abhors frauds, pities fools, and deplores nincompoops of every species. It will continue throughout the year 1880 to chastise the first class, instruct the second and discountenance the third. All honest men with honest convictions whether sound or mistaken, are its friends. And THE SUN means to honor by telling the truth to its friends and about its friends whenever occasion arises for plain speaking.

These are the principles upon which THE SUN will be conducted during the year to come.

The year 1880 will be one in which no patriotic American can afford to close his eyes to public affairs. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of the political events which it has in store, or the necessity of resolute vigilance on the part of every citizen who desires to preserve the Government that the founders gave us. The debates and acts of Congress the utterances of the press, the exciting contests of the Republican and Democratic parties, the meetings held in every part of the country, the varying drift of public sentiment will all bear directly and effectively upon the twenty-fourth Presidential election, to be held in November.

Four years ago next November the will of the nation as expressed at the polls was defeated by an abominable conspiracy of the promoters and beneficiaries of which still hold the offices they stole. Will the crime of 1876 be repeated in 1880? The past decade of years opened with a corrupt, extravagant and incident Administration entrenched at Washington. THE SUN did something toward dislodging the wing and brood of thieves. The same men are now intriguing to re-organize their leader and themselves to places from which they were driven by the indignation of the people. Will they succeed? The coming year will bring the answer to these momentous questions. THE SUN will be on hand to chronicle the facts as they are developed and to exhibit them clearly and fearlessly in their relations to expediency and right.

Thus with a habit of philosophical good humor in looking at the minor affairs of life and in great things a steadfast purpose to maintain the rights of the people and the principles of the Constitution against all aggressors, THE SUN is prepared to write truthful, instructive, and at the same time entertaining history of 1880.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged For the Daily SUN, a sheet made of four pages, the price by mail post paid is 55 cents a month (or $6.50 a year); or including the Sunday paper, an eight page sheet of 56 columns the price is 65 cents a month, or $7 70 a year, postage paid.

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have also gone up, but ours were bought before the rise, and our
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have also gone up, but ours were bought before the rise, and our
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FALL TRADE 1879 FALL TRADE

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We are still doing a CASH BUSINESS which enables us to sell at the very lowest prices, as we make no bad bills.
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Now is the time to send them in. For good skins we will pay a good price. Send us a lot by express and we will remit a Post Office Order. Refer to the Editor of this paper.

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Pain Eradicator!

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

Rheumatism,
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Complaints, Pains in the Chest, Side and Back,
Sore Breasts, Bruises, Sores, Burns,
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Graham's Pain Eradicator,

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

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FOR THE WATCHMAN.

New Year's Day.

BY REV. D. WINTER.

New Year's Day again is here,
Happiest day of all the year,
Gladly we hail its birth,
Hasten we forth
Let us thence gaily away
On this Happy New Year's Day.

Fare thee well old year that's gone,
Faithfully thy work is done,
Quickly fled thy hours away,
Duly speeded the day
Hastily "Goodbye" we say
While we greet this "New Year's Day."

Then we hail glad "New Year's Day."
With voice of song and every lay,
Come with thy blessings, come!
Visiting each happy home,
Bring to all some good we pray
"Happy, happy, New Year's Day."

On this fair day
May we resolve to live the year,
Ring each voice a glad refrain,
"New Year's Day" has come again
Come with all your glee,
"Happy, happy, New Year's Day."

May we thus live the year through,
While life page from sin is clear,
Stop and all our powers re-join
To God to d-the will Divine
Then with truth we each can say,
"Happy, happy, New Year's Day."

May thy moments soar by,
Days and hours pass quickly by,
Bring to each mo n-y and love,
From the h-G-d above,
May each soul for home sank and say
"Happy, happy New Year's Day."

And should we live till thou art dead
And in the grave with others laid,
Should there thy closing moments view
And say to Time (as "Adieu"
We still unite in chorus gay
"Happy, happy, New Year's Day."

LADIES COLUMN.

1880.

"The years glide and gone,
Gone with its hopes and fears,
Gone with its broken vows;
Gone with its smiles and tears,
There it stands before the throne, to record
In the Book of Life each deed and word.

AMELIA.

All hail to the New Year! Blessed Morn of a new cycle of Time! We hail with joy the new-fledged child of creation, baptized in the glory of Heaven's light, and named EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY! If in the "beginning the morning stars sang together, and the sons of God shouted for joy," should not our souls swell with joyful emotions, and the feeling of our hearts find vent in praise and thanksgiving to the Giver of all Good.

We [illegible] to our lady readers of the WATCHMAN our Happy New Year's greeting and wish them all a Happy New Year! Though we are only new made friends, we trust our friendship is true, and that our continued association will result in mutual good. The year that has passed away like its predecessors has had its compliments of joys and sorrows. The God of heaven saw it meet to bless us in the financial, commercial and industrial interests of the country and the world; and we have been painfully reminded that [illegible] to themselves wings and fly away. That stocks and bonds are unsubstantial security. How many with bright prospects of earthly good have had their hopes blasted, and instead of plenty have found themselves reduced to [illegible]. But we leave this dark and unattractive picture to one that calls forth gratitude and praise. Though we have passed through trials and sorrows, mysterious providence, God has wrought out for us a deliverance, by giving a bountiful harvest throughout the length and breadth of the land; trade and industry have revived, and a brighter future dawns on the coming year. A new time gives new opportunities for usefulness. It is now, in the new unwritten page of the Book of our lives before us, enter a record of fresh resolves—good resolves such as will make us better and happier—if carried out. Talmage says "The South wind of mild providence makes us throw off the cloak of Christian character, and we gather it [illegible] but the sharp East wind of trouble makes us wrap around us the warm garment of God in the time of trouble he shall hide me in his pavilion; in the secret of his tabernacle shall he hide me; he shall set me upon a rock.

Lord [illegible] Lyons, late of Newmarket is, I understand, engaged in an effort to counteract by family devotions the bad influences to which jockeys and stable boys are exposed at that headquarters of racing. Every Sunday evening she assembles these knights of the curry-kin and the dandy brush, and gives to them a prayer of her own composition. The prayers are, I hear, very beautiful, and if the noble lady would [illegible] unobtrusive and unofficial [illegible] she [illegible] stress the [illegible] of [illegible], perhaps both owners, jockeys and stable-boys would [illegible] profit."

Mrs. Thomas Monk died recently in Cheyenne, Wy. T., under circumstances that rendered necessary the impanelling of a coroner's jury. Graham, Eliza H. Ashley, Isabella Wilford, Augusta Hufschmidt and Sarah Casper were summoned and sworn. They listened to the testimony, and rendered A Verdict in accordance with the facts. This is the first instance in history of a coroner's jury composed exclusively of women.

The Empress of Russia is an invalid at Cannes, France. Her disease is anæmia. The Queen of Italy is suffering from the same ailment, caused by a shock received at the time of the recent attempt to assassinate [illegible].

The Archduchess Elizabeth, Alfonso's new wife, is in her second widowhood; for she threw off her weeds when preparing to accompany Christine to Madrid. The Spaniards are superstitious, and she deferred to the fact.

I never [illegible] to take [illegible] than she did during her recent visit here writes a correspondent from Berlin. 'Her face is as fresh and rosy with the balmy air of Cannes, and breathed with such a sweet, kindly smile, that it quite did one's heart good to catch the expression of it. Her dark travelling dress was simplicity itself, but it well became her tall graceful figure. Such a pretty little hat, too, made of seal-skin, to match her beautiful long jacket.

GOOD TALKERS.

The subjects of social interest to women, whose tact and attention render [illegible] companions. Good talking [illegible] by them. Women who belong to the higher circles will allow us to remind them of what they can do to make life interesting, not [illegible] enjoyable, if they [illegible] their conversational powers at the table and in the leisure hours of the circle of people to which they belong, and [illegible] to [illegible] which is so [illegible] and we [illegible] but the sharp East wind of trouble makes us wrap around us the warm garment of God in the time of trouble he shall hide me in his pavilion; in the secret of his tabernacle shall he hide me; he shall set me upon a rock.

A banquet was recently given to the Mayor of Stafford, in England, at which in consequence of his wife having given birth to a daughter during his mayoralty, he was presented, in accordance with an ancient custom, with a silver cradle, which, with its supports, weighed over 200 ounces, the whole standing 30 inches high. The cost of the cradle was defrayed by public subscription.

Miss Merivale, daughter of Dean Merivale, has just completed at city cathedral, the work begun by Alan de Walsingham, many centuries ago. On laying the last stone of the new pinnacles, she said:—"I lay this stone to the glory of God, to the memory of Queen Ethelfreda, our foundress, and Alan de Walsingham, who commenced this work about 500 years ago."

A very affectionate intercourse subsists between the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Czarewitch and his wife. After a very pleasant *séjour* in Denmark, the four went off for a few days' frolic in Paris before finally separating. The Wales and Unser Fritz and his wife never go a pleasuring in that wise.

If a woman has money to leave she seldom heaps it all on one individual, or favours men at the cost of those of her own sex, but she fairly apportions her wealth among those of her relations entitled to it.

Samuel Neal, one of Boston's wealthy young men, has been mulcted $3,000 in a breach of promise suit, and subjected besides to the reading in court of his love letters, which were addressed like this: "My own and only precious little sweetheart." "My own dearly beloved lured one." "My only beloved one," and "Sweet pet" etc. etc.

Ellie Grey Millais, the eldest daughter of the distinguished artist, has just been married to Hamilton W. G. James, only son of the Right Hon. Lord Justice James. The bride, lady reader will be glad to know, wore a princess gown of ivory duchesse satin trimmed with antique Venetian lace, the gift of her mother. She likewise wore a tiara of three diamond stars, and a unique diamond and sapphire [illegible], the gift of the bridegroom's parents. Lord and Lady Millais are spending their honeymoon in the beautiful country house of Cliveden, lent to them by the Duke and Duchess of Westminster.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible]

EDMONTON, N. W. T.
November 17th, 1879.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—As promised, I write a continued account of our trip across the plains. Thus far I tried not to burden you with too large a digest of facts regarding the country over which we travelled, as there has been already to much written upon the subject, so much indeed that I suspect now the Province of Manitoba is a misnomer to you as the city of Ottawa, your former place of residence. The letters of "Rusticus," in the Montreal *Witness*, so faithfully portray that part of the Dominion in regard to its soil and climate, whether favorable or otherwise, that those more interested in the two-way speculation than the Outlook Letter, would be likely to designate him by a division of his [illegible] all complimentary.

Our first week's trip from the Portage brought us to Fort Ellis, on thirty first of July. The next day we pursued our journey in a north westerly direction. Our second week's trip brought us to "Touchwood Hills." The tract of country travelled was varied in the character of its soil and scenery. A level plain, sandy, and poor pasturage, a [illegible] marsh, and bad roads, until we reached "Cut Arm Creek," near to which we spent our second Sabbath. Two other parties on their way to "Prince Albert," camped alongside, so that we had quite a respectable congregation, with whom we [illegible] delight in worshipping our Heavenly Father. The subject of discourse was the "New Heart," Ezek 36. 25. Crossing the creek the next day, we found the land more rolling, clayey and better for grazing. We then passed over a series of [illegible] before us, when on account of their concavity limited the horizon to a very small compass. This strange appearance in nature broke the monotony of the past ten days travel, after this we entered a more delightful tract of country, [illegible] "Touchwood Hills," clumps of trees here and there scattered, gave to the view a pleasing aspect.

Our third week brought us to "Humboldt" Telegraph Station on the other side of these hills of "beauty." This part of our trip was the most pleasant in regard to scenery. The landscapes were very fine. The soil is light and gravelly, the hills, which are more undulating eminenses, are partially wooded, and afford good pasturage. Judging from appearances I think that much good land could be found among these hills. We passed the H. B. Co's Post, a new log building with thatched roof, and two store houses and a small garden. This was the only sign of cultivation we saw since leaving Fort Ellis. We hastened on and soon passed on to a party of nuns, on their way to their different missions. Their chief was in charge of Lepine, who figured so prominently in the "Riel" Rebellion, which might have been more "real" if unrestrained. He is a tall, fine looking fellow, with somewhat of hang-down appearance. He is more to be pitied than blamed for his more public career.

We now came to a plain which, if we judge from the name, ought to have a long [illegible] and be as plain as ever. This is "Salt Plain," as it is called, is about six miles in length, utterly destitute of timber, with very little drinkable water, the ponds being saline and brackish, the grass was dry and parched. We hurried over this as fast as possible, and came to a hilly country, here we met a freighter, with fifty loaded carts of stuff for the Indians, such as ploughs, harrows, &c., &c. At last we reach "Humboldt" pleasantly situated among the hills. One husband, one wife, one child, and one sister, all in one place, 50 miles from any other habitation, make up one of the most contented families to be met with anywhere. Worthy representatives of "Erin." God bless the Irish family of Hunboldt! Having camped a short distance from the house, on the evening of the 11th of August, we were about to prepare our supper in the usual way. There stepped over to our camp, a young lady, inviting our party to take tea at her sister's house. With glad hearts we accepted the invite, and such a treat awaited us. A warm welcome first of all, and then a plentiful supply of good things, never better enjoyed, then a long chat and devout thanksgivings to Almighty God in hymns and prayer. Thus ended one of the most pleasant evenings since leaving home. This spot "just half way between Winnipeg and Edmonton, will be long remembered by our party.

Now we enter upon our fourth week. What! four weeks, and only half way! Ah, yes! But you must remember that we are going at loaded cart speed, and you know that that is only a funeral march. I don't think you will consider it long when I state that up to the present time we have not received our "stuff." The freighter having left Winnipeg about the time we reached Humbolt, has been all this time coming, and we are more than cheered to know that he is not far off. As the mail soon closes I am obliged to lay over my jottings of the rest of our journey of 500 miles for three weeks longer.

Yours &c.

[illegible]

LETTER.

Mr. Editor and Christian Friends:

I have been a great sufferer for over eighteen months, with that dreadful disease Scrufulous Erysipelas, and I am still afflicted with it, with no appearance of a cure. By it I have been brought into want and debt, and lost all my goods through the very dull time's and sickness, I am unable to do business or work. What I now ask is assistance to enable me to buy a few dollars worth of goods to sell. About $25 would start me nice, and would enable me to keep from asking any more help from those kind friends in St. Andrews who have so kindly sent in wood, food, clothing and money for the last three months. Will some kind friend help me, by a "benefit" in any way, by money, a lecture, soiree, penny-readings or anything. I now ask Lachute, as St. Andrews has kept me up to now. It would do me more good to get your help now, as I am without money, wood or clothes for this weather.

If I get a few goods, I can help myself. I appeal to Wesleyan most, as I am the only Wesleyan here but one who has done nothing. For the truth of my letter, I give as a reference, the whole population of St. Andrews, who who will testify to my statements and at any time help with Lachute in carrying out any plan for to aid me. I am a resident of St. Andrews for twenty-one years. Dear friends, you all know me, and you all know I never was hard up before.

"Friends in need are friends indeed."

Yours, etc.,

W. J. RIDDLE.

(*Argenteuil Advertiser* please copy.)

Christmas in the Arctic in 1872.

DR. HAVEN, KANE, HAYES, HALL AND THE *Polaris* MEN AMID ICE AND NIGHT.

In a house built in five days from the abandoned and stranded *Polaris* the Buddington party were comfortably housed on the mild, pleasant Christmas of 1872, the thermometer registering five degrees above zero. The building with board sides and canvas roof, generously cheeked with snow, stood close to shore, on a low bank of shingle, with the rugged, bare and snow-encrusted coast range on one side and Smith's Strait on the other, with its ice-covered waters, its ragged, undulating hills and the loud cannonading of its contending floes.

The life was quiet and pleasant, the provisions, such as they were, abundant and the Esquimaux tribe of Innuits in their frequent visits, broke the monotony and furnished in their fresh meats a welcome change of diet. All looked hopefully forward to the spring when they could build the boats that would take them perhaps, to the Danish settlements in Greenland. A constant source of anxiety was the uncertain fate their comrades on the drifting floes, and, while the most hopeful view was frequently taken, few had any real hopes of seeing them this side the grave.

A SANTY CHRISTMAS FARE.

One of them writes thus:—"This is a day of jubilee at home and certainly here for us, for, besides the approaching daylight, which we feel thankful to God for sparing us to see, we had quite a feast to-day. One ounce of bread extra per man, which made our soup for breakfast a little thicker than for dinner. We had soup made from a pound of seal blood, which we had saved for a month; a few ounces of seal which we saved with the blood, all cut up fine; a two pound can of sausage meat, the last of the canned meats; last our can of apples, which we had also saved for Christmas. The whole was boiled to a thick soup, which, I think, was the sweetest meal I ever ate. Half a pound of raw ham saved for the feast and two ounces of bread gave us our Christmas dinner. Then in the evening we had our usual thin soup. So ended our Christmas Day." The temperature was only one degree below zero—remarkably high—but a strong wind prevented any enjoyment. In the evening a furious gale, sweeping the snow in ceaseless procession over the ridged surface of the ice fields—a mighty blizzard—shook the foundations of their habitations and threatened to destroy them in its rage. In the morning they found their saviour in a complete covering of snow, which buried deep their igloos, and out of which they were with difficulty cut their way. Daily amid the darkness and the severity of the frigid winds, the faithful Innuits a night and watched the tidal holes and brought to their famishing mates the seal or the bear, the product of their labor. To much praise cannot be bestowed upon Joe and Hans, for it is to their skill and industry that the party owes their lives. Another extract from one of the journals reads:—"Hans caught a seal to-day; thank God! for we were very weak. Our light would have been finished to-morrow and our cooking also. But God sent this seal to save us—thanks be to His holy name. It has been so all the time. Just as we were [illegible] out something came along.

LOSS OF THE BORUSSIA.

PROBABLE LOSS OF 200 LIVES

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Part of the crew of the British steamer Borussia, Capt. Williams, from Liverpool, November 20th, for New Orleans, which were landed at Queenstown yesterday by the British ship Mallowdale, Bassein, report that the Borussia was abandoned in a sinking condition on the 2nd inst. The portion of the crew which was landed consisted of the chief engineer, doctor, botswain, and six seamen. They were picked up on the 5th inst. in an open boat by the Mallowdale. The Borussia had 160 passengers, of which 105 embarked at Liverpool and 75 at Corunna. The crew numbered 54 men. After leaving Corunna on the 24th of November, she experienced terrible weather, and sprung a leak on the 1st of December; and the severity of the weather increasing, she was abandoned on the 2nd, about 350 miles south west of Fayal. The captain and the second officer remained in the sinking steamer. The crew and passengers embarked in eleven boats. The nine survivors have no hope for the other boats, having, before they separated, seen one boat capsize, drowning all the occupants. The survivors started immediately for Liverpool. It appears that a panic occurred among the passengers and crew. The survivors state that no order to launch the boats and prepare for abandonment of the vessel was given by the officers. The crew lowered the boats themselves without waiting for orders. About a dozen passengers got into the boats with part of the crew. The remainder of the passengers went down in the vessel with the captain, second mate, three engineers, eleven firemen, three stewards, the carpenter and two boys. One boat swamped alongside the steamer, and its occupants, five men, were drowned. At nine o'clock on the night of the abondonment of the vessel, they saw a rocket ascend from the steamer, and soon the mast-heads were seen to disappear.

LIVERPOOL, November 24.—A steamship just arrived reports that she spoke an inward bound barque with five more survivors of the steamer Borussia on board.

THE ROMAN BREVIARY.—The Marquis of Bute has published a translation of the Roman Breviary, in which it is now stated he has been engaged for several years. The translation is given in two volumes of about 1,400 double column pages each, and is said to be a very meritorious work, the translation being very faithful, the English simple and elegant, and the foot notes being full. He used, by permission, Cardinal Newman's and the other translations of the hymns which are so beautiful. Some of our readers are not aware, perhaps, that every Catholic priest, from the Pope to the hardest working missionary, is required to recite at different hours every day, a number of psalms, hymns, prayers, &c. This is usually called an office, and the offices for the whole year from the book, or set of books, are now translated into English for the first time.—*Ottawa Herald.*

NEW CABLE.—The new cable from Aden, in Arabia, to South Africa, touching at Zanzabar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, and Durban, and connecting with land lines in South Africa, is now open for business. The rate is $2.15 per word from London.

W. J. Cook of Ogensburg, bought a week or two before Thanksgiving, a dozen fine geese. He shut them up, fattened them, and Wednesday week concluded to let them out for a little exercise preparatory to killing them. As soon as the flock reached out of doors every one of them headed by the old gander, rose into the air and took a bee line for Canada, before the astonished owner could catch his breath.

POPULAR

Demonstration,

IN FAVOR OF—Messrs.

A. PILON & Co.

Over a thousand Customers are daily served at the

Palace Cheap Store.

As Fall Trade was dull on account of the warm weather, and the season for so early Winter Goods being now very short, we have decided to sell at

Great Sacrifices.

ALL OUR WOOLLEN GOODS,

DRESS GOODS, and

MOURNING GOODS,

Including

1800 PAIRS OF BLANKETS, 1800.

We sell at Prices to suit the times at the

Popular Store,

647 ST. CATHERINE ST. 649.

Sign of the Green Ball.

A. PILON. J. B. LABELLE.

F. Poitras & Sons'

Woollen Factory.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to announce to the Public that is at Odell to the

Lachute Carding and Fulling Mill,

They have rented the machinery belonging to that mill to Poitras Factory in Lachute and have

FOUR LOOMS, TWO JACKS,

and THREE SETS OF CARDS

running, and are prepared to do SPINNING and WEAVING for Farmers and others on Reasonable Terms.

Cloth exchanged for wool and other produce.

F. POITRAS & SONS.

Lachute, Nov. 13, 1879.

The Holiday trade is very active and merchants who advertise get the best of it.

CHURCHES IN LACHUTE.

EPISCOPAL.—Church of England services are conducted in the Court-house every [illegible] morning, 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, Past r. 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 3.00 p. m. Weekday services, every Wednesday evening in the Church at 7.30 p. m., and in Oliver Hall, Friday evening at 7.30. Sabbath-school at 2½ 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.

MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY.—Messrs. [illegible] Meikle, Esq.

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. arron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, atrick Dunbar, William McOmat, George Borrison, Thomas Palliser, and R. G. [illegible].

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

Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future, the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 11th to the 19th of the months of January, March, June, and October; and the Superior Court from the 20th to the 25th of the same month.

CIRCUIT COURT OF ARGENTEUIL.—Held in the Court-house, Lachute, before Hon. Judge Bourgouin, of Aylmer. There are three terms of this Court during the year, viz., January 12th to 17th, May 24th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th. *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute.

CIRCUIT 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.

The Lachute is the Judicial District of Terrebonne. The *Circuits* of the district is at St. Scholastique, where are held the Courts 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'clock p. m.

On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.

On the third Monday, Arundel meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.

On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER, (Public Holidays excepted).

On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.

On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.

On the second Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

On the first Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.

On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.

On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

Each Secretary-Treasurer is to give eight (8) days notice of these meetings to the School Commissioners who will, however, meet at the same, even if he fails to do so. All who have business with Commissioners are now when and where to find them in session.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTOINETTE—Is in the township of Deschambault, 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-three 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. & O. R. R. distant from Lachute, eight miles. Mail daily.

CHATBORO—Is in the township of Chatham near Dunglas Crossing, on the C. & O. R. R. twenty-eight miles from Lachute. Mail tri-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 manufactories. 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 the 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 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 on 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.

IRVINGTON, 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 London*, is mailed from the Grenville Post Office every Friday evening.

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LEISURE HOUR

AND

SUNDAY AT HOME

MONTHLY

$1.50 PER ANNUM 15c PER NUMBER

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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, Malignant or Mercurial, leaving the weaker 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.....$5 00
Regular Pad for Ladies and Incipient cases.....7 00
Body or Foot Plasters for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c.....0 50
Absorption Salt for Bathing the Feet.....0 75

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 last 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.

Lachute, October 8, 1878. GEORGE CALDER.

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 Specialty. 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.

Building Lots

AND

Mill Privilges 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 lately carried on in Lachute, by

JOHN ALLAN,

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

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

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

A. G. McARTHUR.

Lachute, June 5, 1879. 49tf.

The Ritchie House,

Grenville, P. Q.

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

In thanking her past patrons for their continuance, Mrs. Ritchie hopes to ensure 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. 38tf.

MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL!

Lachute Bakery.

THE SUBSCRIBER will receive in a few days a choice assortment of

CANDIES, FRENCH CREAMS, BON-BONS &c.

Which, notwithstanding the rise in sugar, he will sell at former prices—special mixture for Christmas and New Years presents 25c. per pound.

FRUITS.

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Grenville, Nov. 21, 1879.

THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. III. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1880. NO 19.

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AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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

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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 $35, 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.
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NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

SEEKING LIFE.

On reaching the seclusion of her own little closet, Vera did not give way to helpless grief. She recognized the necessity of prompt action. Saville must again feel her strong yet gentle grasp, or he might be lost to her and to himself. Another battle would soon occur and another opportunity for the carrying out of his dreadful purpose. He must be shown at once that such reckless exposure was a virtual violation of his promise of which her mother's ring was the token. She resolved to write to him and appeal to all the noble, generous traits which she knew he possessed, and to chide him for the unmanly weakness which he was now displaying. She even determined to risk the loss of her dearest treasure, Washington's Bible, in the hope that he would read it, and be led by its teachings to doubt the scepticism which had so little power to sustain and comfort. Thus she was a sleepless watcher through the night, often writing earnestly and rapidly, and again thinking long and deeply between the sentences of the following letter:

"Theron, my more than brother; have I lost my influence over you? The fear that I have adds greatly to a burden that is already too heavy. Your influence over me loses none of its power. It would be hard for me to say when the thought of you is absent from my mind. The greatest sacrifice you could ask would be a joy did not conscience forbid. Theron, I am trying very hard to do right. There are many days in which I can only cling desperately to God's hand; but He has sustained me in a manner so wonderful that my confidence in Him, not myself, is continually increasing. He is very gentle and patient with me also, for he knows I am a 'bruised reed.'

"But, Theron, even with God's compassionate help, you are making my burden heavier than I can bear. You know well that in my shadowed life I have become acquainted with suffering, and yet never before have I endured such agony as pierced my heart to-day. You are the cause. Theron, in every unordered, uncalled-for, reckless step you took, in the attack on Stony Point, you trod upon my heart. When you are called upon to face danger by just authority, do your duty, and your whole duty, as I am asking God to help me do mine, in the face of a temptation that assails me relentlessly and almost continuously. I say this much, though well aware that if you receive wounds, I shall be more sorely wounded, and that if you are killed, it will be worse than death to me. But, did duty compel you to take part in that desperate midnight assault? Was it love of country that thrust you forward beyond the brave who were acting under orders? When I pained and dissapointed you, I did so under a compulsion the strongest and most sacred that the human soul can recognize. Was your motive in seeking death, that awful night, noble and sacred? Theron, it was the first cowardly act I ever knew you to commit, and it was an act so cruel as to be utterly unlike you. It was an unmanly effort to escape from a burden which I, in case you had accomplished your purpose, would have had to bear alone, and which was made infinitely greater by your act. Granting that your belief is true, and that death is dreamless sleep, can you long for a rest which means unspeakable agony for me? I do not say it boastingly, but from the depths of my heart, I could welcome pain, loss, disaster, anything save sin, which would bring you rest. You should be stronger and braver than I. Why are you not? Theron, there must be something wrong in your philosophy when a man naturally as noble and good as you are sinks, fails, and is overborne; and if your philosophy cannot sustain one peculiarly strong and favored like yourself, of what use would it be to average humanity? How utterly it would fail the weak and tempted! But faith in God sustains even me in as sore a stress, I think, as ever woman was called upon to endure. It sustained my dear mother, and you know how and was here lot in so many respects. If your creed cannot make a strong, noble man like yourself brave and patient, it is so poor that I am sure it is unfounded.

"Theron, I know that you honestly think you are right, but are you sure you have full reason to think so? Pardon me if I, in love and sympathy, touch for a moment on your past experience. You once believed that the woman who is your wife was worthy of your affection. You assumed that she was and acted honestly and naturally in view of your belief. If you had studdied her character carefully and patiently, you would have found that you were mistaken. Forgive me for saying it, Theron; but I cannot help thinking that any view, creed, or philosophy which can permit you to make a cowardly flight from life's burden, from the duties you owe to your mother and country, is equally unworthy of respect. We are now, as it were, meeting the same misfortune side by side. Will you run away and leave me to suffer it all alone?

"I have a favour to ask. Your response will show whether I have still any influence over you, and whether you would do a comparatively little thing for one who will do for you everything in her power save that which is wrong. I listened patiently to all your arguments, and tried very hard to believe them. Oh! how I wished I could think as you did; but I had known and seen the power of God's living truth, and it was impossible. Will you in fairness honestly consider the grounds of my faith? As a proof of my all-absorbing interest in you, I send the dearest thing I have, Washington's Bible, with the request that you read it through, patiently and thoughtfully, and that you dwell especially on the New Testament. I suppose that there were wise men who could argue with you and tell you something about the Bible, how it was written, and why people think that it is God's Word; but I do not ask you to seek them. I only ask that you sit down by yourself, and, putting aside all prejudice, that you read this Bible with the candour and sincerity which have always been among your noblest traits. I feel sure that the book will make its own impression, and contain all the arguments that are needed. I leave the issue with God, to whom I pray in your behalf more often than in my own. I hope that my pencillings here and there will not mar the pages for you.

"Theron, is my mother's ring still on your finger? It means now all that it did when I placed it there. But you made a promise then as truly as I did. Do not keep its letter but break its spirit. Farewell.

"VERA."

Early the next morning she summoned Tascar, and giving him the letter and package containing the book, said, with a decision which he could not fail to understand,

"Find Mr. Saville, and give him these as soon as possible. Mark my words, Tascar, *find him;* go to him wherever he is, and give this letter and book into his own hands; remember, his own hands. There is money. If need be, travel days and weeks till you find him. I must take no risks in this matter. Wait for his answer."

Having done her part, Vera was able, more calmly and trustingly, to leave the result in God's hands.

Tascar reached West Point at about noon, and found Saville in his quarters. His gloomy face lighted up as he saw the boy.

"Missy Vera tole me to give you dese, an' wait for an answer."

Saville eagerly took the missive and package, and shutting himself up in a small room back of the main one, opened the letter with a hand that now trembled as it never had in the shock of battle. He soon reappeared with a note in his hand, and said to Tascar, who had zealously complied with the request that he should eat the untasted dinner on the table,

"Take this to your mistress, and come to me again in a week, for I shall have something to send to her."

"Did you find him?" asked Vera, surprised at his speedy return.

"Yes, Missy Vera, an' here is what he guv me."

Vera hastened to her room, tore open the note, and, with tears of joy, read as follows: —

"My loyal Vera,—I have read your letter, and am overwhelmed with shame and self-contempt. How strong you are! How weak I have been! If I am not a man after this, let even my memory perish. I now promise you to keep the spirit of my pledge. If anything happens to me, it will be in the performance of what you ever would esteem—duty. And, Vera, I will even read the book which has broken my heart and blighted my life, in separating you from me. I cannot now trust myself to say anything more. You are as much above and beyond me as your fancied heaven is above the earth.

"Yours, to command henceforth,

"SAVILLE."

The long, dark night was passing, and Vera saw in these few words the faint dawning of hope.

Did her pencillings mar the pages of the little Bible? Saville, on his return to his quarters that evening, turned at first only to such pages, and to the words indicated, which were thus made to seem as if spoken directly to him by the maiden.

One text struck him with peculiar force, in the circumstances. It was heavily marked, and Vera had written under it, "May not this be true?" It was, "There is a way which seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof are the ways of death."

"Is it possible that I am mistaken?" he asked himself for the first time. "At any rate, I shall be more bigoted than the bigots themselves if I do not accede to Vera's request, and give her side a careful, unprejudiced hearing."

Saville was too honest a man to be stow on Washington's Bible a careless, hasty perusal; and he was too large-natured and fair to read it with his mind steeled against its truth by dislike, contempt, or the pride of preconceived opinion. It was his sincere intention to be receptive, judicial, and let the book speak for itself, according to its capability.

Some things in Vera's letter strongly tended to promote a condition of mind favourable to the reception of the truth. Her reference to the blindness which he had shown, at first, to the character of his wife, made him wince, but the effect was wholesome. He certainly had been mistaken then in a matter of vital importance, and how disastrous had been the consequences!

"If Vera is right, and this book is true: if I am mistaken again," he thought, "the evil will be without remedy. If death is not a dreamless sleep, but rather an eternal, waking consciousness of all that one has lost; if there is the faintest possibility of this, I had better consider it at once."

He moreover felt that he had justified Vera's contempt for his philosophy. What had it done for him, save prompt to unmanly, cowardly action? Her faith, in contrast, had sustained her in patient, heroic endurance. He was humbled, and truth is ever ready to be the guest of humility.

It does not come within the scope of this story to follow closely his mental changes during the days and weeks that followed. It is sufficient to say that the grasp of the Divine mind upon his grew continually more masterful and firm. The Bible, as Vera said, did prove itself, as it ever does to the candid reader; as it ever does to those who are not absorbed in their own little isms, or befogged by their own pet theories, or intrenched in opinions already formed. Few of the Bible's opponents have ever followed the example of Saville, for he permitted the book to do all it could with him.

"My reason," he often resolved, "shall be like a judge upon the bench, and neither pride, prejudice, my wishes, nor an unfair hearing, shall bribe or dispose it to a false decision."

As he read and carefully re-read the book, and was at last able to grasp, to some extent, its scope and meaning; as he discovered its wonderful unity in the seeming diversity; as he saw that the verbal husk in the early parts of the Old Testament had a kernel of rich, spiritual meaning, and that the New Testament taught clearly a philosophy too high for a merely human origin, he gradually became convinced that there was a God, and that the Bible was His guiding word to His earthly children. The "Man of Sorrows" fascinated him with irresistable power, and he followed Him in all His patient journeyings through Palestine, wondering, fearing, hoping but unhealed.

With the conviction of the Bible's truth, a distress of mind, such as he had never known before, began to develop itself. How must the all powerful and holy God regard him who had so arrogantly, and with so little proof and reason, assumed that His Word was a myth, and Himself a fiction of the superstitious? And when he thought how he had tempted Vera, and caused her to waver in her faith, he was ready to dispair.

"What have I learned from the Bible?" he exclaimed one day in agony, "save that I am justly and irretrievably lost. I now know what poor, tempted Vera meant when she trembled at the words, 'A certain fearful looking for of judgment.'"

As early as possible, after receiving the Bible Vera had sent him, Saville had procured another, which he sent out to her by Tascar, as he had promised. While Vera welcomed this gift as a proof that he was relenting in his bitter hostility to the book, she was left in ignorence of the radical changes taking place in his mind. Saville did not wish to commit himself until fully convinced. But when, after intellectual conviction, he commenced drawing practical inferences from its truth, and saw the fate which threatened him; when his awakened conscience revealed to him that the penalty of sin is not arbitrary and externally imposed, but inevitable and natural, from the very law and principle of creation, in the one sinning; the man was overwhelmed with rational fear. The dark question which all the cruelties of superstition, have vainly tried to answer, rose for his personal solution. How shall I be rid of my sin?

Only the flippant and shallow-minded make light of this question, and they but for a brief time. The student of history and humanity knows that it has been the burden of the heart among all races and in every age, and that to day men are inflicting upon themselves inconceivable suffering in the vain hope of answering it.

Saville had learned from the Bible only part of the truth. He saw what evil was, and what it involved; but he had not yet discovered the remedy, which is usually overlooked at first from its very simplicity.

His despairing self-condemnation became so great that he determined to write Vera, and see if she could not give him some clue of hope. So, one day, several weeks after the time he had commenced reading the Bible at her request, he wrote the following brief letter, knowing that he would soon have an opportunity of sending it out to the cabin by Tascar, who was often down to garrison:—

"My faithful Vera,—I fear the gift of the Bible, which cost you so much to send, but which I tried to make good by sending another, has been but of little service to me. Will you be full of joy when I tell you that I believe it to be the true Word of the all-powerful God? Can you be, when you remember the doom which this Bible pronounces on me who so long scoffed at it, and (what is far worse to me) who tempted you? I am no longer in the darkness of unbelief, but stand in the searching, consuming light of God's truth, trembling at the thought that I have lost myself—that I have lost you—for ever. Is there no remedy? In my despair I turn to you, the one I have wronged most.

"SAVILLE."

"Mas'r Saville looked sick," said Tascar, as he gave the letter to Vera, one evening.

In a few moments Vera came to the cabin door again and summond Tascar. The boy thought the expression of her face indicated that something unusual would be required, and he was prepared for the request.

"Tascar, will you go to West Point for me again to-night?"

"Yes, Missy Vera, if it's anyting 'tickler."

"Give that letter to Mr. Saville, and you won't be sorry for the trouble it cost you. I will reward you."

Late in the evening, Saville received a missive which contained only these words:

"Theron, I wish to see you. Come to the place where we parted on the hill-side, the first evening your duties will permit.

"VERA."

He briefly wrote in reply, "I will come to-morrow evening. How faithful you are!"

He put a broad piece of gold in the wearied messenger's hand, and said,

"Keep that yourself, Tascar."

It was with feelings difficult to be described that Saville looked down into the wild secluded glen once more. Over a year had passed since he had seen it or its inmates. The mellow autumn sunlight shimmered through the trees and upon the rocks, softening the rugged wildness of the scene. But in its dreariest wintry garb it would be the one attractive spot of earth to him.

"Will Vera be much changed?" he had asked himself again and again. Ages seemed to have passed since he had seen her.

He could not surprise her now. She was waiting for him, with her hand upon her side, as was her custom when deep feeling caused her heart to flutter too strongly. To one watching them from a little distance, their meeting would have appeared very quiet and undemonstrative; but to each other, trembling hands and moistened eyes revealed the depths of feeling in reserve.

"You are pale and thin, Theron," said Vera, her tears gathering visibly.

"These are the least of my troubles," he replied, half smiling. "I dreaded lest you had become shadowy and spirit-like under the discipline of sorrow. Since I have come to believe there is a heaven, I have been constantly wondering why you are not taken there at once. But I am inclined to think that you have become womanly during this long year rather than angelic."

"I am glad to hear you say so," she answered, trying to smile also; "for the reason that I am a woman, if for no other. I have no desire to be anything else at present."

"Vera," he could not forbear saying, "I did not know that faith and sorrow could make a human face so beautiful."

She could not have been a woman did not a smile of pleasure illumine her face now. Almost instantly it was followed by an expression of deep pain, and she turned away for a moment.

He understood her; she could not drink at the ever-full fountain of his love and admiration, though the waters were so sweet.

But when she turned to him again there was no prudish restraint in her manner. She took his hand as a sister might do, and said,

"Theron, I want to help you. You as yet only believe the poorest and most meagre part of God's truth."

He looked at her with some surprise, and said,

"Why, Vera, I now believe the Bible as it reads substantially. I admit that there is much that I do not understand and cannot reconcile; it grows clearer, however, as I study it. The difficulty in understanding it all is an argument in its favour. It's a revelation of an infinite mind; mine is finite. If I could grasp the whole book, I should say at once, 'It is the work of human intellects, like my own.'"

"The simple parts are those which you do not believe. You do not understand the parts that mother taught me when I was a little child."

"Then teach me as if I were a child."

"How strange that you should say that! It's a good omen. Read those words." And she pointed out the following text in the Bible he had given her:

"Verily I say unto you, Whosoever shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child shall in no wise enter therein."

"We must come to the point, Theron, of believing what our Heavenly Father says, with the trust of a little child."

"But what does the Bible say of those who offend, or cause one of God's little ones to offend? How sorely I tempted you, Vera," and he covered his face with his hands.

"But you have no wish to make me offend now?"

"No. Whatever becomes of me, I shall thank God that He preserved you."

"Can you not see what a difference this fact makes? Besides you did not deliberately and consciously tempt me to evil."

"But that made the temptation tenfold harder for you to resist."

"You were not to blame for that. But why dwell on the unhappy past? I said truly that you, as yet, believe and understand but the poorest part of the Bible. If the Bible is true, is not God true?"

"Certainly."

"Must He not keep His word?"

"Yes."

"Then listen: 'Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord, and He will have mercy upon him; and to our God, for He will abundantly pardon.' You are willing to forsake you unbelief, and all the evil that grew naturally out of it."

"How sweetly those words sound as you read them," said Saville, musingly; "but can God, consistently with justice and His threatenings against evil, forgive my years of blasphemy, and my——"

"Oh, Theron, surely He will and can. Did He not teach His disciples to forgive each other seventy times seven? Will He do less?"

He looked at her very earnestly, and she saw, from the expression of his face that the light was coming.

"Vera, my good angel, lead me on a little further," he said. "Even if I were forgiven, it seems to me the memory of what I have been and what I have done will oppress me with gloom for ever."

"Read those words, Theron."

He took her Bible, and read, "The next day John seeth Jesus coming unto him, and saith, Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world."

"The Bible also says," she added, "'The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth us from all sin.'"

"Where is that?"

She showed him.

"Theron," she said tearfully, "can you remember the scenes of Calvary and doubt God's love? That is the part of the Bible you don't understand and believe. You never can understand God, or this, His book, until you make these words the key to all, 'God is love.' I shall test you now whether you believed the Bible or not," and she repeated earnestly these words:

"If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness."

"There is no escape here, Theron. It's either God is true, or He is not true, and will not keep His word. You have acknowledged your sin with grief and sorrow, and you have no wish to continue in it. With this clear promise before you, what must be your inevitable conclusion? Ah, Theron! I read your answer in your face. You take God at His word. You believe. Can any happiness of heaven surpass this moment?"

"Oh, God," he said, in a low, deep tone, "I thank Thee for mercy which is as boundless as Thyself!"

"Did I not tell you once, Theron, that Shakespeare echoed the Bible? He writes thus of mercy, you remember:

"'It is twice blest;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes:
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest.'

I believe that God finds more joy in showing you mercy, than you in receiving it."

"I can almost believe it," he said, "for the Being I dreaded inexpressibly an hour ago now seems the source and fountain of tenderness. Oh, Vera!" he added, with an expression which warmed her heart, and cheered her through the long, lonely years that followed, "I am glad to owe heaven to you. This is better than saving me from death in Fort Clinton. I can wait patiently now."

An hour flew by and another like brief moments. The full moon filled the wild gorge with beatiful lights and shadows; but they were too deeply absorded to heed the witchery of nature.

At last Saville reluctantly rose to go. "No; I will not go to the cabin," he said. "After these words to you I wish to speak to no other human being to-day."

He then commenced looking for something on the ground, and said,

"Where was it that I, in my wicked passion, trod that ring into the earth?"

"Here, Theron," said Vera, promptly. "I have watched the place ever since as if it were a little grave."

He soon recovered it, and taking her hand, said, hesitatingly,

"Vera, can you not wear this ring as a token of my boundless gratitude to you?"

"Yes, Theron."

"It is tarnished and warped like myself."

"But it's made of gold, Theron—gold that has been tried in the fire."

"This is a very different parting from our last," he said, after a moment; "and we now have the earnest in our hearts that the time will come when these sad farewells shall cease. Good-bye. Good-bye once more, my true, loyal Vera. I will watch till I see you enter the cabin door."

"Theron, you never made me so happy before. Good-bye."

He watched her as she passed through the alternate light and shadow that fell upon the path. He saw the flutter of her handkerchief as she waved him a farewell at the cabin door, but still he did not go. The dawn was tinging the sky before he could bring himself to leave the place where heaven had opened to him in the stony desert of his despair.

(To be continued.)

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Nine thousand dollars was contributed in New York, on Saturday, through the exchanges, banks, etc., for the hospitals in that city.

One of the monuments destroyed at the recent fire in the Wesleyan Chapel, City road, was erected by Mr. Waddy, member elect for Sheffield, in memory of his father, the Rev. Dr. Waddy, who in his day was a popular Wesleyan minister and a President of the Wesleyan Conference. The memorial cost £1,000. It is to be replaced.

Rev. Wm. Taylor, formerly known as the "California Street Preacher," has sent, in 16 months, 46 missionaries to South America, and intends to send out 20 more at the beginning of the present year. The expenses and support of these missionaries are paid by general contributions.

Thomas Wilson, of Baltimore, left $5,000 to the Society of Friends, and he said that he would have left them more if he thought they needed it. But he put his largest bequest where it would do most good, namely, to an orphanage asylum for the poor. To this he gave $715,000.

Mr. Spurgeon is said thus to address every person seeking admission to membership in his church: "Well, if you are received what individual work are you going to take up and carry on for the Lord?" As a result he has now enrolled in his parish register 5,756 communicants, who represent just so many willing workers under his leadership. He saves his own strength by doing nothing that his parishioners can do equally well.

Dr. T. L. Cuyler says that "disagreeable Sundays sift churches as honestly as the test of 'lapping water' sifted the ten thousand troops under Gideon. Those who really want to get to God's house on a wet or a wintry Sabbath usually do get there." And the Doctor goes further: "For one, I honestly confess that all the trash of the sceptics from Renan or Huxley down to Ingersoll, do not inspire such misgivings of Christianity as a feart power as are awakened by the spectacle of delinquent Christians in unfavorable weather."

THE OLDEST PAPER in New York. Mr. Lewis H. Redfield, the oldest printer in the State of New York, gave a dinner to the Syracuse journalists the other evening, in celebration of his eighty-seventh birthday. Mr. Redfield's newspaper experience began in 1813, and Thurlow Weed's two years later. While Mr. Redfield was conducting a paper in Onondaga Valley, Horace Greeley, then just of age, came along and wanted a 'job.' Redfield hired him to disguise as an old woman and ride around and rally the voters. Letters of regret were received from several eminent journalists who had been invited to be present, among them one from Thurlow Weed, drinking toasts to Redfield.

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 he 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 periodical 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, JAN. 2, 1880.

THE BUBBLE BURST!

The Court House at Lachute on Monday last witnessed the final act of the legal drama that has occupied fifteen months in its performance. And a glance backward at its various acts may be instructive.

Our readers will remember that after the election of September, 1878, a number of our most respected citizens; indignant at the means by which that election had been carried; petitioned against the return of Dr. CHRISTIE. They alleged corruption of various kinds by agents: and charged the member elect with influencing voters by promising special exertions, in the event of his election, to secure money-grants for special local improvements.

What was the reply?

First: That the charges were insufficiently stated; the service insufficiently made; the returning officer not served with a copy; the name of Dr. CHRISTIE'S waiting maid not given; and a cloud of similar legal quibbles raised to obscure and prolong, if not defeat the enquiry into the manner in which Dr. CHRISTIE'S return had been obtained.

For more than six weary months this miserable pettifogging prevented any progress in the real object of the enquiry: and then the curtain fell upon the unanimous rejection by the Judge, of all the microscopic reasons why justice should not be done.

It might have been expected that after this, the Petitioners would have been allowed to justify their charges. No! nothing was farther from the intention of the sitting member's advisers! Justice must be still further obstructed: and the exposure still longer delayed. For this purpose every charge of corruption that could be put in language, was heaped upon the Petitioners: and they were not only stigmatised as being too vile even to be allowed to complain of the abuse of the electoral franchise; but even declared to be incapable of voting at the election of a member for their native county. They challenged the proof of these outrageous calumnies; and when at length the question was brought before the Court, nearly a year after the Petition had been presented, the slanderers produced no evidence in support of their assertions; and for the best reasons possible: that they had none to produce—and never believed they had—and the charges collapsed from their inherent falsehood.

But there was yet a third means by which the inevitable result could be postponed: and we may be sure it was not neglected. The startling doctrine was set up that the Parliament of the Dominion had no power to impose upon the Judges the duty of trying election Petitions: and the Judge took time to digest the labored arguments of Counsel in support of this theory. As was to be expected this objection shared the fate of all the others: and on Monday last, the devices of the law being exhausted, the Petitioners were at length allowed to bring forward evidence in support of their charges. Then, for the first time, the simple question whether corruption had been practiced to secure Dr. CHRISTIE'S return; after being so long evaded; came regularly before the Court. And the report of the proceedings on that occasion shews the result. One of the least important of the numerous cases that had developed themselves, was established without the slightest difficulty: and the first touch of the sword of Justice, burst the bubble over which so much breath has been wasted. It would be amusing to re-read the boasts of the late sitting member's organ, over the immaculate purity of the election: and its scorn of the "unfounded" and "Base" imputations of the Petitioners. We knew, and all the world knew, that if those charges had not been well founded; there would not have been so many objections to have them tried: and that every fresh quibble to evade trial, was a fresh admission of their truth. But the world is marching on, and we cannot spend time in looking back.—We could make an interesting chapter of the arts that were used during the election: and the devices by which they were ineffectually covered up. It is singular how, when a tavern Bill was found to be too large, the tavern keeper makes his note for the amount, and a friendly canvasser discounts it, and afterwards forgets to collect it. Strange too, how drinks can be converted into "cartage"—barrels of beer can find their way to fictitious names in support of teetotal candidates—and Sunday messages summoning agents for abduction of voters—and ordering strong drink—can be despatched in aid of the election of a strong Sabbatarian. But we are glad that it was unnecessary to go into these matters.

The frantic article of our contemporary on the last day of the year, (which we think might have been spent better than by stirring up angry passions) led us to suppose that there would be a long struggle on Monday last. The pitiful climax of its cry of "sell out" in which the battle was surrendered, almost at the first blow; does not match with the grandiloquent boasts of our contemporary. And it might be asked, if the first case selected was proved, whether the others might not probably have had the same result.—But it was better to yield gracefully, than to carry out the truculent threats of our warlike contemporary.—But we must say that we do not believe that Dr. CHRISTIE himself was a party to the transactions with which the party he supports has made the country too familiar. And we recognise his good sense in throwing up the sponge, when a further struggle could only have produced irritation, and useless expense. We hope he will now resume that career of private usefulness which he has followed so creditably and successfully: and that any unfriendly feeling on either side, which these repeated election contests have produced, may now disappear at once and forever. We venture to think that his experience of public life has not been such as to attract him to pursue it further: and that he can scarcely have felt that the services he has rendered to his party or his country, have compensated him for the personal sacrifices they have entailed upon him.

But whether desirous of retirement or not: it is not probable that any option is left to him. He belongs to a party which has refused to bestir itself in the interests of the country, and which reduced the nation to the lowest depth of poverty and misery. The vigorous policy of his opponents has already brought comfort and smiles to thousands of hearths where a year ago, all was difficulty and despair. He was unscrupulously backed by the influence and by the officials of two Governments: all of which will now be lacking. The purse of the central committee of Montreal can hardly be expected to open so freely as heretofore, just now.—And many of the independent and intelligent electors of Argenteuil, who were induced by personal friendship: or by doubts as to the propriety of a change in our commercial system, to vote for Dr. CHRISTIE: have become satisfied that the welfare of the country is paramount to such consideration; and that it demands a decided expression of opinion against the policy which Dr. CHRISTIE and his leaders have hitherto supported.

"HONESTY THE BEST POLICY."

Lachute, 5th January, 1880.

The Argenteuil election trial was held here to-day, and resulted in the unseating of the sitting member, Dr. Christie.

Mr. J. S. Archibald, with Mr. Lacoste as Counsel, appeared for the petitioners, and Mr. McLaren for the Respondent.

After preliminary proof of the holding of the election and of the Respondent's return, the following witnesses were examined:

A. B. Filion, Charles Johnson, Robt. McIntyre and Thomas S. Higginson all of Grenville.

It appeared that an account due Mr. McIntyre, of $35 for services rendered in the last election had been left unpaid and that Mr. McIntyre being again approached by some friends of Christie's, to secure his support; he mentioned this debt, complaining that he had been ill-treated; whereupon, one Wells, assured him that the amount would be paid. Soon after meeting Higginson, an election agent of Christie, McIntyre, mentioned this conversation, but expressed his want of confidence in the assurances of Wells; whereupon Higginson became responsible for the amount, and subsequently credited McIntyre, who was his debtor, in his books with the amount. It was admitted that this payment was made with a view to influence McIntyre in the election.

After hearing the foregoing evidence, Mr. McLaren on behalf of the Respondent, declared that he could not refute the same, and that in his opinion, it established a corrupt practice sufficient to void the election, and called upon the petitioners' counsel to declare whether he intended to press the prosecution in order to secure the personal disqualification of the Respondent.

Mr. Archibald on behalf of the Petitioners then declared, that the Petitioners had a large number of cases of corruption by agents, equally conclusive, which they were able to prove by undoubted evidence; but, as they were only anxious to afford the electors an opportunity of making their choice uninfluenced by the human devices by which the agents of the Respondent had been able to influence the last election, they were willing to accept the declaration of the Respondent's counsel and to declare that they do not intend to press the charges of personal corruption. The Petitioners were extremely desirous to avoid all the irritations and political excitement, and ill-feeling, which would be engendered by a searching inquiry into the several charges contained in the Bill of Particulars, and were sorry that the conduct of the Respondent in retarding the case so long by frivolous preliminary objections, had, to some extent, produced that undesirable result.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Belanger then pronounced judgment voiding the election with costs against the Respondent.

PROPHECIES REGARDING THE UNITED STATES.

The effort made by some newspapers in the United States, to have people believe that Canada will be annexed to them, reminds us of the following prophetic utterances which we clip from an 1879 almanac. This view of the matter is as likely to be correct as the other.—

"About the year 1930 Canada, at the request of Great Britain, will erect itself into a limited Monarchy, with a prince of the blood Royal as king. It will progress rapidly in population, wealth, commerce, arts and science, and although separated, will remain firmly attached to British institutions. In fact it will be more British than Britain, as it will reject the Anglo Israel theory, and hold on to the old ethnological standards. The decay of America will be so marked in comparison, that offers will be made by the border states, early in the century, to be recognized as a part of the Canadian Kingdom. As America decays, this feeling will largely increase; and towards the close of the present century, Main, New Hampshire, New York, Michigan and Minnesota will belong to the Canadian Crown. The decay of America will arise from lack of population, for foreign immigration will have ceased all together, and the natural growth of the nation will in every way be inadiquate to meet the wants of the soil. One child to every three married pair, will prove the ruin of the counntry, and America will die out for want of Americans."

Fishery and Game Laws.

CIRCULAR TO FISHERY OFFICERS IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

The Department of Marine and Fisheries has issued the following circular to fishery officers in Ontario and Quebec, *in re* fishery and game laws.

OTTAWA, 15th Dec., 1879.

SIR,—The Minister's attention having been called to the fact that fishery officers in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec are accustomed to enforce the game laws, incidentally with their duties under the fishery laws, and objection being made thereto on account of the former statutes being provincial acts, and not necessarily subject to Federal authority, which enforcement the objectors also assume to involve some expense, however trifling, to the Dominion treasury, I am desired to instruct you that in future all matters connected with laws for protecting and preserving game, other than fish, must, so far as your official capacity is concerned, be left to the entire control of the provincial authorities and the voluntary action of private individuals. This unavoidable direction is given with the more regret because of the intimate connection between the protection and increase of fish and that of game under our present system which was in force at the time of Confederation, and has not since been formally discontinued on account of its proving beneficial to the public interest, and of immaterial burden to the public service. The Provincial Governments in these provinces having no official organization for the enforcement of game laws, and many of the local magistrates and other influential persons being more or less indifferent to the subject of preserving game, it was thought advisable to secure whatever incidental protection the fisheries staff could afford, by circulating copies of the game laws, and posting notices of the close seasons and other prohibitions along with the fishery notices which are usually issued and circulated at the times when and places where unseasonable and illegal hunting is pursued. The publicity thus given by these warnings to the principal clauses of the statutes in question had the double effect of informing and deterring persons who would otherwise have destroyed game indiscriminately, partly through ignorance of the legal consequences and partly because of the apparent indifference of public authorities. Whenever advisable, also, prosecutions were brought by or before the fishery officers.

You are aware, from experience, that the trouble and expense of enforcing the fishery laws have been very much simplified and reduced by your ability, through such means, to keep ill-disposed persons from frequenting the haunts of breeding game (particularly water fowl) under pretence of shooting, when every opportunity was made available to fish by unlawful means, and at illegal and improvident seasons. It is known that many of the fishery officers have regarded it as somewhat onerous for them thus incidentally to enforce the game laws without receiving either salary or expenses; but this department has felt justified in doing so, from an official point of view, because of the practical assistance which it afforded to their regular duties. We have been, nevertheless, grateful to those fishery officers who have so spiritedly and efficiently exercised their powers without any remuneration therefor, actuated solely by a desire to preserve the valuable game of the country, which, without some active and authorized supervision, would have been now very much decreased, if not in many parts almost exterminated. It will afford some satisfaction at least to the fishery officers more immediately concerned to reflect that they have thus far been instrumental in arresting the decline of game about certain portions of these provinces and that in many places the more important species are largely increased in numbers. This fact has had a noticeable bearing on the condition of the fisheries in the vicinity, it being well understood that an abundance of game serviceable for food, is not only a very desirable resource for consumers generally, but that the existence of such animals was in itself an important matter as removing much of the temptation which otherwise impelled backwoods settlers and others to provide for their wants by catching fish irrespective of law or economy. In this respect the result of their efforts was an indirect saving to the public by obviating the necessity for augmenting the numbers of fishery guardians, and consequently increasing the cost of the service.

The Provincial statute 32 Vic., cap. 104, commonly known as the "Sabbath Observance Act," has also been utilized for protecting fish and game; and as it is liable to the same objection as that now raised against the enforcement of the provincial game laws by Dominion officials, it must in future be left entirely to local jurisdiction.

You will please consider this circular as amending your general instructions to the extent of omitting further reference to the game laws of the Province of Quebec and Ontario, and the Sabbath Observance Act in the last named province. This direction applies also to the acts relating to insectivorous birds, and the municipal laws affecting the obstruction and pollution of streams.

I am, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—FEASTING LESSEPS.—A State banquet was given on January 4th, 1880, at Panama in honor of M. de Lesseps and his wife. Speeches were made by Commissioner Ferro, in the name of the government of the United States of Columbia; by M. de Lesseps, by Commandant Lucien N. B. Wyse, by the French Consul resident at Panama, and by consular and other representatives of various foreign nations. Great enthusiasm and confidence prevailed. M. de Lesseps' engineer corps start to-day for the final survey of the canal route.

—When a Chinese Bank gets into trouble the officials have their heads cut off by the executioner. Here the banks get into trouble because the officers lose their heads over the management. Centuries have elapsed since the last Chinese bank suspended, which shows the advantage of Celestial customs.

—According to the New York *Herald's* dispatches from Maine the republicans confidently expect to control the new Legislature within three days from the date of opening. The fusionists are somewhat disconcerted, and Governor Garcelon professes his willingness to retire from office and leave the legislators to settle the "counting out" in their own way.

—A savant says that the Egyptians worshipped the cat because her face resembled the moon, and because they gave the name of the moon to the cat. Is this the reason why the cat walks back fences in the face of the moon?

—Dr. Werner Siemens, of Berlin, says that the energy of the solar rays, manifested in currents of air or in falls of water, may by and by, through the electric force, furnish all necessary heat and render us independent of ordinary fuel.

—AN explosion occurred on the outskirts of Newark, on Monday, which resulted in the loss of four lives. The explosion was caused by the careless handling of dangerous chemicals or compounds used in the manufacture of celluloid, a substance used for making various ornamental and useful articles. There seems to be very little doubt that it was purely an accident, but the disaster should teach workmen exposed to such dangers the necessity for constant care and vigilance. Men, however, will go into a powder mill or a magazine with lighted pipes, for familiarity with danger breeds contempt.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, January 7.

The local Legislature was formally opened to-day at 3 p. m., and at that hour Lieutenant-Governor McDonald arrived, and immediately upon his taking his seat on the throne, Hon. Mr. Hardy announced that according to law the first duty of the House was to elect a Speaker, and that having performed that duty, His Honor would to-morrow deliver his speech from the Throne. The Lieutenant-Governor then left the Chamber, and Mr. Gilmore, the clerk, called the members to order.

Hon. Mr. MOWAT proposed Charles Clarke, Esq., member for Centre Wellington, as the new Speaker, believing that at all times he would discharge his duties with dignity and impartiality.

Mr. WELLS seconded the motion.

Mr. MEREDITH said he did not rise with the intention of offering any objections to motion, but to announce that the feeling of the Opposition was in favor of the choice made by the Government. He bore testimony to the urbanity of Col. Clarke, to his dignity and impartiality, and it was those qualifications which made the appointment of the member for Centre Wellington favorable to the Opposition members of the House.

The Clerk of the House then put the motion, which was carried without division, and Mr. Clarke, of Wellington, was declared duly elected.

Mr. CLARKE returned thanks for the honor and the House then adjourned.

The Irish Agitators.

PROGRAMME OF THE AMERICAN AND CANADIAN TRIP.

CHICAGO, January 7.—A special from Messrs. Parnell and Dillon outlines the programme of the Irish agitators for their trip through America:—Philadelphia, 12th; Boston, 13th to 17th; in New England cities, 19th and 20th; Chicago, 21st to 26th; Toledo, Cleveland, and Rochester, 27th; Albany, 29th; Montreal, February 2nd; and later, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Omaha, Virginia City, and San Francisco. A brief visit will be made in Alanta and Westpoint, Ga., at which latter point Mr. Parnell has a brother. This will probably follow the Louisville meeting.

IRISH RELIEF WORK.—An influential deputation, headed by the Marquis of Hamilton, has waited upon the Right Hon James Lowther, Under Secretary for Ireland, to ask his aid in procuring a loan of £35,000 for the construction of a railway from Donegal to Castle Caldwel as a relief work. Mr. Lowther promised to lay the matter before the Treasury.

COURT MARTIAL AT CABUL.—Gen. Roberts reports, under date of December 31, that the county is quiet. His communications have been restored. Numbers of people are returning to Cabul and supplies are coming in. The *Daily News* despatch from Cabul says:—"The Military Commission has reassembled to try prisoners, ten of whom have been sentenced to be hanged on the 30th inst. One was proved to have killed Mr. Jenkyns, the secretary of Major Cavagnari's Embassy."

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

Sir Leonard Tilley will preside at a reception social to Mr. J. G. Howe, on Tuesday evening next at Chaudiere Division Sons of Temperance Room.

The following circumstances will show how small-pox is spread:—A young man residing on the outskirts of the city, and who used to drive a milk cart, pursued his daily avocation while two of the members of his household were lying sick with small-pox; finally, one of the man's customers took the disease and died, and then the young man himself was stricken, and has since died.

Ex-Alderman Rowe, who was security for a market lesse named McQuarrie, paid the amount of his security—$1,000, McQuarrie having absconded.

On Saturday evening the Dominion Church Bible Class presented their teacher, Prof. William Kingston, with a handsome silver plate and address.

Mr. A. Birch, of the town of Huntington, Quebec, is in town with a novelty in the way of combination snow-shoes, ice-boat, sleigh and toboggan. The inventor proposes to exhibit it to the Governor-General. A practical use was made of the invention by Mr. Birch in travelling 52 miles in one day from the Nation River, taking advantage of the ice-boat at intervals. The whole journey from Huntington was made on foot, and on the ice-boat when favorable.

Mayor Mackintosh was re-elected on the 5th inst., by a majority of 1,036, and an even larger majority had been expected. There was a torchlight procession in the evening.

Eighteen Lots on the By estate have been sold to C. T. Bate & Co., for $11,700.

The *Free Press* says that the Government has at last dispensed with the services of Mr. Kingsford, C. E.

Iron Ore is being shipped from the Baldwin Mines to Cleveland at the rate of fifty tons per day. Very little lumber is being shipped at the present time.

A concert in aid of the Irish poor was to have taken place on Monday evening, but whether on account of the municipal election or some other reason an adjournment had to be made until next week.

Sir Charles Tupper met a deputation on Wednesday at Montreal, in connection with the Sault St. Marie Railway.

The Oka Indian case will come up at the Criminal Term, which opens at Aylmer on the 21st inst.

It is said that Mr. Hugh Ryan has signified his intention of visiting British Columbia in the spring, and superintending the work on section B, in person.

The improvements in ventilation of the House of Commons are completed, and it is expected will operate most satisfactorily.

It is said that Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mr. Baby will be guests at the Chapleau dinner. Other prominent Conservatives will leave here to be present.

Five-eighths of the Goldring mine in East Templeton, was sold on Wednesday at Hull by Mr. J. Brais, official assignee, of Montreal the price paid was $25,000, and the purchaser was Mr. J. Deluce, director of the Bank of Hochelaga.

The writ for Cornwall is issued: nomination on the 20th, voting on the 27th.

The reported death of Mr. William Henderson, of Battleford, was contradicted by telegram from that gentleman himself on Wednesday night. It is said the rumor was started by some thoughtless young man.

All the students of St. Joseph College were vaccinated on Wednesday; other educational establishments will follow suit.

On Wednesday night the inmates of St. Joseph's Orphanage were entertained to dinner; seventy orphans sat down.

The Deputation of Irishmen from Montreal to present the memorial to the Governor-General for transmission to the Queen, will not arrive until Friday, and will be joined by several of the Irish citizens of Ottawa.

Rev. L. Hooker, of Quebec, preached in the Dominion Methodist Church last Sunday, Rev. Mr. Stafford will preach next Sunday morning, as usual. The collections will be on behalf of the Protestant Hospital.

MONTREAL.

An explosion of gas occurred at the Roman Catholic College, Sault au Recollect, on Monday evening, seriously injuring two plumbers named Abbott and Giroux, who were engaged in putting down connections with a machine for manufacturing gas. The sufferers were taken to the hospital, where their wounds were found to be dangerous

The *Herald's* voluminous cable despatches have given the American public a clear picture of the condition of a considerable part of Ireland. There is no doubt, we think, that many of the landlords have not done their duty by their people, but it is equally certain that many have, and it is wrong to unite them all in one condemnation. It appears that the distress is not universal, but extends only over a part—too large a part, unfortunately—of the island. In some districts is suffering. But in the south and west the distress is very real, the failure of the potato crop has left a large part of the people on short rations, and if they are not helped before Easter they will suffer famine.

QUEBEC.

Capt. Edw. Price, the alleged bigamist arrived here on Tuesday with the detectives.

The Quebec Curling Club played for the Club's gold medal on the 6th.

The *Currier* states that the new loan effected by the Local Government is $300,000, and bears interest at 5 per cent, without any charges for costs or commission.

L'Instieute Canadien celebrated Mgr. Cazen's fiftieth anniversary of his priesthood on Monday night. The soiree was a very brilliant one. An address will be presented to the reverend gentleman after vespers.

The Harbor Commissioners, at a special meeting, gave out the contract for the engine and pumps for the graving dock to Messrs. Carrier, Laine & Co., of Levis. The figures amount to $50,000. The work will be done well and efficiently, and will be begun at once, thus securing employment for fully 200 men during the coming winter.

GENERAL NEWS

In Montreal 297 tavern licenses were issued in 1879, against 309 in 1878.

L'Emancipation Coloniale, a Republican journal, is about being started at Montreal.

Grand Trunk employees have been called on to renew their temperance pledge for the year.

Mrs. H. S. Foster of Montreal, has entered an action against her husband's executors for $25,000.

51 horses were shipped from Montreal to the States last week.

165 cattle from Oshawa arrived at Halifax *en route* for England.

Kingston had 395 births, and 125 marriages, 245 deaths last year.

An unknown man stabbed a negro boy at St. Catherines for refusing him a chew of tobacco. Wound is not dangerous.

Hamilton is petitioning for new Customs, Inland Revenue, and Post Office buildings.

Collections for the Irish relief are being made in Hamilton.

Bank of New Brunswick at auction brought 25 per cent above par.

OBITUARY.

The late William Musgrove Ireland, was born in Prince Edward Island Sept. 9th in the year 1828, came to Murray when 6 years old and removing to Trenton in 1864, commenced business as a grocer. Possessed of good business habits, his business increased so that he purchased the building in which he did business, and after being burned down, replaced it by a brick block of three stores. He also did an extensive wholesale jobbing business and had special privileges, the Government allowing him a government warehouse for his imports of Teas, Tobacco, &c. He was a member of the Municipal Council at his demise. In the church he was a local preacher, Trustee and district steward For some time before his death he was suffering from Dyspepsia, which becoming subacute resulted in gastric inflammation of the stomach under which he succumbed. During his illness he gave most unmistakable evidence of the support he derived from the religion he recommended to others when in health. He declared that he had settled the matter of his personal salvation years ago with Jesus. That he had no sympathy with the eternal sleep of the soul. That he was "sheltered in the rock cleft to take him in." He affectionately took each of his family by the hand and gave them his parting counsel and blessing. Two hours before his death he sent for Dr. Moran and said to him "Dr I am going, and the only question is as to the shortest and easiest route. Shall I continue to take stimulants or not." With the Dr's permission he left off taking them. About an hour before he died he asked to be raised up. That hour was like the peaceful sleep of an infant, so gentle did the spirit depart to the realms of rest, "to be for ever with the Lord."

Trenton has lost a good citizen, the church an earnest Christian worker, and the family a kind indulgent head.

Wesley Church was crowded on Sabbath morning as it never has been on any occasion heretofore, to listen to the funeral sermon preached by Rev. P. Addison, from Rev. 14 ch. 13 vs. At the close he said his beautiful life was all the commendation he could offer. Many a one present, no doubt, remembered the kind invitation to come to Jesus. He hoped these invatations would bear fruit and that all might meet him in the better land. His remains were interred in the Carrying Place Cemetry. Aged 51 years 3 months and 20 days.—*Trenton Courier.*

[FROM THE EVENING PAPERS.]

NEW YEAR'S EVE.

A Successful Year.

1879.

Which is nearly gone, has been

a Most Prosperous Year

With us.

OUR NEW PREMISES, so far, have been a DECIDED SUCCESS, and my Venture into the WHOLESALE, on the Thirty-days Cash system bids fair to be even a Greater Success (if possible) than our Retail Business has been. And if health is spared, and nothing happens, over which we have no control, we believe that in less than three years we shall do one of the Largest Wholesale Trades in Canada, and, perhaps, the *very largest.*

The race for the Largest Wholesale Business of the Dominion will be between our Firm, single-handed and the combined efforts of all the Mercantile Agency Subscribers and dupes in the country; and if we don't beat them, "we'll know the reason why."

All Honor and Success to legitimate competitors, but regarding firms who encourage American Agency system, which helps Canadians to swindle Old Country Creditors by falsely rating insolvent firms to be worth large capitals and helps rotten firms to borrow money from our Banks and thus cause so much loss and distress to Shareholders, such firms are working their own ruin and are sure, sooner or later to fail.

Money obtained by unfair means has never worn well in the past, and we believe never will.

THANKS.

We cannot do better than use our last advertisement for the year to

THANK THE PUBLIC

In and about Montreal; also, to thank our customers who regularly favor us with orders by mail, for their custom during the year now closing.

I thank you all and wish you a Happy New Year.

S. CARSLEY.

393, 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame Street.



Orange Notice.

A MEETING for the Election of D.Officers will be held in Oliver Hall, Lachute, on Tuesday January 13th inst., at One o'clock, p. m., sharp. Officers and members please attend.

C. A. BRADFORD, D.M.

Fish & Ireland

WANT

10,000 Bushels

Of good clean Oats for which they will pay the highest price in Cash.

TRY OUR
GRAHAM FLOUR,
CRACKED WHEAT,
AND
OATMEAL,

Try Our Tea

By the box, caddie or pound,
AT

Fish & Ireland's,
Lachute Mills.

Buy For Cash

'TIS MONEY IN YOUR POCKET.

THE above fact is demonstrated at the

"PEOPLE'S CASH STORE,"
C. T. Wales & Co.
ST. ANDREWS.

QUESTION:—Why pay credit stores 60 or 65 cents for a pound of mixed Japan Tea while you can get at WALES' the

BEST JAPAN TEA FOR 50cts!

ANSWER:—Small profits and quick returns.

CLEARING SALE OF WINTER GOODS commences FRIDAY, January 9th.

C. T. WALES & Co.
St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1879. 15m8

Auction Sale Household Furniture

WILL be Sold by Auction on FRIDAY, January the 16th, 1880, at the residence of the undersigned. The following articles:

Two Sideboards, Two Cupboards, One Chest of Drawers, One Bunk, One Lounge, One Office desk and one Table, and several other articles. Sale to commence at ONE o'clock, p. m.

Terms made known on day of sale.

CHARLES GEIGERS.
18w2.

Christmas Presents
AND NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

BOOKS in great variety from 10c to $1 each.

Bound Volumes for Presents.—British Workman. Friendly Visitor. Children's Friend. Infants Magazine. Child's Companion. Cottager. British Workwoman. British Juvenile. *Free by Mail 50c each.*

Christmas and New Year's Cards from 20 cents per dozen.

AT

F. E. GRAFTON'S
Book and Stationery
WAREHOUSE.
252 ST JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
8t1.

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.

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.

8tf.

$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

WANTED AGENTS.

We make the fastest selling small articles out, and will send a sample to any address, with our catalogue for a 3 cent stamp, and 3 one-cent postage stamps.

EMPLOYMENT as salesman, Local or Travelling. State which preferred, also amount wanted per month for services and expenses. Goods very saleable. Business honorable, pleasant and permanent. Write us. Seven-shot Nickel-Plated Revolver, reduced to $10.50 per doz; sample by mail, $1.10. Geo. L. FELTON & Co., Manufacturers and Patentees, 479 Broadway New York City. 14y1.



GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.

WESTERN DIVISION.

Q. M. O. & O. R. R

SHORTEST and MOST DIRECT ROUT TO

OTTAWA.

Trains leave Hochelaga Depot as follows:—

	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains for Hull at	.....	2.15 and 4.45
Arrive at Hull at	1.20 p.m	and 8.50
At Aylmer at	2.00 p.m.	and 9.20
Express Trains from Aylmer at	8.15	and 3.55
Hull at	9.10	and 4.30
Arrive at Hochelaga at	1.20 p.m.	& 8.40
Trains for St. Jerome at	.....	5.15 p.m.
Trains from St. Jerome at	.....	7.00 a.m.

Traing leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

Trains leave Lachute going West as follows: 9.35a.m., 10.53am., and 6.12p.m.

Going East, 8.09a.m., 11.53a.m. & 7.12p.m.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE CARS ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.

GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes square

STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN, Ticket Agents, Office—202 St. James and 158 Notre Dame Sts.

C. A. SCOTT, Gen'l Superintendent Western Division,
G. A. STARK, Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

$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. 49y1

Charles Geigers,
UNDERTAKER & CARPENTER,

WOULD INFORM the people of this County, that as money is scarce and hard to get, he will take in payment for his work, country produce at market prices.

19m3.

Hides! Hides!

The highest cash price paid for HIDES by

ALEX. McGIBBON.
11w4

STATIONERY

FOR SALE
AT
This Office.

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 agr. (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.

District Orange Meeting.
S. Carsley's Dry Goods.
Fish & Ireland, Groceries,
C. T. Wales, St. Andrews.

LOCAL.

The Lachute College reopened on Monday.

☞ If you want cheap Stationery Just call at this Office

Next Monday is the day for local elections in this County.

The week of prayer has been very well attended during the last few days at Lachute.

PRESENTS.—To make your wife or daughter happy hurry her home a bottle of BEARINE for the Hair.

The weather lately has been in keeping with Vennor's predictions, and so we may look for a cold dip very soon.

This unsettled weather is making the proprietors of the "Marquis of Lorne" skating rink look blue.

If the Reformers in this County cannot carry one election pure, they had better give up boasting of purity.

The Hon. J. J. C. ABBOTT will certainly represent Argenteuil in the Commons of Canada.

SORE THROAT.—The best cure we know of for sore throat is a gargle of Pain-Killer and water—it acts like magic.

The Local Government has appointed new trustees for the turnpike trust here, in place of the members appointed by the previous Government.

RETURNED.—We notice Mr. T. C. Colwell, of Lachute, and Mr. Martin Wanless, of St. Andrews, are at home through the holidays.

PERSONAL.—We are pleased to see our boys prosperous. Mr. C. E. Norris, who was on our staff for some time, is now sub-Editor of the Quebec *Telegraph*.

Let all the friends of the Hon J. J. C. ABBOTT go to work at once to secure his triumph and return to the Legislative Halls of the Dominion.

The Trial in the Court House on Monday did not result in the Conviction of the petitioners. Where is all the wild boasting now?

So the election trial is over, and the bribery and corruption of the Grit Party was proved so clearly by the first few witnesses that the Doctor threw up the sponge.

Should the Doctor run again and his friends succeed in electing him (which is almost impossible), he will be unseated again because his friends cannot help bribing.

We direct attention to the change in the advertisement of Messrs. C. T. Wales & Co. who are selling Teas &c. remarkably cheap. Their clearing sale of winter goods commence to-day.

The writ will soon be issued for a new election in this County—let every loyal, patriotic and enterprising citizen reserve his name and vote for the HON. MR. ABBOTT.

Mr. John McLaren, the musician, who has given several concerts with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public, intends visiting Lachute about the 20th of this month.

QUERY.—If the first few witnesses in the Election trial proved corruption enough to unseat the Doctor, what revelations would there have been made in corrupt practices had the whole catalogue of witnesses been examined?

Electors of Argenteuil beware of the bribery and corruptionists. No sooner was the election of Dr. Christie voided, than a meeting of Grits was held and canvassers sent out through all parts of the County. Don't pledge your vote to them.

FOOT BALL.—This game seems to be kept up in winter with as much amusement as in summer. The boys had better however be careful of the windows, or they may have a ball (bill) of another kind to kick (pay) not quite so agreeable.

From numerous cases of Dyspepsia and Constipation, cured by the use of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, after every other known remedy had been used in vain, its efficacy in restoring the functions of Digestion and Evacuation is manifest.

MR. PARNELL'S VISIT.—We have already seen that the most powerful organs of public opinion in the Union, and notably the New York *Herald*, have condemned Parnell's policy as reactionary and ruinous to Ireland."

PRESENTATION.—On New Year's Day Mr. W. Drysdale was united in matrimony with Miss Mary Wales, of St. Andrews. His employees took an early opportunity on his return to make a handsome presentation in silver, to him with a felicitous address. Mr. Drysdale has the hearty congratulations of a very large circle of friends.

We regret to learn of the death of W. A. Himsworth, Esq., Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, who died at his residence, Daly Street, Ottawa, on Wednesday last, aged 60. Mr. Himsworth was a gentleman universally respected, and his death has cast a gloom over the city.

CARD OF THANKS.—The members of the Lachute O. Y. B. Fife and Drum Band wish to return their sincere thanks to those who so kindly assisted in the programme of their late concert. And also to Messrs. T. Hickson and D. Kerr & Co., for their very material assistance in furnishing them gratis with programmes, advertising, &c., &c.

P. QUINN,
Sec. of Committee.

NEXT MONDAY.—The Municipal Elections for this parish are likely to excite considerable interest. We hear that Geo. Morrison Esq., who has acquitted himself most nobly in the Council and given the greatest satisfaction to the Parish is likely to be opposed; but upon what grounds we have yet to learn. He is a strong candidate however and will get the common sense vote and be re elected without fail. We hear that Thos. Palliser, Esq., who has done good service for the Parish during his term of office; will not seek re election; but that James Fish, Esq., who has for years past been a councillor is to be a candidate for the village representative, and in this case he will be elected no matter what opposition is brought against him. He is a large property holder and should be in the Council, and besides that he is well acquainted with all the routine of its business.

ECONOMY IN HEATING HOUSES.—A new and most complete furnace for heating houses, churches, factories, &c., has been invented by Mr. W. H. Walker of this place, which for economy in construction and fuel and completeness in heating, is not surpassed by anything in the furnace line that we have ever seen or heard of. Mr. F. C. Ireland has just had one of these furnaces put into his residence at Lachute, and informs us that it is giving the greatest satisfaction. The whole house is heated with less than half the fuel which it formerly took for stoves, besides doing away with the danger of stove pipes, and the dust, dirt and attention which stoves always give in a house. The expense of putting one of these furnaces into a house is very trifling compared with the prices usually asked for other and much inferior ones. We have seen furnaces in other places which cost from $200 to $300, and they have not given the satisfaction which this new furnace is now giving at a cost of only $75.

OTTAWA VALLEY NEWS.

(From Local Correspondents.)

St. Andrews.

Mr. Wm. Drysdale of Montreal, the well known Stationer and book seller, has taken away one of our fine young ladies, Miss Wales. They were married on New Year's Day by Rev. Mr. Patterson.

Ogdensburg.

There has been more cord-wood drawn out in this settlement this year than any previous one.

Grenville.

Mr. I. Woodly has purchased a printing press and complete set of job type, which he has purchased from Mr. Geo. Edwards of Thurso, and is doing considerable job work at present.

Municipal Council.

The Municipal Council met in the Court House, on Monday last.

Present Mayor Barron, Councillors Palliser, McOuat, Sheppard, Morrison, Dunbar, and Meikle, and the Sec. Treas.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

According to previous notice, Councillor McOuat moved, and Councillor Morrison seconded, the adoption of a by-law, which would oblige every wholsale or retail merchant, trader, or dealer, carter or common carrier, doing business within this Municipality, to take out a license for the carrying on of such business, for which they were to pay not more than $20, acording to the amount of business they may do, the Council to decide the rate. And in default of their not taking out such license they would be subject, for every offence, to a fine of not more than $20, or an imprisonment of not more than 30 days, or both.

Moved in amendment by Councillor Palliser, and seconded by Councillor Dunbar, that the prayer of the petition against the passing of the by-law be granted. The amendment was lost, after which the original motion was again read and passed.

Mr. John Hammond appeared complaining of his assessment. But was informed that he was too late.

The Mayor was appointed to try and settle another road dispute; this time it was the road from Barron's bridge to the Chatham line.

Councillor Dunbar was appointed to preside at the election of Councillors, to be held on Monday the 12th inst.

The Sec. was instructed to notify Mr. D. Paul, road inspector, to have the Bethany road staked out.

The Council then adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—In Canada no person pretends to go through an election without a plank of retrenchment and economy in his ship, but after the elections are all over the promises are all forgotten or neglected. The people's money is squandered, the country brought to the verge of bankrupcty. Deficits and taxation stare everyone in the face, yet the promises are unfilled.

Jobs are perpetrated, blunders made, leeches are fed and useless works are undertaken by the very men who made the strongest promises of reform.

This is no partyzan article, every word applies with equal force to the Governments conducted by both political parties; applies as well to the Local as to the General Government. We write not to abuse, but to point out some of the most flagrant abuses in our system of Government, and to clearly show that the present form of ruling this country is not the most economical.

That style of argument so aptly described by "You are another," is not either elegant or conclusive, save as it admits the charges made. The habit of obliquy and abuse so prevelent among the public men and newspapers of the day is not conducive to the best interests of the peple; for by these two influences the great mass of men are kept in the grossest ignorance, or a ferment of discontent, according to the paper they read or the public deliveries of the men they hear. Hardly can a paper be found in the country which dare condemn an act of its party leaders, or one that will praise an act of its party opponents. With the leaders and the papers in collusion what can the result be but a continuance of all the evils growing out of a system having so many doors for corruption.

Whatever may have been the intention of the framers of the B. N. A. Act, it is all too evident that the establishment of Local Houses was only opening the gates to ambitious men, men, who having nothing to loose and everything to gain, men, who having no respect for the sacred principles of truth and honesty; men, who respect neither themselves nor their neighbors, have driven out the honest, honorable men, and having usurped the place of honor, are wasting and ruining the country. I am glad that this is not absolutely correct, but when we look at the tyranny and plundering and blundering of the Local Administrations we are forced to say, that the management is not as it should be.

To govern the five million law-abiding citizens of this country requires no less than eight parliaments, and one council, with no end of local councils, boards and trustees.

Taking account of parliamentry representation only we have 672 members, who cost this country the unprecedented sum of $1,090,549 a year for legislating, while in England, with its 30,000,000 of people, its dependancies in every quarter of the globe, its merchantile interests, its financial complication, and political exigencies, there is only one parliament, with 1153 members, costing the country only $305,500 for legislation, or $285,049 less than it costs Canada, or 2.8c. per head, while we pay 23c. per head.

The Civil Service now costs $1,289,800. Public Buildings cost annually $431,000.

We have a law-abiding people, yet it costs, under the present system, $1,556,000 besides the charges against local municipalities and litigants to keep us in order.

These are a few of the extravagant costs of a Federal union. A union formed against the better judgment of some of the leading men.

What is the cure for this? Nothing, save a legislative union. By it, the total cost of Local Assemblies would be saved. The Federal Parliament could be run for less than its present cost by reducing its membership by one half and doing away with the Senate.

The total cost of the local Civil Service would be saved without materially increasing the Dominion Service.

The administration of Justice could be conducted on a sounder basis, and at $200,000 or $300,000 less than at present. To do this requires not only an extension of the powers of County Councils, and also absorption of the Educational Departments of the Provinces by the Dominion Parliament, putting it under the charge of a minister who is not subject to the political exegencies of party.

C. C.

Abdul Rahman Khan.

The *Times* says:—"In the eyes of the Afghan people Abdul Rahman, the pretender to the throne of Afghanistan, counts for but little, in Turkestan, from Balkh to Badakshan, his influence is considerable. He doubtless could collect a considerable force there, and probably establish his authority temporarily in Afghan Turkestan. The first step has already been taken in such an enterprise by the success of his wife's near relative, Mir Baba, who has ousted Shere Ali's nominee from Faizbad and is now the de facto ruler of Badakshan. It is morally certain that Abdul Rahman will join with him. In this fact lies Abdul Rhaman's importance, and his value to Russia depends on the same circumstance. More than that, the man who can without foreign aid firmly establish his power in any one portion of Afghanistan is one who must be taken into serious account, for his influence must be considerable in other portions of the State. He might even aspire to play the part of national champion, and certainly, with Abdual Rahman in possession of Balkh, and his close ally installed at Faizbad, there would be little peace of mind for any chief of Cabul, even though he should be under the shadow of British protection.

A St. Petersburg despatch to the *Daily News* says:—"Abdul Rahman is reported to be at Balkh. Whether the recently reported understanding between England and Russia will survive such a blow is a serious question."

It is stated that when General Kaufmann recently visited Lividia, he asked permission from the Czar for Abdul Rahman, the Afghan pretender, to leave the country, but was refused.

DISTURBANCES AT HERAT.

The *Daily News'* despatch from Lahore states that further disturbances are expected at Herat, and that a brigade will embark at Bombay immediately, for the Bolan Pass. A despatch to the *Times*, from Candhar, says:—The leader of the Herati troops escaped after their defeat, to Ghorian, near the Persian frontier, where he is collecting a force to attack the Cabulis, who are virtually besieged in Herat. The country people attack them whenever they venture out in small parties. Fifty troopers who had gone out foraging were all killed by villagers.

The Afghan War.

That the British troops in Afghanistan are to have a hard winter is already evident; but whether the severity of the season will exceed their indurance, and whether bad weather, bad diet and epidemic diseases will not so reduce their numbers as well as the condition of the survivors to such a point as to make them easy victims to the Afghans are poin's not so clear. Only a few weeks since Gen. Roberts thought his position such as to compel him to seek safety within the lines of an intrenched camp. But subsequently he issued from those lines, attacked and defeated the enemy, in dread of whom he had gone into them, and has now established himself in the city of Cabul, a place which he formerly thought untenable in in presence of the Afghans near by. He had more than five thousand men when he went to Sharpur, and the small reinforcement that reached him subsequently seems scarcely to account for the very different views taken of his safety in Cabul now from that taken when he retreated to Sharpur. If he was really in danger there then why is he not in danger now? Because he has beaten and driven off the Afghans. Yet it appears that the defeat did not hurt them much, and they are not driven off so definitely but they may still take advantage of any chance that favors their cause. Perhaps their slight resistance and their disappearance from the neighborhood of the British forces have relation to ulterior movements. If Gen. Roberts was safer in Sharpur than elsewhere the Afghans might naturally wish to get them out of their lines, and if a feeble resistance could induce the British commander to house his troops in the town that may prove an easily purchased advantage to the enemy.

Rev. H. W. Beecher has raised another storm about his head. This time he has refused to contribute anything to the American Bible Society, on the score that the Society is engaged in sending out bibles that are full of inaccuracies. Many of his brother clergymen have denounced him in sweeping terms for this bold assertion of the clerical hero.

The Christmas retail trade has been very good. Grocers are however, complaining, but there are so many of them this is scarcely to be wondered at.

MARRIAGE.

DRYSDALE—WALES.—On the 1st inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, "Oakland," St. Andrews Que., by the Rev. D. Patterson, M. A. Mr. William Drysdale, bookseller, Montreal, to Mary Maitbie, daughter of the late Charles Wales, Esq., J. P. No cards.

MONTREAL MARKETS.
January 8, 1879.

FLOUR.—	
Superior Extra	$6.30 to 6.35
Extra Superfine	6.15 6.25
Fancy	0.00 0.00
Spring Extra, new ground	6.05 6.10
Superfine	5.65 5.75
Strong Bakers'	6.30 6.60
Fine	5.20 5.40
Middlings	4.40 4.50
Pollards	3.20 3.35
U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs	3.30 0.00
Oatmeal	4.70 4.75
Cornmeal	2.90 3.00
PROVISIONS, &c.—	
Pork, mess, per brl	$17.00 to 18.00
Pork, thin mess, per brl	17.00 00.00
Hams, city cured, per lb	0.11 012½
Lard, in tubs and pails per lb.	0 10½ 0.11½
Dressed hogs	6.70 6.80
Beef, prime mess, per brl	14.00 15.00
Tallow, rendered, per lb	0.04 0.06
Eggs fresh, per doz	0.18 0.20
Ashes, pots per 100 lbs	4.65 0.00
DRESSED POULTRY.—	
Turkeys per lb	07 09
Geese ditto	04 06
Chickens per lb	06 07
Ducks per lb	05 07
Partridges per pair	50 55
BUTTER—	
Creamery, fancy, fresh per lb	28 00
fine	26 27
Townships; fine to finest	22 23
fair to good dairies	20 21
Morrisburg, choice lines dairy	22 00
fair to good	20 21
Brockville, choice lines of dairy	21 00
fair to good	19 20
Western dairy choice lines	18 19
fair to good	16 17

LACHUTE MARKET.

Lachute, Thursday, Jan. 8th, 1879.

Flour per barrel	$6.50 to 7.00
" " bag	3.30 3.50
Oats " bushel	0.35 0.36
Corn " "	0.60 0.70
Peas " "	0.70 0.00
Oatmeal " 100 lbs	2.00 2.25
Cornmeal " "	1.25 1.50
Moulie " "	1.00 1.25
Grue " "	1.00 0.00
Bran " "	0.90 1.00
Dressed Hogs "	6.00 6.30
Pork per lb	0 07 0.10
Beef "	0.03 0.09
Mutton "	0.07 0.09
Lamb "	0.09 0.00
Hay " ton	5.50 6.00
Potatoes " bag	0.45 0.50
Butter " lb	0.15 0.18
Cheese " "	0.10 0.16

ARCHIBALD AND MCCORMACK,
ADVOCATES, COMMISSIONERS, &c., &c.
129 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
MONTREAL. 16y1.

PICTURES FRAMED
NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR PICTURES FRAMED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Pictures and Mirror framing done in all its branches, at moderate prices, by
E. MATTINSON,
West-End, Lachute,
Lachute, Dec. 11, 1879. 15ml

The Promoter and Perfector of Assimilation.
The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood,
The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle,
The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power,
FELLOW'S Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

Is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the Blood, and its effect upon the Muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:—

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By Increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, weary, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis (Acute or Chronic,) Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in substaining life during the process of Diptheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is substitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address, J. J. FELLOWS, St. John N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price $1.50 per Bottle, six for $7.50.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEW STORE. New Goods. New Prices.
AT THE
Montreal House,
LACHUTE.

HAVING LEASED the premises lately occupied by ALEXR. FISH & Co. I am now prepared to buy all kinds of produce, such as

BUTTER, EGGS, HOGS,
POULTRY, OATS, &c.,

For which the highest market prices will be paid, in Cash or in exchange for Goods.

My stock is complete in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

☞ Call and examine and be Convinced. ☜
All parcels delivered free within the Village Limits.

Mr. Joseph Patenaude,
Lachute, Dec. 29, 1879.

Best Bargains EVER OFFERED.

F. X. BERTRAND,
Offers the Best Bargains in Furs such as
MEN'S MINK CAPS, SEAL CAPS, BEAVER CAPS, CLOTHS and IMITATION CAPS,
BOYS and WOMEN'S FUR CAPS,
WOMEN'S MUFFS, CHILDREN'S BOA and MUFF,
FUR TRIMMINGS
FOR CLOAKS,

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!
12 yards Cotton for one dollar, Black Beaver for Over-Coating and Cloaking, Brown and Blue Waterproof, Blue and Red cloaking for Children, Fancy Check Flannels for Shirts, Red Flannel 20c per yard, White Flannel, Black Lastings and Cobourgs for dresses, Under Shirts and Drawers, Ready-made over shirts.

Boots and Shoes
a large and well assorted stock at prices to defy competition.

CROCKERY.
Selling Off the whole stock at 10 per cent cheaper than market prices to make room for new stock. Knives and Forks at all prices.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!
Just Received a fresh supply such as Teas at 35c, to 65c. Per Best Sugar, Molasses, Syrup. Raisins a specialty, Currants, Dried Apples, &c., always on hand at

F. X. BERTRAND,
West-End Lachute.

N. B.—All those having standing accounts, will oblige by paying during this month.
Lachute, Dec. 10, 1879. 15ml

CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into partnership with Mr. Ireland, on the 1st of December last, as Dealers in Grain, Flour, oatmeal, Pot Barley, Groceries, Provisions and Milling, would respectfully intimate that his books are made up to that date, and he requests all who are indebted to him to call and settle by Cash, Note, or Grain payments. He would also return thanks to the public for past favors, and solicit a continuance of their custom to the new firm.

JAMES FISH.
Lachute Mills, Dec. 11, 1879.

Wm. ROBERTSON,
PRACTICAL FURRIER,
Keeps in stock and makes to order Ladies Gent's and Children's
FUR GOODS.
OLD FURS CLEANED, DYED OR ALTERED TO THE PRESENT STYLE.
PRICES MODERATE.
The Address is,
232 McGILL STREET,
MONTREAL.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company,
OF THE COUNTY OF JOLIETTE,
HEAD OFFICE No. 214 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the members of this Company will be held at the office of the Company 214 St. James Street, Montreal, on Wednesday, the 4th day of February, 1880.

By order of the Board,
A. A. DICKSON,
Secretary.
Montreal, December 18, 1879.

Organs & Pianos
AT REDUCED PRICES.

Single Reed ORGANS, with Vox Humana	$75
Double Reed ORGANS, with 7 stops	$112
" " " with Octave	
Coupler, 2 stops	$140
PIANOS, from	$190

Violin Strings, strongest and best imported, 25c. each.

Robert Stevenson.
Lachute, Dec. 20, 1879. 18w4

OYSTERS HO!
OYSTERS DAILY BY EXPRESS.
PARTIES desirous of keeping their examinations level should try an Oyster Stew Only 35 cents per quart.
JOHN HOPE.

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.
6m3.

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.

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.

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

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.

WANTED
AT THE LACHUTE WOODENWARE Factory, First-class Logs, Basswood, Birch, Maple, Elm and Ash.
J. R. McLAREN, Jr.
10tf.

FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH, ON ALL PURCHASES OVER ONE DOLLAR.

Five cents on each Dollar can be saved by buying at

John Murphy & Co's,
Where they are constantly receiving New and Fashionable Goods from the leading markets of the world.
Every article we sell is marked in Plain Figures, and we have
One Price Only.
JOHN MURPHY & Co.
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
402 and 405 Notre Dame Street,
Corner of St. Peter Street,
Montreal.

Protection To All
A BUTCHER SHOP is now opened in the premises lately occupied by Joseph Champagne, where the public can have all kinds of meat desired by them, every day of the week at moderate prices, and be served with politeness, and have satisfaction given. A visit is solicited at
VINCENT PAQUETTE'S
New Butcher Stall, West End,
Lachute, Nov. 20, 1879. 17tf.

PALACE
OUR STORE HAS BECOME THE MOST Popular in Montreal, for DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
Dress and mantle making, Tailoring and
GENTS FURNISHINGS,
All our goods are of superior quality and are sold at Wholesale Prices.
Do not fail to visit the PALACE STORE when in the city.
Claggett & Tait.
226 & 228 St. James Street, Montreal.
51y1.

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.

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 debts.
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 as the premises each 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.
SKUNK SKINS.
Now is the time to send them in. For good skins we will pay a good price. Send us a lot by express and we will remit a Post Office Order. Refer to the Editor of this paper.

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.
3y2

ASTONISHING!
YET TRUE THAT AT THE
Montreal House, ST. ANDREWS, Q.
Goods are at lower rates than Montreal prices.
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOOD 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, Nov. 25, 1879. 3m6

GRAHAM'S
Pain Eradicator!
THE remarkable success that has attended this preparation has completely overcome all others for the following complaints:
Rheumatism,
Neuralgia, Spinal
Complaints, Pains in the Chest, Side and Back,
Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Wounds,
Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds,
Frost Bites, Hives, Poisons, 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 to 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

$1500 TO $3000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. We want no as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. None can fail to make money fast. You can make from 50c 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. Those present and active at work are making fortunes. We want to employ a few more workers just where we are now located. Those who want profitable employment should write us at once. All who engage at once can make money rapidly and easily. Address, at once, GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 8y1

LADIES COLUMN.

The Baby has Gone to School.

The baby has gone to school; ah, me!
What will the mother do,
With never a suit to button or pin,
Or tie a little shoe?
How can she keep herself busy all day,
With the little hindering thing away?

Another basket to fill with lunch,
Another "good-bye" to say,
And the mother stands at the door to see
Her baby march away,
And turns with a sigh that is half relief,
And half a something akin to grief.

She thinks of a possible future morn,
When the children, one by one,
Will go from their home out in the world
To battle with life alone,
And not even the baby be left to cheer
The desolate home of that future year.

She picks no garments here and there,
Throws down in careless haste,
And tries to think how it would seem
If nothing were displaced,
If the house were always as still as this,
How could she bear the loneliness?

FARMERS' WIVES.

Men may sneer at the idea of a woman's work being so burdensome when they remember their own laborious tasks. But sneering does not bring back the lost wits of the wives to whom kitchen, pantry, milk-room, and dining room suggest drudgery.

The man has a constant change of scene with all the excitement incident thereto. He goes from breakfast to the plow, the harrow, and the constantly varying duties of the farm. He comes in to dinner—if it isn't on the table at the hour, he growls and looks sour—and to supper prepared for him, and after supper, goes out to the barn or the neighbor's door-yard to smoke a comfortable pipe and chat with the neighbor about the crops.

The wife rises to kindle the fire, dress the children, cook breakfast, wash the dishes,—and if there is a moment to spare between dinner and supper, to spend it in sewing, get supper, wash the dishes, put the children to bed,—and if a moment offers, to sew, besides taking care of the morning and evening milk, gathering eggs, churning and working the butter, and a hundred other things that must be done every day in exactly the same way and order,—and then meet the sour or disappointed looks of the lord of the manor if anything is amiss to all this endless detail of drudgery.

She does not attend any lodge or society meeting; she visits a neighbor but very seldom, "she's so busy;" she does not walk out after tea to meet a friend, to drive away care by social converse; her duties vex her till bedtime, when, anxious and careworn, it's long ere she can sleep, or if she can, the teething baby or the sick child demands her care; and she may spend half the night in quieting it, to be roused from a troubled sleep, all too soon, to get breakfast, &c., &c.

The farmer who loves his wife and cares for her welfare, sees, with anxiety, her cheeks loosing their freshness, and her spirits their elasticity. He consults the doctor who recommends iron or quinine, or some drug; and the tonic seems for a while to be the very thing needed, but it soon looses its power, and he thinks she is going into a decline, and she feels it.

Happier and better advice would be: "Hitch up the bay mare and take your wife for a drive, not once but often. Make recreation for the tired woman. Take her with you when you go to buy a new horse or mowing machine. Take her to town; break up the monotony of her life indoors. Relieve the constant pressure, and you will see the bloom return to her cheeks and the freshness to her spirits." Endless monotony will wear the fibre of any mind and cause aberration, or else react on the body and cause disease.

Recreation for the farmers' wives would not remove every cause for insanity or disease; but if farmers would plan recreation for their wives and families, they would remove one cause of despondency, gloom and sickness, from their houses. They would do much to avert the calamity of aberration of mind and prostration of bodily vitality. They would do very much also for their own happiness and the recommendation of the farmer's life to their sons and daughters.—*N. Y. Observer.*

TALK TO CHILDREN.

Children hunger perpetually for new ideas.—They will learn with pleasure from the lips of parents what they deem drudgery to study in books; and even if they have the misfortune to be deprived of many educational advantages, they will grow up intelligent people. We sometimes see parents who are the life of every company which they enter, dull, silent, and uninteresting at home among their children. If they have not mental activity and mental stores sufficient for both, let them first use what they have for their own households. A silent house is a dull place for young people—a place from which they will escape if they can. How much useful information, and what unconscious, but excellent mental training, in lively, social argument! Cultivate to the utmost the art of conversation at home.

Maud Banks, the youngest daughter of General, or rather Marshal Banks, has made her debut in a sort of a theatrical performance in Brookline, Mass., the other night, and made, it is said, a good impression. Her love for the stage comes naturally, for it will be recalled that the General first tried that magnificent voice and manly presents upon the old National years ago, and was a stock actor of some pretensions. Miss Banks has also an ambition to seek fame through the pursuit of literature. She has written several stories already, but hasn't the courage to try them with the editor. A friend of hers however says that she is to make a venture. An athlete, too, is this accomplished and charming young lady, president of the National Archery Association, and a skilled hand with the bow; and she has ideas, advanced and very radical ones, believing and maintaining that a young woman should have equal chance at the professions, to learn and follow them with a young man.

Miss Mary Stanley, the eldest sister of Dean Stanley, died in London recently, at the age of sixty-six years. When the sufferings of the British soldiery in the Crimea became known she was next to Florence Nightengale, the most noble organizer of female sanitary assistant,

Miss Alice Longfellow, a daughter of the poet Longfellow, has recently accepted the appointment of Vice-Regent for Massachusetts for the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association.

The *Court Journal* says: "Among the many pretty dresses to be seen at Mrs. Molli's ball, given in honor of her daughter's wedding, the lovely toilet worn by Miss Macpherson, of Canada, was particularly noticed on account of its exquisite coloring, artistic design and magnificat embroidery. The petticoat was composed of embroidery worked over silver ground in the most delicate tints imaginable, the train, which was arranged *a la* Watteau, was in a soft shade of Etruscan satin Duchesse; and the corsage having soft old English lace sleeves and trimmings with silver, completed a toilet at once simple, yet most graceful and elegant, and well adapted to the style of the wearer."

Make a scrap book, hide it in an old chest, and twenty years after you are dead some young ladies' literary society will bless your memory for thus thoughtfully supplying them with orignal essays.

NO WINE.—A Toronto despatch says: In the St. James Cathedral, yesterday, the Rev. W. S. Rainsford urged the ladies not to give their visitors wine on New Year's Day.

A Good Example—S. Carsley Again.

SIR,—Your columns a few months ago spoke of S. Carsley's liberality in giving the newsboys and girls warm stockings, scarfs and underwear, and afterwards entertaining them to a sumptuous feast, and a concert got up specially for them by the employees of that gigantic establishment, in which the Rev. Father Callaghan, of St. Patrick's Church, and the Rev. Hugh Johnston, of St. James' Methodist Church, gave suitable adresses. On Wednesday evening, being Christmas Eve, our great-hearted citizen shows forth an example which we think that many employers, if not all would do well to follow. The hurry and bustle of the day is over; thousands have been well served from the capacious fixtures of this mammoth establishment by obliging hands; all feel tired and glad that the day is over and are just starting for their respective homes, when a grand surprise awaits them as follows: Each apprentice was presented with five dollars. Each porter received a suit of clothes together with the watchman. Each young lady got a pair of first quality kid gloves, and the cash boys, over thirty in number, got a present of ($1) each. The married hands received good cheer in the shape of a turkey a piece, and the grand old General Hospital, which takes in all, regardless of race and creed, got a Christmas box of two hundred dollars. We have it on good authority that there were more customers served and more money taken on Wednesday than any one day since Mr. Carsley has been in business. Who has not seen S. Carsley's well-fed and well-fed horses together with his handsome red and black vans, liveried coachman and footman, as they leave the stables spotlessly clean to deliver parcels in all quarters and suburbs of the city? Many know the great boon of having their parcels delivered systematically and punctually especially at Christmas time. Between four or five hundred parcels were delivered by these vans on Wednesday last—*i. e.*, saying nothing of those taken by customers themselves. Could you have seen those parcel hands at work, which are set apart in two offices by themselves away from the throng of customers you would have exclaimed in the words of the song,

"Hard Times, hard times,
Come again no more."

As a result, these hands were presented with twenty dollars.

FROM ONE OF THE EMPLOYEES.

How the Farm was Bought.

A young man was very anxious to secure a piece of property which was just then for sale on very advantageous terms. He went to confer with a friend of his who was a banker, about the matter and to enquire whether it would be prudent to borrow the requisite sum and pay it in regular instalments. He thought he should be able to manage all but the first instalment. He was advised to borrow from the bank a sum enough larger than he wished to raise to cover the first payment, lay it strictly aside and then go ahead. "But," said his friend, "You must spend literally nothing. You must make a box and drop in all the money you receive." The young man and his wife went bravely to work to follow his advice. If it was necessary to dine off a head of boiled cabbage and salt, they did so and never grumbled. Every payment was promptly met. The egg money, and the corn and wheat money—all went into the payment-box, and at the specified time the place was theirs. There was an invisible wealth about such hard earned possessions that common observers knew nothing of. On the day of the last payment the young man presented himself before his friend with a smiling face and with the money in his hand. There were no rags to be seen, but his clothing was well covered with darns from head to foot. "You see I have followed your advice," he said casting a glance over himself, "and my wife looks worse than I do. But I have earned the farm and now I know how to earn another."—*Cincinnati Times.*

Make work but a secondary thing, and you will make but secondary work. Have your mind in your work, and you will have your work in your mind.

The Healing Power of the Imagination

The records of medical pratice are full of illustrations of the influence of the imagination, for good or evil, over the functions of the body; and philosophy finds in them a key to the wonderful persistence of many popular superstitions. The firm belief that any disastrous physiological result, even death itself, will surely follow a given act or occurrence, and is very apt to bring about the dreaded calamity; and every repetition of the seeming sequence of cause and effect, tends to confirm and strengthen the mischievous belief. As a means of counteracting this tendancy of perverted imagination, charms for averting evil often play a really beneficial part. The protection is as imaginay as the dreaded evil; but, assuming a belief in the fictitious danger—a belief strongly tending to make the danger real, the charm substitutes a more hopeful belief, and the danger ceases.

A curious illustration of this action of the mind is reported from San Francisco, in connection with a case of transfusion of blood. An aged negro, at the point of death, was saved by this operation, the blood—about eight ounces—being taken from his wife's arm. The man recovered, but the woman went into a curious decline, against which tonics and nourishing food were of no avail. At last the patient confided to the doctor the secret of her ailment, which kept her from resting day or night. "I tell you, doctor," she said whisperingly, "its that blood of mine the old man is carrying about inside of him; and, doctor, when the old man comes back, I want you to give my blood back." The doctor, seeing that the woman would not be appeased unless he complied with her request, promised to return the next day, first informing her of the dangers of the operation, and that it was only resorted to only in the most urgent cases. She would hear of no explanations but demanded that the operation be gone through with. It was accordingly done the next day, the doctor taking from the man about half an ounce of blood and transfusing it into the woman's veins. After the operation the woman brightened up perceptibly, saying, "I'll be all right now, doctor." And that the operation did prove a success was fully demonstrated by the sick woman, who began work a few hours afterward, declaring that the "doctor was a wonderful man, and now that she's got her own blood back again she was all right."—*Scientific American.*

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Mrs. Parnell, mother of the Irish agitator, is generally regarded as the leading lady operator in Wall street.

Winnipeg.—Very Cold Weather still prevails here. The thermometer on Saturday registered 50 degrees below zero.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of New York, has offered to the corporation of his native place, Dumferline, Scotland, $25,000 for the establishment of a free public library and recreation rooms.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 29.—The *Critics* asserts that a prominent Massachusetts State Senator ascribes the present troubles in Maine to the machinations of Gen. Butler, who, just before the election visited Augusta, consulted with Governor Garcelon and other State officers.

TOBACCO ADULTERATIONS.—Here is a list from a Parliamentary Report on adulterations in tobacco: Sugar, alum, lime, flour or meal, rhubarb leaves, salt petre, fuller's earth, starch, malt, cummings, chromate of lead, peat moss, molasses, burdock leaves, common salt, endive leaves, lampblack, gum, red dye, a black dye composed of vegetable red and liquorice, scraps of newspaper, cinnamon tick, cabbage leaves, and straw brown paper.

The following is the full address placed on a letter:—

Wood
John
Massachusetts

And it indicated the man's full name, town, and State. The postmaster read it as follows;—John Under-wood, Andover Massachusetts.

Mr. Prittie, of Toronto, has received a letter from one of the English agricultural delegates who visited Manitoba last summer, asking him to make arrangements for the transportation of immigrants from Quebec to the Prairie province early next spring.

The erection of the new brick cotton factory in Cornwall which was commenced last spring is now completed, and the greater part of the machinery imported from England and of the latest improvement is about all set up and will be in operation in the course of a week. The company intends to manufacture colored cottons, checked and striped thirtings, &c. Again we see the good results of the N. P., for it is owing to the new tariff that the company was induced to undertake the enterprise.

Late hours and anxious pursuits exhaust the nervous system, and produce disease and premature death; therefore the hours of labor and study should be short.

It is an error of the unlearned to suppose that the knowledge of books is of no account, and an error of scholars to think there is no other knowledge worth having.

THE HYDE ESTATE.—Elias Steward and George Hall of Anderson, Ind., received letters on the 23rd of December, stating that their rights to the Hyde Estate in England had been established, and they are two of a hundred heirs of property estimated at $360,000,000.

Canada has eight cotton mills, producing 23,000,000 yards per year, valued at $3,350,000.

Sixty British emigrants arrived at Montreal on Saturday.

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 fience, the result shows satisfactory cures in all cases.

For sale by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists in the city, and at No. 224 St. Paul Street.

Put up in pint bottles, Price $1.00.

THOMAS McVEIGH,
Manufacturing Depot. 224 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. BRADFORD,
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 GORMAN,
Head waiter, "Albion Hotel."

MONTREAL, June 15, 1879.

MR. THOMAS McVEIGH, Hotel de Peuple.—Dear Sir,—My wife has been troubled considerably with Neuralgia, and having used one bottle of your Sovereign Internal Remedy, has experienced almost entire relief. I have much pleasure in recommending it to any person suffering from above complaint.

I am, very truly yours,
A. M. ALLAN,
Dry Goods merchant, 77 & 79 St. Joseph St.

MONTREAL, June 1879.

MR. THOMAS McVEIGH, Albion Hotel.—Sir,—I wish to state for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that I have used your Remedy for Neuralgia and Dispepsia and find it very good; my Neuralgia is completely cured with one bottle.

Yours very truly
G. H. HOLLAND,
210 St. James St,

MONTREAL, June 1879.

MR. THOMAS McVEIGH, Montreal.—Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the value of your Sovereign Remedy in Dyspepsia, having used one bottle with good effect.

Respectfully yours,
MRS. MCNEILL,
98 Hypolite Street.

BRYSON, ARCH 1st, 1879.

I do certify that the medicine of Mr. Thos. McVeigh for muscular and Chronic Rheumatism and Neuralgia is really good. I have seen cases of long standing cured by the use of it, and especially a case of Neuralgia that I have witnessed myself (when all other remedies failed) on a lady in a pregnant state, I would recommend it as a safe and sure cure in those cases

DR. ROLEAU
Graduate of Laval.

MR. THOMAS McVEIGH, Albion Hotel.—Sir,—I have much pleasure in testifying to the good effects of your Sovereign Remedy in my case, having suffered periodically for the last four years with Neuralgia of the worst type; but in March last, hearing of the many cures you had made on the Upper Ottawa with your remedy, I procured one bottle of your Sovereign Internal Remedy, and having taken it according to directions, I wish here to state, for the benefit of those afflicted in Montreal, that I am entirely and satisfactorily cured.

W. SEATH,
of Robert Seath & Sons, 441 Notre Dame St.

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A. PILON & Co.

Over a thousand Customers are daily served at the

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As Fall Trade was dull on account of the warm weather and the season for to sell Winter Goods being now very short, we have decided to sell at

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We sell at Prices to suit the times at the

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THE UNDERSIGNED beg to announce to the Public that in addition to the

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They have removed the machinery belonging to their Belle Riviere Factory to Lachute and have

FOUR LOOMS, TWO JACKS,
and THREE SETS OF CARDS

running, and are prepared to do SPINNING and WEAVING for Farmers and others on Reasonable Terms.

Cloth exchanged for wool and other produce.

F. POITRAS & SONS.

Lachute, Nov. 13, 1879.

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Positively No Humbug.

NO CAPITAL REQUIRED.

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Address, "HOME MIRROR,"
Longmont, Colo.

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 in 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. arron, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T Sheppard, atrick Dunbar, William McDuat, George Borrison, Thomas Pallliser, and R. G elkle.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Thomas Barron, Esq., Thos. Palliser, Esq., (all of Lachute) J. Ross, Esq., and John McAlister, Esq. (Gienoa.) 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 10th to the 15th 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:* 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 Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.

On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.

On the second Monday, Grenville No. 3 meets

In MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER.

On the first Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 6 school at 2 p. m.

On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.

On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

Each Secretary-Treasurer is to give eight (8) days notice of these meetings to the School Commissioners who will, however meet all the same, even if he fails to do so. All who have business with Commissioners now when and where to find them in session.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTOINETT—Is in the township of Desalebury, about forty miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

ARUNDEL—Is in a township of the same name twenty-eight miles from Grenville, and thirty-eight miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

AVOCA—Is in the augmentation of Grenville. It is fifteen miles from Grenville, and about twenty-nine miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

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

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

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

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

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

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. 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 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 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, Arunde Lake View Lost River, Harrington*, and *Rivington*, is mailed from the Grenville Post Office every Friday evening.

THE BOYS OWN PAPER LEISURE HOUR SUNDAY AT HOME

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$1.50 PER ANNUM 15c PER NUMBER
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AND MAILED FREE ON RECEIPT OF PRICE BY THE PUBLISHER
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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
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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.

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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.

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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. 48y1.

MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL!

Lachute Bakery.

THE SUBSCRIBER will receive in a few days a choice assortment of CANDIES, FRENCH CREAMS, BON-BONS &c.

Which, notwithstanding the rise in sugar, he will sell at former prices—special mixture for Christmas and New Year's presents 25c. per pound.

FRUITS.

Oranges, Lemons, Grapes, and Figs Fresh and Cheap.

BREAD.

Finest quality of White and Brown Twists, Scons, Rolls and Buns, also Self Raising flour the cheapest in the market.

CAKES.

Fruit and Sponge Cakes, Scotch Shortbread, and all Kinds of pastry.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker and Confectioner.

Lachute, Dec. 4, 1879. 14tf.

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ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1880, the Subscribers will establish the

"PEOPLE'S CASH STORE,"

In the Interest, and for the

PROTECTION OF PEOPLE

who pay *Ready Money* for their DRY GOODS, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

LOOK FOR LOW PRICES

after the 5th of January, (before the 5th they will be busy marking down the stock).

Farm Produce will be taken *en* Cash, in exchange for goods.

New Goods received for the Holiday trade, WANTED.—Three Tons Poultry before the 1st of January, at highest prices.

C. T. WALES & Co.

St. Andrews, Dec. 11, 1879. 15m6



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CELEBRATED

MEDICINES

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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

JOS. PATENAUDE.
21y1. Lachute, P. Q.

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THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. III. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1880. NO 20

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

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(Vis-à-vis le Palais de Justice.)
MONTREAL. 22. tf.

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Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., D. C. L.
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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 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.

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IMPORTER
Of East and West India and French Goods,
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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.

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Collections made and Insurance effected for (Fire) and (Life) Insurance Companies.
All business promptly attended to.
Sept. 12, 1877. 2-tf.

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Gents' Hosiery, Gloves, Silk Umbrellas, Underclothing, &c. Practical Shirt Makers. Shirts made to order. 415 Notre Dame street, Montreal. 10tf.

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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. 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
E. MILLNER.

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Watch Maker & Jeweller,
Lachute, - - - P. Q.
THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks for the generous support accorded him in the past, begs to announce that he gives special attention to cleaning and repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewellry, &c., and
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Clocks, Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Silver-plated Ware, &c., now on view at the Store
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161 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL.
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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

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

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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.
FRED. R. COLE,
418 and 420 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

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Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
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Risks taken at Current Rates.
W. RAY, *Agent, Lachute.*
JOHN F. NOTT, CHAS. D. HANSON, *Joint Gen. Agents.* 42y1.

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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
397 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. 39y1.

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.

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

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. McNIGHT,
Workshop next door to Mr. P. Lane's, Lachute, October 22, 1879. 81f.



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, $22, in ash, comprising 7 pieces. Parlor Sets at $32, black walnut. Frames, Couches from $4, 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, and 11 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.

Christmas Presents
WHEN IN THE CITY
call and see our
NEW STOCK OF
NEW BEAUTIFUL AND USEFUL
ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR
The Holiday Season.
MORION, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
STATIONERS & PRINTERS,
375 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.
3rd Door East of St. John Street.

Another Incident

Of Christmas Day, which occurred after the capture of the vessel "Virginius," at the commencement of the Cuban Insurrection.

'Twas in the Isle of Cuba, on a bright Christmas morn,
Ten prisoners were led forth to die, dejected and forlorn—
Condemned by Spanish tyranny together there they stand;
Afar from home, and doomed to death upon a foreign strand.
The firing party took their ground, awaiting but the word
To launch the deadly fusillade, but no man spoke or stirr'd,
They thought of home and distant friends, as their sad doom drew nigh.
'Twas terrible, all blameless too, thus suddenly to die!
Three britons were among them, and as the hour drew near
That was to send in blood and death their solemn dark career,
They gazed out o'er the ocean, and saw a little speck,
It grew in size, it is a boat, and soon are on her deck,
And high above the seething foam that edged in her track,
Unfurl'd in grandure at her peak they saw the Union Jack!
And o'er the waters came a strain of music loud and clear,
'Twas Rule Britannia's glorious call, that sounded in each ear!
Then brightly flash'd each Briton's eye, as he listen'd once again
To the battle anthem of the wave! the nation's glory strain!
And hope revived within his breast when he saw that flag once more,
As boldly on the gunboat steam'd until she touch'd the shore—
Then down her side her captain came, that flag was in his hand,
He trod with firm and dauntless step upon that hostile strand!
He march'd up boldly to the spot where bound and fetter'd stood
His countrymen—no fear had he, that son of storm and flood!
Before the Spanish muzzles he stepped with haughty mien,
Regardless of the threatening scowls which on all sides were seen—
He reach'd the victims, and he wrapped his country's flag around
Their bodies, glorious talisman! on every hostile ground—
And then, he rang the challenge out upon the startled air,
Which made the tyrants tremble—"Fire through that if you dare!"
"Fire through it—dare to sully it with hostile shot or hand,
And I'll blow your town to atoms from the surface of the land!"
The Spaniards quailed before that flag, as others did of yore,
Their ancestors had seen it in the battlefield before!
They dared not touch the emblem of the Mistress of the Sea,
And yielding to its majesty they set the Prisoners free!
All honor to that gallant Tar, whatever be his name,
His worthy of proud record on the brightest page of time!
A deed like his to future years immortal should go down,
'Tis a flash of glory in the blaze of national renown!

WILLIAM FITMAN LETT.

Ottawa, January 1st, 1880.

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

A MYSTERY SOLVED—GREAT CHANGES.

On the day following his visit to the mountain valley, Saville received orders which occasioned one of those sudden changes that are characteristic of military life; for he was directed to report as soon as possible at Charleston, South Carolina. He wrote quite a long letter to Vera, in which he recognized the kind Providence which had brought about his new and happy belief and feelings before this wide separation took place.

"I must go this very day," he wrote, "for my orders are urgent. Your promptness gave me our interview last evening, and the peace, hope, and faith which grew out of it. I now feel that my feet are on the rock, Vera, and no distance, time, or disaster can finally separate me from you. How much I owe to you!"

The winter of 1779–80 was one of unprecedented severity. Even the great bay of New York was frozen over, and the British ships were ice-bound at their anchorage. If Washington's army had been strong and thoroughly equipped, he could have attacked the men-of-war as if they were inland fortresses. New York city was no longer on an island, and the heaviest artillery could approach it on every side. General Knyphausen, in command, was greatly alarmed, apprehending that Washington would attempt a *coup de main*, and he made extraordinary efforts to secure himself against a sudden attack from the Continentals. But Washington's troops were half-naked, shivering, and starving among the snow-clad hills of Morristown. For weeks at a time the whole army was on half allowance, and this at a period when the intense cold made generous diet most necessary.

"For a fortnight past," Washington wrote on the 8th of January, "the troops, both officers and men, have been almost perishing with want. Yet," adds he, feelingly, "they have borne their sufferings with a patience that merits the approbation, and ought to excite the sympathies, of their countrymen."

In addition to all other horrors, the loathsome disease of small-pox became epidemic, and often there was not even a blanket with which to cover a sick and dying man. Thus the Continental army could scarcely keep soul and body together, much less strike vigorous blows at their ice-bound enemies, who were at least comfortably housed and well fed.

In this dark hour Washington entreated Heaven continually on behalf of his country.* He was often seen bowing in prayer in some retired place of the forest, and it is rational to believe that we witness the answer to his petitions in his sublime and more than human fortitude.

Had such a winter occurred at the time when Vera was chiefly dependent upon her own exertions, it might have been fatal to her and all the inmates of the cabin. It certainly would have been so, in the condition in which Saville found them in the autumn following the burning of their first home. But his forethought and liberality, and the labours of Tascar, had provided against such an emergency, and though she and her father suffered somewhat from the cold during this interminable winter, they had food in abundance.

It passed away at last, and spring brought another long campaign, during which she heard from Saville but very seldom.

Another winter and summer passed, and there were long, anxious intervals, with no tidings from the South. Letters were rare and uncertain luxuries in those days.

At last the thrill of joy which went through the land at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown was felt even in the secluded mountain cabin. Tascar, half wild with excitement, brought the news from West Point. Vera was profoundly thankful, as the events promised to hasten the day of peace; while her father was more elated than he had ever been before with the hope that he would soon be, without doubt, beyond British law. As the war continued, and the colonies had maintained the struggle from year to year, his hopes had gradually strengthened, that even the enormous power of England might at last be wearied into yielding the liberty which her colonies claimed. Under the influence of this hope he grew somewhat less moody and depressed, and at times he even tried, in a grim, poor way, to be more companionable to Vera, whom he pitied profoundly in her loneliness.

In the winter of 1781-2, a letter that had been long on the way, came from Saville, stating that he had been wounded in the siege of Yorktown, but that he was now out of danger and recovering. It breathed the same quiet, hopeful spirit which had pervaded all his letters during this long absence. His faith was strengthening with time and trial.

Vera immediately wrote fully and feelingly in reply, and Surgeon Jasper, who was still at West Point, and a friend that could be depended upon, promised to make great efforts to secure her letter a safe transit. Its receipt did much to hasten Saville's recovery; but such was the feeble and exhausted condition of his system, that his surgeon insisted upon his remaining in the South during the winter.

The spring of the auspicious year of 1782 again clothed the Highlands with beauty, and rumours of peace were gladdening the hearts of the people.

One day Tascar came up from West Point in an unusual state of excitement.

"I'se a-tinkin', Miss Vera," he said, "dat peace mus' hab come ober de water, for dey's gitting ready for wonderful doin's at de P'nt. Nebber see de like afore. Dey's buildin' a kind ob arbour wid trunks ob trees, and de branches all twisted togedder, and it's as big—why, de hull army could git under it. An' dey tells me dat dere's a-gwine to be a big dinner, an' a dance, an' a *feu de* joyful, an' no end to wonderful tings. I seed Capting Molly, too, an' she said we mus' all come down an' see, kase everybody would be dar. Gin'ral Washington and big ladies and everybody else."

Vera saw that her father was as greatly interested as herself.

"Do you think that it does mean peace, Vera?" he asked.

"We will go and see."

"Oh, no; I cannot——"

"Father, I am going; and you would not let me go alone."

So, on the morning of the 31st of May, the strange little group, consisting of the tall and grizzled exile, carrying his long rifle; his beautiful daughter with her golden hair falling in wavy fulness far over her shoulders, and the delighted Tascar, who capered along the path like a frolicsome spaniel, often exposing their basket of lunch to imminent danger from his odd freaks, started for the plain of West Point, where the celebration was to be held.

They reached the vicinity of their old cabin during the forenoon, and Vera said,

"Father, we will rest and eat our lunch by the spring near mother's grave."

"Oh, no, Vera, not there," he answered, with a remorseful face.

"Yes, father, there. Mother is not lost to us. She is only absent now; but I am sure she would like us to remember her, and to be near her resting place."

He yielded. He was forming the habit of yielding to her more and more, for, since her will had governed, he recognized the fact that he had enjoyed both security and the comforts of life.

Vera left her lunch untasted for some time, as she gazed wistfully around the familiar place, now so changed in consequence of the fort having been built. With a deep sense of gratitude she saw that the grave had not been molested or trampled.

"I would rather spend the day here, recalling the past," she said, as they were preparing to leave, "than in witnessing the grand festival. But, come; the longer I remain, the harder it will be to go."

"Oh, Esther, my wife! would to God you had seen these better days," sighed her father. "Would to God you had seen the time when we could begin to feel safe."

"She does see it, father. I feel sure she is rejoicing in everything that brings us hope and joy."

He shook his head, but followed silently.

Vera was young, and still had the keen interest of youth in all that was new, strange, and beautiful; and her eyes kindled and her face flushed with delight as the wide plain of West Point, lined with barracks, tents, and officers' quarters, all decorated with flags and gay streamers, opened before her. Across this plain, groups of people, and battalions of soldiers with their weapons glittering in the bright, early summer sunlight, were moving in what seemed from her distant place of observation to be bewildering confusion.

The magnificent colonnade, or arbour, which was built on a slight rise of the ground in the rear of Fort Clinton, seemed to her a structure more wonderful and beautiful than even the imagination could create.

It was indeed one of the most remarkable edifices of the kind ever erected and had required the supervising skill of an eminent French engineer by the name of Major Vallefranche, and the labors of a thousand men for over ten days. It was two hundred and twenty feet long and eighty feet wide, and was composed of the simple material which the trees in the vicinity afforded. A grand colonnade of one hundred and eighteen pillars, which were simply the trunks of tall, stately trees, ran down the centre, and supported the lofty roof, that was formed by curiously interwoven boughs and leafy branches; the fragrant evergreens in which the region abounds being the chief components. Rafters sloped beneath this leafy canopy from ridge to two lighter rows of supporting pillers on either side, and from these were suspended wreaths of evergreens and flowers. The ends and sides, up to a lofty height, were left open, so that the guests could pass in and out unimpeded, and also from every part command a view of the plain and surrounding scenery. This openness of formation also caused the immense structure to give the impression of light, airy grace.

As Vera approach, and saw that groups of people were passing unhindered under and through the beautiful bower, she induced her father to go thither also. He seemingly had come to the conclusion that he would humour Vera to her heart's content on this occasion, though it cost him a greater effort than even she realized to face the curious stare he saw on every side. At first she was so absorbed and delighted with the new and wonderful scenes, that she did not notice how many eyes were following her. Wherever they went, faces were turned toward them, on which were the blended expressions of surprise, admiration, and curiosity. But Vera was so utterly free from vanity and self-consciousness that she did not notice this till the fact was forced upon her. With her lovely features aglow with pleasure and intelligent interest, she strolled through the arbour at the side of her father, calling his attention to the festoons of flowers, the garlands encircling the rustic pillars, the emblematical devices, fleurs-de-lis, and other decorations significant of the American alliance with France,

As she was examining the fanciful manner in which the entral pillars were surrounded by muskets and bayonets, bound together by the intermingled colours of each nationality, she suddenly became conscious of a dark, bloated face directly before her, and the rude, leering stare of two evil eyes. She sprang back as if she had seen a viper coiled among the devices about the pillar, for she recognized in the stranger the tipsy officer who had insulted her by trying to snatch a kiss at the time she went to Constitution Island in search of tidings from Saville.

"Ha! my pretty one, I see you remember me," he said brassily. "I hope you are now prepared to make amends for your coyness then. If so; I will forego the grudge I might naturally hold against you."

Vera gave him no other answer than a look of aversion and contempt which her expressive features made very unmistakable, and hastening to her father, she induced him to follow the people who were streaming across the plain to the northern side, as if something of interest were taking place there.

They had not gone very far before the fellow, captivated by Vera's beauty, determined to make another attempt to break down her reserve. She started violently as she found him walking coolly at her side.

"Upon a gala occasion like this," he said, "a fair lady needs a gallant. I am an officer and a gentleman and I can make the day pass more pleasantly."

"You are not a gentleman, sir, or you would not thurst yourself upon those to whom your society is evidently unwelcome."

"Nay, my lovely charmer; your frowns and coyness only stimulate my desire to win your favour."

Almost before the words were spoken a blow laid him prostrate on the plain, and the enraged father stood over him and said, with significant emphasis—

"As you value your life, do not approach my daughter again to-day."

The scene was drawing a curious crowd, and Vera, taking her father's arm, hastened to escape, leaving her insulter to explain his plight as he pleased. The scene explained itself, however, and the prostrate officer picked himself up and skulked off amid jeers and shouts of laughter.

But among those who had witnessed the incident was no other than the redoubtable Captain Molly herself, who, with quite a following of "swatehearts," was about as jolly a widow as one could imagine. She hastened after Vera, and soon overtook her, crying volubly,

"The top o' the mornin' to ye, Misthress Vera, and the same to yerself, sur. It did me heart good, sur, to see how ye gave that captaing a lesson in manners. That clip at the side o' his head is the fust wound he's got in the war, for they say he's moighty discrate wid men, though bould as a lion or some wusser baste wid women. Faix, and I'm honest glad to see ye agin, an' a-lookin' as perty as a wild rose, too. I don't wonder the fellers is all a-starin' at ye."

Vera's greeting was cordial though quiet. For some reason she felt safer since Molly was within call; but she shrank sensitively from the attention she drew, for the "captain," in her blue petticoat, cocked hat, and the scarlet coat of an artilleryman, was the cynosure of all eyes, being followed by a crowd of gaping country people wherever she went.

"This festival is not in honor of peace after all," said Vera.

"Did ye think it was? Well, yes live so far behind the mountings that ye're a little behoind the times. Pace is comin' soon, but they call this a fate, and it's to the honor of the Dolphin of France."

"The Dolphin of France!" said Vera, turning to her father with a look of inquiry.

"Yis, it's in honor of the birth of the Dolphin of France. That's what ivery one's a-sayin'. It's not meself that knows what kind of a craythur it is that's been bourn, but I'm a hopin' its mother'll have a lot more, if we are to have as big a day as this ivery toime!"

"She means that the *fete* is in honor of the birth of the Dauphin of France, the child who is heir to the French throne," said Vera's father, his grim face relaxing at Molly's words and manner.

"Now ye've got it straight, Misther Brown. It's nothin' but a baby we're makin' sich a fuss about. But niver ye moind, since we're goin' to have the fuss and frolic. An' now I must go back to me swatehearts. But belave me, Misthress Vera, none on 'em comes up to the fust 'un. I've thried many a one since poor Larry got his head shot off, but I shall niver git his loikes agin," and with that she scampered off, to Vera's great relief. And yet the maiden had cause to bless the meeting ever afterward.

Escaping from the staring, laughing crowd, which Molly's appearance and words drew around them, they soon reached the northern edge of the plain facing the river, from which point they witnessed a beautiful spectacle. Approaching the shore were parallel lines of barges decorated with flags and streamers, and the water around them was flashing and sparkling under the strokes of multitudinous oars. These boats contained General and Lady Washington and his suite, Governor Clinton and his wife, eminent generals with their staffs, and a large number of prominent citizens and ladies of rank and fashion. A band of music led the way, and accompanied the distinguished guests up the hill to Major General McDougall's quarters, while the artillery thundered out its salvo of welcome.

Vera watched everything with the wonder and delight of a child, and it was a relief to her, and especially to her father, that the pageant absorbed all attention, and that they, for a time, were utterly unnoticed. It gave them a chance to recover from the nervousness and disquietude which their encounter with the rude officer and the irrepressible Molly had occasioned. As Washington approached, Vera recognized him with a strong thrill of pride and gratitude.

"He has the same quiet, noble face," she thought; "he is too great to be elated by all this pomp and show."

After his Excellency, his wife, and suite had disappeared, Vera was annoyed at finding so many glances turning toward her again. Unlike, perhaps, the majority of her fair sisters who have since visited West Point, she did not realize that her own lovely face was the chief cause. In fact, both father and daughter appeared as if they might have stepped out of some old story or book of fairy tales; and Tascar, as he followed them, would have answered very well as a hobgoblin page. Many young officers lingered near, and cast wistful glances at the maiden, but their manner was respectful and unobtrusive.

Vera now suggested that they should find some quiet nook near the great colonnade, whence they could see all without attracting notice themselves; and her father was only too glad to accede, for this exposure was taxing his resolution to give Vera a day of pleasure, at every cost to himself, almost beyond his power of endurance.

Soon after their arrival, Vera had directed Tascar to find Surgeon Jasper; but he returned, saying that the doctor had been summoned home, on important matters, a few days previous; so they had no other resource than to do the best they could themselves.

They at last found a spot a little off at one side, from which, under a clump of trees, they had a good view of the plain, the colonnade or arbour, and surrounding heights. Plain country people and utter strangers, who, like themselves, were bent on seeing the pageant, and had no other thought, sat down around them, hiding them, in part, from view, and shutting away the curious and obtrusive. It was not long before they felt a sense of security and retirement in this sheltered place, which was decidedly reassuring, and even the poor exile became interested in the brave scenes before him, especially as they gave evidence that the Americans were gaining rather than losing the power to cope with their most formidable enemy.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, it seemed to them that an innumerable host appeared. The hills on the eastern side of the river were covered with troops, while from every side of the plain, and on the circling heights around, bayonets began to gleam, led forward by that music which chiefly has the power to set the nerves tingling with excitement. The earth beneath them trembled under the heavy, rumbling wheels of the artillery. Within an hour the plain and hills adjacent, on both sides of the river, were covered with serried ranks of men, their burnished weapons lighting up the scene with flashing brilliancy, by their vivid reflection of the genial sunlight.

About the middle of the afternoon, three cannons were fired as a signal. All the troops around the immense circle advanced simultaneously in grand and glittering array; and, after a brief display, in full view of the arbour, the men were permitted to stack their arms, and throw themselves upon the ground, or stroll about near the line of their position.

All the officers, except one field officer to each brigade, and one battalion officer to each regiment, repaired to the colonnade, where, they had been informed, "General Washington expected the pleasure of their company at dinner." From every part of the plain, and in barges on the river, the gallant veterans of seven years of war were gathering to the banquet—a most unwonted experience to them.

But, while Vera was enjoying every moment beneath the shelter of her tree, and in the shadow of the honest, homespun people, who were wondering, with breathless interest, at the rapidly shifting scenes, she was the object of plots and counter-plots. The officer whose insolence had been punished, in part, went away with oaths of vengence. As far as he could learn, Vera was friendless, and her father under a cloud of a most kind, so that there would be no one to resent any indignity he might offer them. He knew well where to find men of the basest sort like himself, and, as liquor flowed like water that day, the evil-disposed were ready for any reckless deed. He resolved that if Vera stayed until the dusk of the evening, he would carry her off to his quarters up the river. He laid his plans cunningly, rapidly, and secretly, taking into his plot only a sufficient number to carry it out. It was briefly this: After night obscured everything, he and his party would suddenly crowd up and around his victim, separate her from her father, tie a dark handkerchief over her mouth, so that she could make no outcry, and spirit her off to the shore, where a boat would be in waiting.

But it so happened that a bad fellow of this officer's company was one of Captain Molly's satellites; for she still was not over choice in her company. She saw this man summoned away for a few moments by his captain, and the whispered conference that followed; and the quick-witted camp follower surmised that a plot against Vera was on foot.

"What did that spalpeen say to ye?" she asked the man on his return to her side.

"He was a-tellin' me what a handsome woman ye is."

"If ye don't tell me what he said, ye may take yerself off."

"Now, Molley, me darlint, why should ye care what he said?"

"I don't care; I've only took a notion to see how good a friend ye're to me."

"Well, ye won't tell thim, nor do anythin' to stop the fun that's up!"

"Of coorse not."

"Well, the capting, who is awate on the women, is a-gowin' to carry off a perty little girl tonight, and I'm gowin' to help him," he whispered in her ear.

"Is that all?" she said carelessly.

"I tould ye it was somethin' ye wouldn't care about."

Molly made no further reference to the subject, but not long after she casually, and with no apparent motive, took a position where she could keep Vera and her father constantly under her eye, and she continued to maintain such a position.

(To be continued.)

* A soldier in the regiment of which the writer was chaplain during the late war, stated that his grandfather had seen Washington at prayer, in the woods near his quarters at Morristown, more than once.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Sir Edmond Beckett offers to restore at his own expense, St Albans Cathedral. The cost would be about $100,000.

Twenty-two Deconesses are labouring under the direction of the Bishop in the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Long Island.

A hundred years ago the Moravians baptized the first negro convert in Dutch Guiana. Now the mission numbers 23,301 members.

The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts is about to establish a mission at Mosul, in behalf of the Assyrian Christians.

The subscription in aid of the Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia, on Thanksgiving Day, amounted to more than $11,500; and other contributions since received amount to $625.

The Episcopal Bishop of Western New York recently admitted, in Grace church, Lockport, Miss Hattie M. Dayton as a deaconess. She has for several years being acting efficiently as an assistant in that parish.

Miss Mary Travis, a lady who attained the advanced age of 100 years a few weeks ago, has recently been baptised by the vicar of Cottingham. This fact is said to be without a parallel in the history of the Church of England.

Mr. Spurgeon writes to his congregation from his residence at Mentone: "I am sorry that I am altogether overwhelmed by a similar attack to that which laid me prostrate during former years. I earnestly ask your prayers, for I am brought very low. I cannot write more, for I am very ill.

Rev. Douglas Scott is the new London rage as a preacher.

Trinity Church, St. John, has been enriched by a chime of 9 bells and a clock, a memorial of the loyalists founders of old Trinity, by their descendents.

A Christian who wishes that the Lord would put large wealth into his hands to begin with, in order that the Lord's cause may be promoted by its wise use, is like a distrustful capitalist who should carry all his money on his person, or keep it stored in his home, rather than leave it in a bank, whence he might check it out at his pleasure. The silver and gold are the Lord's. All that the Lord has is at the service of his children, according to their needs and their faith. Why should any of them ask him to give them all the portion that they are to have for a lifetime, instead of keeping it safely at their call? The faith-filled disciple of Christ has a share in all the wealth of the universe. He can have as large a portion of it as he needs, or as he ever ought to ask.—*S. S. Times.*

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, JAN. 16, 1880.

THE COMING ELECTION.

The time is rapidly approaching when the intelligent electors of this County must choose their representative in Parliament, and we would gladly see that event dealt with as its importance deserves. Every thinking man knows that when he votes for a candidate, he exercises a power peculiar to free men; the power of governing themselves. And that if he does so from any motive, but that of selecting the most useful man for the country, and for his own County; he betrays the sacred trust confided to him by the constitution. We know from the records of the Courts, that a certain number of persons may be found who will sell their votes, as they would probably sell anything—for money or drink; but we do hope and trust that their number is rapidly decreasing. It is not unnatural that a party which believes that Governments can do nothing to save a country from ruin; should think it of better importance how votes are obtained: but the great loyal and liberal Conservative party does not share in either of these opinions. And the first duty of every honest man and good citizen, is carefully to consider what vote will be most beneficial to his country; and to give that vote without fear or favour, passion or prejudice.

One obstacle to judicious voting in this country, has always been the personal bitterness which accompanies political divisions. No sooner does one man form an opinion, than his neighbour who thinks differently, treats him as both fool and knave. The very children hoot the man who differs from their parents in politics. And not content with believing each other to be wrong in their judgment—which fortunately may happen in other matters without offence—political opponents forthwith attach to such differences, the capacity for committing every crime under the sun. Passion and prejudice are as inimical to sound judgment in political as in other matters; and next to sordid motives, the patriotic elector should refuse to allow his judgment to be swayed by imputations of dishonesty and personal abuse. And putting aside both he will calmly consider the merits, not only of the candidates, but of the party they support, and the policy they advocate. The latter point is as important as the first. The questions which require to be dealt with by this Parliament are many, and weighty. On all of them the Conservatives, and the so called Reformers, have taken their stand; and it is for the country to judge between them. But besides questions which may be called national, we find some which specially interest the Ottawa Valley, and this County; and on these its representative should give no uncertain sound.

Of all these the most important is our financial and fiscal policy. For four long years, this country steadily sank, and at length all but finally collapsed; under the baneful policy of inaction—the fly on the wheel policy—of the Grit-Rouge party. Our factories gradually closed one after another—our shipping deserted our harbours—our merchants became bankrupt—our mechanics were fast falling into mere jobbing labourers, or leaving the country—the product of our farms was not paying the cost of production. Farmers of Argenteuil! When, before during your lives, did you see your Pork at three cents a pound; your butter at eight to twelve cents; the butcher's meat and grain you raise scarcely worth bringing to market? Never! till the last year of Grit-Rouge incapacity and stupidity had brought the whole country to the verge of ruin!

Fifteen months ago, the country rose as one man, and swept from place and power the party and the men who had thus abused their trust. And what is the change these short fifteen months have produced? At this moment protection to native industry has given new life to our manufactures. Raw material is admitted free, and articles we can manufacture are subjected to a scale of duty which without excluding them from the market, prevents slaughtering competition. Our trade with the West Indies has been resumed, and ships now carry to those Islands our lumber, our coarse grains, our flour, and our coal; and bring back cargoes of molasses and sugar to be manufactured here giving employment to hundreds of families. Our shipping is now fully employed, and is increasing; and we read that massive steel steamers are being built to convey our produce across the Atlantic. Our direct trade with the East has recommenced, and our tea and other Eastern products no longer pay toll to New York merchants before they reach our Seaports. Our revenue is increasing. The work upon the Railway which is to connect old Canada with its young and vigorous North West neighbour, has been resumed upon a more economical and useful basis; and instead of the wan faces of starving mechanics and labourers, plenty and comfort have again begun to ridge throughout the land.

The first and most obvious result of this state of things is the increase in the value of all farm produce, which these thousands of persons engaged in trade and manufacture consume. Butter which last year was only worth from 8c. to 12c. is now worth from 18c. to 25c. Pork, another great staple of our country, has nearly if not quite doubled in value since the time of the Grits.—All the minor products of the farm have greatly increased in value; and thus the prosperity of one section of our people, reacts upon and increases the prosperity of the other. These are the beneficent results of the policy of "Canada for the Canadians." A little longer and the whole country would have sunk into the condition of hewers of wood and drawers of water for the United States: but the triumphant result of the elections of the 17th September, 1878, was like a new birth to this country, and its vigor and prosperity are rapidly returning.

Let it not be forgotten that it was to the friends of our late member that we were indebted for the policy that plunged Canada into this abyss of desolation; they it was who stood by inactive, and saw the condition to which the country was being reduced, fifteen months ago. Doctor CHRISTIE was stumping this County telling every man that protection would be his ruin and the ruin of the country; ridiculing the statements of Mr. ABBOTT that the prosperity of our manufactures would increase the price of everything the farmer raised; stigmatising the policy of protection as one calculated to enrich the few at the expense of the many, and urging upon the people of Argenteuil all the clap-trap with which his party has been endeavoring to persuade the country to submit to be ruined in peace. This, then, is the great issue which is now coming before the County. Do we approve of the policy which has already gone far towards giving us wealth and prosperity? Or shall we go back to the days of Mr. CARTWRIGHT, and submit to a further instalment of the ruinous inaction which he and his friends inflicted upon us.

We perceive by the violent and inflammatory address which Dr. CHRISTIE has issued, that he adheres to the doctrines he preached in 1878. We regret to find above his signature such ridiculous figures as he has ventured to insert in that address: and we should not ask for a more convincing proof of his incapacity as a statesman: than the arguments he uses, and the statements he makes. What article has been raised in price 35 per cent by the National Policy? *None.* On what article has the duty been increased 35 per cent? Not one. Yet he ventures to speak as if the average increase of duty under the Conservative party has been that figure!! Such an assertion is the grossest of insults to the intelligence of this community.

There are other considerations, however, which bear upon the coming choice. A struggle is impending as to the outlet of the trade of the Great West and North West. One section, supported by Doctor CHRISTIE's friends in Ontario, is pressing for the opening of the Coteau bridge constituting a direct route to Ottawa and the United States: ignoring altogether the Province of Quebec, and the magnificent Railway which the exertions and sacrifices of the Conservative party have conferred upon it. The other section insists upon preserving our lately constructed Trunk line, as the legitimate outlet for the Pacific, Western, and North Western trade.

Our readers doubtless remember when about ten years ago the convention was held at Ottawa for the encouragement of the extension of the Canada Central Railway westward. On that occasion Mr. ABBOTT, who was then President of that Railway and actively engaged in furthering the construction of the Railway between Montreal and Ottawa, pointed out the results which must be attained by this enterprise. He insisted that the natural outlet for the Great Western and Pacific trade, was the Ottawa Valley. He urged that the construction of the extension of the Canada Central Railway and its connection with the East and of Lake Superior and Sault St. Maria were only questions of time: and that this great line of Railway would give to Lower Canada—and especially to the Ottawa Valley—the command of the carrying trade of the entire Dominion. At the opening of the Canada Central Extension to Renfrew in 1871—which was the first step in carrying out his views—he repeated them to a large and enthusiastic audience; and these views seem now on the point of attaining completion. The Northern Colonization Railway is completed. The Canada Central is running 40 miles beyond Pembroke, and is in course of construction to the North East corner of Lake Nipissing. The connection of that point with the Sault Ste. Marie, is now so universally advocated, and is spoken of so favorably by the enterprising Minister of Canals and Railways, that it must shortly be completed. And the struggle will then come for the enormous trade which that Railway will pour into Canada.

By whom are we to be represented when this struggle comes on? We venture to say, not by Dr. CHRISTIE, who has never been known to raise his voice in connection with any public work or public improvement. Not by Dr. CHRISTIE, whose friends in Western Canada are now strongly urging the completion of the Coteau Bridge.

There are many other subjects coming before the present parliament which are of almost equal importance with those we have mentioned. The National Policy is young, and the experiment of a year, will, no doubt, lead to the necessity of modifying some of its details. The Railway system is still undecided. The great Ottawa Canal project is again being revived. We are extending our trade relations with the Continent to the South of us. We have important negociations pending, respecting our growing cattle trade with Europe. For all these we require to be represented by a man of ability and experience in public life; and by a man who has the confidence of the public and of the government, and we trust that, when the candidates who may offer themselves, are in the field, we shall make a choice that will at once do us honor; and give us the benefit of some of that influence, which during the last four or five years, we have unhappily lost in the councils of our country.

We must again express our regret that Dr. CHRISTIE should have placed his candidature mainly upon such puerile pretences. He probably did intend his election to have been uninfluenced by corruption or intimidation. But the agents he employed throughout the County were restrained by no such considerations. And the outcry against Mr. HIGGINSON and Mr. MCINTYRE, is a paltry trick, to obtain public sympathy on false pretences. If the Petitioners had taken their own course, they would have commenced with Dr. CHRISTIE'S authorized agent, his brother-in-law, and two of his strongest and most constant supporters. It was HIS OWN ADVISERS who picked out the case of MCINTYRE, and urged its being taken up, because it would save expense to Dr. CHRISTIE. No doubt the idea of raising a sham howl of indignation, was at the bottom of the suggestion; but at the time, for the purpose of saving Dr. CHRISTIE unnecessary expense; the proposition that he should be allowed to fall on either the FILION or MCINTYRE case was accepted. And after all, what does the cry amount to? Mr. HIGGINSON supported Mr. CUSHING and Mr. MEIKLE before he supported Dr. CHRISTIE, and the Doctor travelled with him, when he dogged Mr. ABBOT'S steps through the west side of the County. The debt paid to Mr. MCINTYRE, was a debt incurred at Dr. CHRISTIE'S previous election, for which Mr. HIGGINSON does not appear to be answerable, and its payment was promised by another agent of Dr. CHRISTIE whose politics could not be doubted.

But is all this violence and vituperation, a reason for electing a man, so ignorant of his own country as to say that manufactured goods have increased more than a third in price, under Conservative rule; and to intimate, though he dare not say it, that the country is worse off than when it was governed by the Rouge Grit combination of 1874? We hope that it is neither by inciting bad passions; nor by fallacious financial sophims, that our coming representative will be selected by the Electors of Argenteuil.

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.

Minerals Determined and named Free of Charge.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—Having met with a number of rare and interesting minerals in the region explored by me last summer, contiguous to the Rouge Valley, and being desirous of obtaining further specimens to illustrate the Mineralogy of this section, I shall gladly determine and name all specimens which persons interested may send me, free of charge, and if required, test such for silver and gold. Specimens so sent need not be larger than say egg-size, and should always be accompanied by the exact locality whence procured, such as township, range and lot. Stamps need not be enclosed.

Yours truly,
HENRY G. VENNOR,
Geologist and Mineralogist,
Montreal.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—I have read with pleasure the very able and moderately written editorial in your last week's issue, which, I think, must appeal to the good sense, and intelligence of the people of my native county. And while I claim to have as much respect for your late member as any resident, I think that we must all admit, that he has not distinguished himself as a politician. And, as he is a declared free trader, a policy upon which the Dominion has pronounced judgment, as being opposed to our prosperity as a country. We should now endeavour to return (and I hope by acclamation,) the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, who is a thorough believer in protecting Canada for Canadians, and who by his great ability as a Commercial Lawyer could render important assistance to our Legislators in framing laws beneficial to the commercial prosperity of our Canadian country.

A contest, as you are aware, Mr. Editor, at present, is hopeless, and I sincerely trust that no factious opposition will be offered. That the good sense of the electors will prevail, and that Mr. Abbott may be returned by acclamation.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours very sincerely,
A NATIVE OF THE COUNTY.

Grenville, 12th Jany., 1880.

To THOMAS CHRISTIE, Esq.,
Lachute.

SIR:—Permit me to put a few questions, which your address to the electors has provoked.

You say that "iniquity and corruption are rampant in high places." How could your return to Parliament prevent or lessen these sins?

You affirm that "our taxation has been doubled;" although you do not tell us where or by whom. Will you kindly cite some instances where duties have been doubled by the present Ministry, on articles entering into our daily consumption?

You state that we "have a tariff of 35 per cent, and that it is so imposed that only a small portion of it goes into the Revenue." Would you do a simple sum in arithmetic, and let me know the annual amount of our Customs revenue at thirty-five cents on every dollar of our imports?

In addition to these charges you assert "for every dollar that goes into the public treasury, a much larger sum goes into the pockets of monopolists."

I must confess myself at a loss to find out how you come to this conclusion; and feel much interested in seeing the problem solved.

You sum up with the question: "Is it just or right that the toiling millions should be so heavily taxed, to build up colossal fortunes for a few millionares?" Allow me to answer that question by a quotation from a recent speech at Ottawa:—

"Mr. Blake, in one of his speeches, said in one breath, 'You are making monopolies for millionaries at the expense of the mass of the people of this country,' and then in the next breath he says, 'Competition in this country will ruin the manufacturers.' (laughter) Well, gentlemen, as for the first objection that we were going to have millionaries in this country by this monopoly, I say this—I wish we had a great many millionaries. I wish that those millionaries would invest their money as Mr. Redpath, one of the refiners had done. They say that our tariff puts $800,000 into the pockets of the American sugar refiners. Sugar is higher in the United States than Canada, therefore we have not wronged the consumer. If Mr. Redpath has made this large sum of money in the expenditure of capital and employment of labour, I say more power to his elbow, and may we suffer many such monopolies."

I remain yours truly,
AN ELECTOR.

MONTREAL, Jan. 12, 1880.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—I was informed on Saturday evening last, that it is a current topic of conversation amongst the residents of Lachute, that I have been guilty of two very grevious and dastardly acts. One of which is, that for the action I took at the last general elections for the Dominion Parliament, on behalf of Dr. Christie, I lately (or at some time since the 17th September, 1878,) apologized to the Hon. Mr. Abbott; and the second count is, that I at the same time voluntarily intimated to Mr. Abbott that I could give him information of such a nature as would enable him to void the Election.

Now Sir, without any circumlocution, I distinctly and emphatically deny both charges; and, from the day of this publication, will most assuredly hold any person, or persons, who reiterate such falsehoods against me, liable for slander, and will, on proof, most unquestionably punish the aggressor.

Mr. Abbott had no reason to expect, never asked for, and did not receive from me any apology, and certainly he never was so mean as to ask me to divulge any secrets I might have had in connection with the doings of the Elections of 1878.

How such a change could have originated is to me, as *yet* a mystery, unless it is one of the results of those small Tea parties so prevalent in your neighborhood about Election times, where men and woman; oh! I beg *man* and *woman's* pardon—Ladies and Gentlemen—congregate to drink tea, talk scandal, vilify absentees, and call it "talking politics," or an emanation from the brain of some political fanatic whose sense of morality was infinitely inferior to his stupidity.

The leading men in Argenteuil are aware, and always have been aware, that I was, and am, in politics a Conservative, and the mistake I made was in listening to the feelings of friendship and voting, and working for the opponents of my political faith, this I have been guilty of in the past, but will take care that in future when I act it will be in accordance with my own views. My services to Dr. Christie were given in friendship, and in no instance have I proved a traitor to him.

Now, Mr. Editor, I give this lengthy explanation, not so much on my own account, as on that of my friends—of whom I have *yet* a number in Argenteuil, and I would be very sorry if they had to blush for any action of mine. As regards my enemies—and thank heaven I have a number of these also in your County—they can rest assured that their good or ill opinion of me is of so little consequence, that I do not put upon it the value of a brass farthing.

Apologizing for the length of my explanation,

Believe me,
Very truly yours,
JOHN TAYLOR.

The Irish Agitators.

New York, Jan. 10th.—Parnell and Dillion addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn last night, followed by Beecher. Parnell and Dillion spoke of the distressed condition of the people of Ireland, and appealed for help. Beecher was greeted with cheers, and spoke warmly in favor of an agitation in this country in regard to the distress in Ireland; and while opposing insurrection, he encouraged the Irish people to make the English Government feel uncomfortable.

Mr. P. Ford, editor of the New York *Irish World*, writes to the *Sun* stating that his name was as attached to the Parnell reception committee without his knowledge, and adds:—"Inasmuch as it would have been to attach my name without previous consultation, I should have passed the matter over as a simple proceeding, had all the other names appended to the call been of a worthy character; but to have mine contaminated by association with that of H. W. Beecher and others, as in this instance, I regard as a matter to deserve public condemnation." I therefore repudiate the connection." Those who know the influence wielded by the *Irish World*, will understand the force of this disavowal. For some reason or another Mr. Beecher is detested by the Irish Nationalists in the United States, who would repudiate anybody whom that gentleman should support. It is evident from this that Mr. Parnell is not going to have it all his own way with the Irish in America.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

In the township of Eardly the family of Mr. Claudius Maxwell, numbering ten, are all down with small-pox.

There are at present twenty cases of small-pox in the Protestant Hospital. In the R.C. General Hospital there are five convalescent cases. The number of cases around the city outside of the hospitals, is stated by the Medical Health officers to be about forty, making a total of 65 cases in all.

A party of 20 men will shortly leave for the Sonmos gold mines, California, where they have been engaged to work for $75 per month. They are being sent by Mr. A. H. Taylor, Grand Trunk Agent.

Her Royal Highness Princess Louise is expected to arrive at the Capital on the 1st of February. His Excellency the Governor-General will leave on the 26th or 27th inst., for Halifax to meet the Princess. A despatch says:—"A letter from an officer on H. M. S. "Bacchante," on which vessel the Prince Albert Victor and George Frederick are now serving, states that they are under orders for a cruise in the West Indies and will in all probability be able to make Halifax, N. S., by the time H. R. H. Princess Louise arrives there, about the latter end of January; and in the event of this, the young Princes will be granted leave of absence to pay a visit to their Royal relatives at Rideau Hall, Ottawa."

The following extract from the proceedings of the Carleton County Council shows how things are done there: "Moved by Mr. Hurdman, seconded by Mr. Henderson, that the sum of $10 each be granted to the respective reporters of the *Citizen*, *Free Press* and *Herald* newspapers, as a slight recognition of their services in reporting the proceedings of this Council." The Ottawa reporters will now be able to purchase the Domenion debentures.

Mr. Joseph Oliver Coté, N. P., at present Assistant Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, will probably succeed the late Mr. W. A. Himsworth as Clerk of the Council.

FOREIGN.

The Queen is sitting for a new coinage.

A telegram says that H. R. H. Princess Louise is preparing to return to Canada on the 22nd inst.

A despatch from London says there is great activity in naval and military circles. The attitude of Russia excites the serious attention of the Government. The unfriendliness of Russia is now undisguised.

The Cuban abolition debate began in the Spanish Cortes yesterday.

Mr. Gladstone has gone to Cologne, where his sister is lying seriously ill.

The cargoe of fresh meat from Australia has reached Suez in excellent condition.

A Berlin despatch announces the death of the Duke of Schleswig Holstein, from heart disease.

Russian and Germans officers engaged in a quarrel at a military banquet at Kalisch, in Poland, which nearly ended in Bloodshed.

To the Electors of the County of Argenteuil.

GENTLEMEN:

In response to the numerously signed requisitions, with which you have honored me, I again offer myself as a candidate for your sufferages. My whole life and career are known to you, as they have been passed either actually in the midst of you—or in the closest relations with you, both public and private; and you have therefore before you all you need, to enable you to decide whether or no, I can be of service to you as your representative. And if you elect me I shall endeavour to do my duty.

You know that I have always advocated such an adjustment of our tariff as will foster native industry, in manufactures and agriculture; and thereby employ our own people at home, and provide a market at remunerative prices for our agricultural produce. I have been a life-long promoter of the line of the Ottawa Valley as the true central highway for our trade—and I have steadily supported, independent of party, every measure which tended to the public benefit.

I feel that if I receive your sufferages, the task imposed upon me will be an important one. The financial and industrial policy of the Liberal Conservative party which has already produced such beneficial effects, will require attention and some adjustment. The Banking system of the country must be entirely reconsidered and revised, to prevent the recurrence of the deplorable disasters of the last two years—the evils which have resulted from the Insolvent Act passed by the late Government in 1875, must be remedied; and the abuses which it engrafted upon the simple and effective system under the act of 1864, must be removed. The facilities for communication with the North west must be increased. The attempts now being made to divert the carrying trade of the West and North-west from the line of the Ottawa valley, must be resisted.—And many pressing matters of less vital importance than those to which I have referred, will demand the action of Parliament. Many of these subjects have already engaged my attention, and my best efforts shall be devoted towards dealing with them in the manner most consistent with the interest of the country.

In conclusion, I would beg of you not to allow your attention to be diverted from the great questions before the country, by any appeals to prejudice or passion. Let us endeavour to conduct the impending contest calmly and thoughtfully, as becomes intelligent men engaged in one of the most weighty of their duties as citizens. Let us refuse to be drawn into angry personal discussions, or to listen to vague and exaggerated declamation. The strength of the great loyal and liberal Conservative party, lies in its devotion to our constitution; and in the patriotic energy of its members in promoting that good cause. And the most certain means of success in developing that strength are to be found in the temperate and dispassionate discussion of the principles on which it depends; and on a vigorous maintenance of their principles at the polls.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. C. ABBOTT.

GENERAL NEWS

Two trains ran off the track on the Intercolonial road, at Coal Branch. No one hurt.

Quebec corporation of pilots received $111,000 for piloting last season.

An English firm has been granted letters patent by the Quebec Government to manufacture woollen cloths at Montreal.

Arrivals from sea at Halifax reports stormy weather on the Atlantic.

Sir Patrict McDougal is expected in Halifax by next mail steamship.

Quantities of Canadian apples are being shipped for England.

Hanlan refuses to answer Courtney till he puts up $500.

A cargo of sheep and cattle are being shipped at Belleville for England.

Teyendinaga farmers ship their own grain.

S. CARSLEY'S SHOW ROOMS.

NEW GOODS TO THE LADIES.

Read the following and judge for yourselves:

Beaver Cloth Jackets nicely trimmed, reduced to only $1.20.
Light Colored Cloth Jackets nicely made, reduced to only $3.
All-wool Camel's Hair Cloth Jackets, reduced to only $5.
Beautifully trimmed Dolmans, reduced to only $11.
Splendid Ulsters, reduced to only $4.95.
Real Astrachan Jackets at desperately low prices.
All our best Jackets and Dolmans, reduced to nearly half price.
Ladies in want of any kind of Mantle can be suited at S. CARSLEY'S.

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For all kinds of shawls at greatly reduced prices,

S. CARSLEY'S SHOW ROOMS

For good Costumes, at low prices.

S. CARSLEY'S SHOW ROOMS

For all kinds of Skirts. The cheapest skirts in Canada are to be had at S. Carsley's.
S. Carsley's for Black Fur Muffs

DESPERATE.

DESPERATE TIMES AT CARSLEY'S,
Clearing out in earnest.

THE NEW YEAR

BEGIN AT THE GREAT CASH STORE WITH

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS,
In every Portion of the House,

STUDY THIS,

AS THE FIRST STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION:

Belts, 18c each.	One doz. Frills for 10c
Linen Cuffs from 10c.	Linen Sets for 20c.
Fur Trimmings 20c.	Gents' Silk Cuffs 40c.
French Corsets 50c.	Ladies' Kid gloves 25c.
Fancy Boxes 18c.	Chenille Scarfs 38c.
Lots of Cloaks.	Silk Handkerchiefs 10c.
Lots of Wool Boots.	Wool Squares 15c.
Lots of Scarfs.	Lots of Ribbons.
Lots of Fringes.	Lots of Easelnators.
Lots of Buttons.	Lots of Stockings.
Lots of Trimmings.	Lots of Underwear.
Lots of Ties.	Lots of Prizes.

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393, 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame Street.

LOST.

LOST ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT the 14th Inst., between the Central Flour Depot and Mr. Thos. Bedard's, a BUFFALO ROBE, any one leaving the same at Post Office will be rewarded. 2in

PHOTOGRAPHY.

IF YOU WANT YOUR LIKENESS Taken for your Sweetheart or friends—Go to Bedard's Photo Gallery and Mr. Deragon will give you a first-class one. He will be here only for a few days—don't loose the chance. 29w3

Four Picture Papers for $1.20

PER YEAR.

THOSE FOUR BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED PAPERS,—*The Workman, The Cottager, The Band of Hope,* and *The Children's Messenger* sent monthly for one year for $1.20.

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IN FAVOR OF
A. PILON & Co.

Over a thousand Customers are daily served at the
Palace Cheap Store.

As Fall Trade was dull on account of the warm weather, we determined to sell Winter Goods being now very short, we have decided to sell at

Great Sacrifices.

ALL OUR WOOLLEN GOODS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MOURNING GOODS,
Including
1800 PAIRS OF BLANKETS, 1800.
We sell at Prices to suit the times at the
Popular Store,
647 ST. CATHERINE ST. 649.
Sign of the Green Ball.
A. PILON. J. B. LABELLE.

Buy For Cash

'TIS MONEY IN YOUR POCKET.

This boys fact is demonstrated at the
"PEOPLE'S CASH STORE,"
C. T. Wales & Co.
ST. ANDREWS.

QUESTION:—Why pay credit stores 60 or 65 cents for a pound of choice Japan Tea, while you can get at WALES' the

BEST JAPAN TEA FOR 55c.

A NEW ERA—small profits and quick returns.

CLEARING SALE OF WINTER GOODS commences FRIDAY, January 9th.

C. T. WALES & Co.
St. Andrews, Jan. 8, 1880. 15m3

Fish & Ireland

WANT

10,000 Bushels

Of good clean Oats for which they will pay the highest price in Cash.

TRY OUR
GRAHAM FLOUR,
CRACKED WHEAT,
AND
OATMEAL,

Try Our Tea

By the box, caddie or pound,
AT
Fish & Ireland's,
Lachute Mills.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!!

Positively No Humbug.
NO CAPITAL REQUIRED.

MONEY made during the winter months at home. Male or female, no peddling, nice business, sure pay, don't interfere with other business, suits anyone, can't explain here, send a three cent stamp and you will get a beautiful specimen of one from one of our gold mines, by mail, free, and full particulars of business. Address, "HOME MIRROR," Longmont, Colo.

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.
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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. 3417.

$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. 26y1

WANTED AGENTS.

We make the fastest selling small articles out, and will send a sample to any address, with our catalogue for a 3 cent stamp, and 3 one-cent postage stamps.

EMPLOYMENT as salesman, Local or Travelling. State which preferred, also salount wanted per month for services and expenses. Goods very saleable. Business honorable, pleasant and permanent. Write us. Seven-shot Nickel-Plated Revolver, reduced to $10.50 per doz.; sample by mail, $1.50. Geo. L. FELTON & Co., Manufacturers and Patentees, 179 Broadway New York city. 14y1



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Trains leave Hochelaga Depot as follows:

	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains for Hull at	9.30	4.30
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Express Trains from Aylmer at	8.15	3.35
Hull at	8.40	4.00
Arrive at Hochelaga at	1.50 p.m.	8.50
Trains for St. Jerome at	5.00 p.m.	
Trains from St. Jerome at	8.30 a.m.	

Traing leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

Trains leave Lachute going West as follows: 5.35a.m., 11.07am., and 6.07p.m.

Going East, 8.09a.m., 12.14a.m. & 7.13p.m.

MACNIFICENT PALACE CARS ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.

GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place D'Armes square
STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN,
Ticket Agents.
Office—202 St. James and 158 Notre Dame Sts.

C. A. SCOTT,
Gen'l Superintendent Western Division
D. A. STARK,
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

$500 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than anything else in this world. 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.

Charles Geigers,
UNDERTAKER & CARPENTER,
WOULD INFORM the people of this County that as money is scarce and hard to get, he will take in payment for his work, country produce at market prices. 10m3.

Hides! Hides!

The highest cash price paid for HIDES by
ALEX. McGIBBON.
11w3

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion,	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Twelve 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.

Tweeds.—W. Banford & Co.
S. Carsley's Dry Goods.
Stationery.—F. E. Grafton.
Photography.—J. B. Deragon.
Address.—Hon J. J. C. Abbott.
Lost a Buffallo Robe.

LOCAL.

The friends will please remember the Donation Party to the Rev. Mr. Mackie this evening. (Friday 16th.)

Attention is directed to the change in the time of the arrival and departure of trains on the Q. M. O. & O. R. R.

"Toiling Millions," "Fortunes for Millionaires," "Iniquity and Corruption." These are three of Dr. Christie's patients.

AN EXPLANATION.—Mr. Taylor's letter is spontaneous and emphatic, straightforward and conclusive, and the people who try to villify him had better look out.

The questions put to Dr. Christie by a Grenville Elector are pretty terse, and Mr. Blake on Monopolies is a "colossal fortune" in itself.

NOBBY CLOTH.—We have noticed some City gents with nobby overcoats on lately, and are pleased to find that the cloth was made at a Lachute factory.

VERY ANXIOUS.—The Ex-M. P. and the M. P. P. for this County were both anxiously exercised over Municipal elections in this Parish, but realised HOPE after all.

Dr. Christie says that it is v ry much against his wishes and interests to be in public life. The people therefore who vote against him will be doing him a great favor.

NOTICE.—In the advertisement of C. T. Wales & Co., in our last the compositor made a mistake in the price of Japan Tea. It should have been 55cts. per lb instead of 50cts. By a reference to the Advertisement in to-day's paper you will see the correction made.

CLAPPING ALONE.—A person from Lakefield says that Dr. Christie held a meeting there on Tuesday evening last, and that there were THREE hands held up in support of his candidature.

NATURE'S DIADEM.—Is your hair falling out? Is your hair growing dry and lifeless? Is your hair less pliable and glossy than of yore? It wants a good healthful hair dressing to help exhausted nature to recover itself.

Try BEARINE and mark the change.

The Hon. Mr. Abbott arrived in Lachute on Wednesday evening and held a meeting in Olivet Hall, which was very well attended considering the shortness of the notice, where he delivered an able and appropriate addres. All present pledged themselves to support his candidature.

One of the peculiar characteristics of Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is its power of decomposing food in the Stomach, rendering digestion and assimilation more perfect. This partly accounts for the rapidity, with which patients take on flesh while using the article.

"I have no desire for a long political life. It is not congenial to my tastes, and interferes with my practise," is what Dr. Christie says in his address to the Electors.

We direct attention to the address of the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott in to-day's paper, to the electors of Argenteuil. It is a straightforward statesmanlike document, and we bespeak for it a careful perusal by Reformers and Conservatives. He left yesterday for other parts of the County. His prospects are most cheering and there is no doubt—if opposed—he will be returned by a large majority.

Missionary sermons will be preached in the Methodist Church at 10:30 a.m. and Olivet Hall at 7 p. m., on Sunday next, by the Rev. James Allen, B. A., of Montreal. The anniversary meeting will be held in the Church on Monday evening, at 7:30, when the above gentleman, and the Rev. D. V. Lucas, M. A., will deliver addresses. Collections at all these services in aid of Methodist Missions.

PERRY DAVIS' PAINKILLER

TAKEN INTERNALLY, it relieves *instantly* the most acute pain. USED EXTERNALLY, it is the best *Liniment* in the world. Its effect is almost instantaneous, affording relief from the most intense pain. It soothes the irritated or inflamed part, and gives quiet and rest to the sufferer. It is eminently the people's friend, and every one should have it with them, or where they can put their hands on it in the dark if need be.

WATCHMAN TO BLAME.—The *Advertiser* man says the Municipal elections in this Parish were fought out on a strictly party basis and blames the WATCHMAN. If we accept his version of the vote Messrs. Fish and Morrison polled 176 votes and Messrs Smith and Hope 235, which taken as a strictly party vote, and the WATCHMAN to blame, it shows what influence the WATCHMAN is exercising in the stronghold of Gritism, while it is only 2½ year old. Why at this rate in 2½ years more the WATCHMAN will have a tremendous record.

ENGLISH CHURCH MISSIONS.—Last Friday (the 9th inst.) was a red letter day in the Irish Settlement in the West of the Township of Wentworth, four miles from the Lost River, in the neighborhood of Sixteen Island Lake. A Sunday School has been sucessfully carried on by Miss Hogue, the teacher of the Lost River School. After a short service at 6 p. m. at School House No 4 the children taking part in the responses. Tables were prepared and a sumptuous tea served. When all had partaken to the number of between 40 and 50, a Christmas Tree provided by friends at Lake View, Lost River, Montreal and Lachute, including a generous supply of candy from Hope's and popped corn from Banford's, was soon stripped of its fruit, to the great delight of the young people, the teacher of the Sunday school being among the the fortunate ones, and receiving among other gifts, a handsome Bible, and the clergyman, an envelope containing an affectionate address and a present in money from the congregation. Several hymns having been sung and a sacred recitation given, a most pleasant and profitable evening was brought to a close by the benediction.

THE CHRISTIAN GUARDIAN, the organ of the Methodist Church of Canada, published at the Methodist Book Room, Toronto, and edited by Rev E. H. Dewart, D. D., is the oldest and best religious weekly in Canada. It has completed its fiftieth year as a faithful witness for the truth. It has a record of which no one need be ashamed; and which should prompt its friends to do all in their power to give it a wider influence in future. In its prospectus for 1880, the Editor promises no decline in the future:

"No pains will be spared to make the *Guardian* for 1880 more instructive and attractive than it has ever been. It will contain vigorous editorials on all the leading questions of the day; choice selections from the best religious and secular journals; a good weekly summary of current secular and religious news; impartial reviews of new books and periodicals; interesting articles on domestic and agricultural topics; a weekly report of the news of the Churches; a constant record of the progress of the work of God in our Church; and interesting accounts of missionary work throughout the world. making it in all respects a first-class family paper." Price $2 a year.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

CHATHAM.

The Election of Councillors, was held at Muddy Branch on Monday last, John Hay, Esq., presiding. At 10 o'clock, he called the meeting to order, explained the object they had met for, and requested that two fit and proper persons be proposed for municipal councillors in place of John Douglas, Esq and James B. Cushing, whose term of office had expired. It was moved by Thomas Owens, Esq., seconded by William Clarke, Esq., that John Douglas, Esq., and James B. Cushing, be re-elected. After waiting an hour and no others being nominated, he declared them duly elected, and thanked the electors for their orderly conduct. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Hay, for the able and impartial manner in which he had presided over the meeting. The councillors then adjourned to Mrs. Wilson's Hotel, and held a special meeting for the purpose of electing a Mayor. After the new elected councillors had taken the oath of office, it was moved by J. B. Cushing seconded by P. McArthur, that John Hay, Esq., be re-elected Mayor. Carried unanimously. Mr. Hay returned thanks for the honor they conferred upon him.

LACHUTE.

At Lachute a lively but good natured contest extended over two days, resulting as follows: Mr. Geo. Morrison 72 votes, Mr. Fish, 104, Mr. Hope 108, Mr. J. Smith 127. Mr. Morrison was outwitted by a manœuvre most disgraceful. Several persons asked him to stand for re-election, promising him their support while others of their confreres were circulating a requisition in favor of his opponent, and after getting it largely signed, waited upon Mr. Morrison, asking him to resign, and actually stating that they did not wish to do anything in an underhand manner. Mr. Morrison of course knew by this time that he was the subject of a game at which he was not accustomed to play. Mr. Fish was treated in as bad a manner, if not worse. He went to Mr. Hope some days previous to the election and asked Mr. Hope if he was going to run, and received the positive assurance from that gentleman, that he was not. This caused Mr. Fish and his friends to rest quietly under the idea that there would be no opposition, but at the same time, and right up to the hour of the election, requisitions were in circulation in favor of Mr. Hope, and Mr. Fish being in Montreal, and otherwise attending to his business was not aware of the opposition till he heard Mr. Hope was proposed as a Councillor. We now have two new Councillors, Mr. Smith and Mr. Hope, both of whom we highly respect, and do not blame either of them for the disgraceful tactics, which were used in their election. We hope they will be above resorting to party political tricks in their capacity as Councillors, and will work for the good of the parish at large.

ST. ANDREWS.

Messrs. Simpson and McGregor were re-elected.

Meeting of the Chatham Council.

A meeting of the above Council was held on Wednesday, Jan., 7th, 1880, at Muddy Branch. Councillors present: Messrs. Jno. Hay, (Mayor), J. B. Cushing, P. McArthur, Jos. Derrick, Jno. Douglas and P. Carrier.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Lots No 14, in the 7th and 8th ranges of Chatham, not being bound to any road work, Mr. Alex. Calder was appointed, some time ago, to visit the the said localities and report. Mr. Calder reported that he thought they should be bound on the Bradford road as it is the heavie t burdened. Report adopted.

Some time ago, the Council was asked to deviate Messrs. Sugars and Rennie's front road, from the town line, in order to intersect with a concession road in the township of Grenville, for to save making a side road in the town line of 225 yards through a swamp, and to allow them fifty dollars for the extra fence and length of the angle. Mr. A. Calder, was appointed to visit the road in question, and report. The report was received by the Council at this meeting, after the hearing of which, it was moved by Coun. Cushing seconded by Coun. Douglas "That, whereas the township of Grenville would have to make half of the road on the town line; but that this Council will grant thirty dollars to Rennie and Sugars to make the road where they propose in order to save the trouble and costs in getting a *proces-verbal* from the County Council, this offer to remain open till July next. Carried.

A petition was presented by Messrs. Marshall and Stewart praying to have the old concession road, west of Mrs. McFalls closed, and that William Bennett and Adam Gownlock make part of the front road in the 9th range. Mr. Gowanlock said he was willing to have it closed, and make his share of front road, provided, Marshall will give him a winter road across his land. The petition was laid over until March meeting.

Mr. Alex. Calder presented an account of $4 for making the reports already mentioned. On motion it was ordered to be paid. $2 to be charged to the municipality, and $2 to the Bradford road division.

A petition was presented by John L. Hutchins and others, asking for all the monies due their division, to aid in building a bridge. Moved by Coun. McArthur seconded by Coun. Derrick, that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. Carried.

The Council received the report and *Proces verbal* of Mr. A. Centers on the road to be established from lot No. 15 between 5th and 6th concessions to Muddy Branch. Moved by Coun. McArthur, seconded by Coun. Douglas, that it be laid over until next week, so as to give all parties concerned an opportunity to be present. Carried.

Mr. Centers' bill of $5 for visiting the locality and making *proces-verbal* aforesaid, was ordered to be paid.

The petition of Alfred Centers and others, asking for $50 to aid in cutting down a hill and building a bridge, was granted, on motion of Coun. Douglas, and the money ordered to be paid to the road inspector, when the work is completed.

Moved by Coun. Carrier, seconded by Coun. Cushing, that $75 be granted to build a bridge, known as the Douglas bridge. Carried.

The petition of David Warwick and others, praying to be relieved from contributing any further aid in repairing or building the bridge on the West River, known as the Stalker bridge, was laid over until next meeting, so that all parties interested might be present.

Ferdinand Mahen and others presented a petition praying for aid to build a school house. Moved by Coun. Douglas seconded by Coun. Cushing, that $100 be granted. The money to be paid to Gideon Sarasin, Sec.-Treas., of the dissentient schools. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Cushing, seconded by Coun. Carrier, that Widow Dorsool Gabrial Dupant, Widow Curran and Charles Chanie, be paid two dollars per month out of the township funds for the months of this winter. Carried.

Moved by Coun. Cushing, seconded by Coun. McArthur, that Jno. Hay, Esq., Mayor, shall preside at the election of Councillors, on Monday next. Carried.

Complaint was made that the winter roads were not properly marked out. Moved by Coun. Cushing seconded by Coun. Douglas that the Sec.-Treas. write all road inspectors to attend to their duty, and stake out all roads where they are through the fields and have the places well marked where they leave the main roads. Carried.

Application was made for the following names to be entered in the assessment roll, viz: G. Angle, G. Williams, J. Archibald, James Day, George and Erastus Nichols, Jason, Stewart and Richd. Fanchon. Moved by Coun. Cushing seconded by Coun. McArthur, that the foregoing names be entered on the assessment roll, and those that have sold their property to them be struck off. Carried.

The Secretary-Treasurer laid his books before the board, balanced up to the end of December, 1879, they showed all arrears collected with the exception of four dollars, and a balance of $720 in hand to be divided amongst the several divisions of the Municipality.

Forfeits for Fun.

In the evening games of winter gatherings of young people, and older ones too, it often becomes necessary to punish some or more of the company by imposing a "Forfeit." The penance should be something that either is not easy to follow out to the letter—that is, has some catch to it, or puts the person in conspicious or amusing light. (1) Put a newspaper on the floor in such a way that two persons can stand on it and not be able to touch each other with their hands. This forfeit has the honor of being old, but it was not our good fortune to meet it until a short time ago and was forced to give it up. By putting the paper in a doorway, one half inside and the other outside of the room, and closing the door over it the two persons can easily stand upon it and still be beyond each other's reach. (2) To go out of the room with two legs and come back with six. Not difficult if one thinks to bring a chair along on the return. (3) To act the dumb servant. The person who has the forfeit to pay must act out the answers to the question put by the master of ceremonies, as, how do you make bread? How do you eat soup? etc. This forfeit will cause much merriment if proper questions are put. (4) Put one hand where the other cannot touch it. One can get out of this difficulty by putting one hand on the elbow of the other arm. (5) Place a pencil on the floor so that one cannot jump over it. May be done by putting it close to the wall of the room. (6) Put a question that no one can answer with a "no." This is not hard if only asks what does y-e-s spell. (7) Push a chair through a finger rink. This forfeit is made by putting the ring on the finger and pushing the chair—any other object will do as well—with the finger. This last much resembles the next. (8) Put yourself through a keyhole. This was a great puzzle to us for a while, but when a peice of paper was taken with the word "yourself" written upon it, and pushed through the hole it was all clear. There are many other of these amusing little tricks, but these given will suggest others, and help to make the social winter gatherings the enjoyable times they should be.—*American Agriculturist, Jan 1.*

Some twelve years ago an English club for the promotion of emigration assisted four thousand people to settle in the colonies. The scheme is now being revived by the establishment of such societies throughout the United Kingdom. Local committees are to be formed and subscriptions solicited; emigrants being sent out as fast as the funds will pay their expenses, the priority being settled by lot. Information will be disseminated by lectures, and in other forms as to which of the colonies should be selected by different classes of emigrants.

The sad death of Miss Kennedy, of Roscrea, Ireland, has revealed a hoarding of riches almost unparalleled in that district. A box containing £7,000 in gold was found in her chamber, and several thousand pounds in bank notes was also discovered, some of the latter being of a very old date. Miss Kennedy lived a very austere life, and none of her neighbors believed that she had any wealth, and, it is stated that she denied herself the necessaries of life. She willed all her money to wealthy friends.

"Free trade," according to the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is "making trade so free that it can fly away to other lands and leave your own artizans and farmers in poverty." That is the true meaning of the high-sounding phrase that has so long duped the nations. But its glamour is pretty thoroughly dispelled by this time. The world is beginning to find out that fine words butter no parsnips.

DEATH.

SCOTT.—At Lakefield, on the 5th inst., Matthew Scott, Sr., aged 75 years. A native of the County Mayo, Ireland.

The *Argenteuil Advertiser*, and Montreal *Witness* will please copy.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

January 15, 1879.

FLOUR—	
Superior Extra	$6.20 to 6.25
Extra Superfine	6.10 6.15
Fancy	0.00 0.00
Spring Extra, new ground	5.90 6.00
Superfine	5.60 5.70
Strong Bakers'	6.20 6.45
Fine	5.20 5.35
Middlings	4.40 4.50
Pollards	3.20 3 35
U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs	2.90 3.00
Oatmeal	4.70 4.75
Cornmeal	2.90 3.00
PROVISIONS, &c.—	
Pork, mess, per brl	$17.00 to 18.00
Pork, thin mess, per brl	17.00 00.00
Hams, city cured, per lb	0.11 0.12
Lard, in tubs and pails per lb	0.10½ 0.11
Dressed hogs	6.60 6.75
Beef, prime mess, per brl	14 00 15.00
Tallow, rendered, per lb	0.04 0.06
Eggs fresh, per doz	0.17 0.19
Ashes, pots per 100 lbs	4.45 4.50
DRESSED POULTRY.—	
Turkeys per lb	06 08
Geese ditto	03 05
Chickens per lb	05 07
Ducks per lb	05 07
Partridges per pair	50 55
BUTTER—	
Creamery, fancy, fresh per lb	28 00
fine	26 27
Townships: fine to finest	22 23
fair to good dairies	20 21
Morrisburg, choice lines dairy	22 00
fair to good	20 21
Brockville, choice lines of dairy	21 00
fair to good	19 20
Western dairy choice lines	18 19
fair to good	16 17

LACHUTE MARKET.

Lachute, Thursday, Jan. 15th, 1880.

Flour per barrel	$6.50 to 7.00
" " bag	3.50 3.60
Oats " bushel	0.35 0.36
Corn " "	0.60 0.70
Peas " "	0.70 0 00
Oatmeal " 100 lbs	2.00 2.25
Cornmeal " "	1.25 1.50
Moullie " "	1.00 1.25
Grue " "	1.00 0.00
Bran " "	0.90 1.00
Dressed Hogs " "	6.00 6.25
Pork per lb	0 07 0.10
Beef " "	0.03 0.09
Mutton " "	0.07 0.00
Lamb " "	0.09 0.00
Hay " ton	5.50 6.00
Potatoes " bag	0.45 0.50
Butter " lb	0.15 0.20
Cheese " "	0.12 0.16

ARCHIBALD AND MCCORMACK,

ADVOCATES, COMMISSIONERS, &c., &c.

129 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

MONTREAL. 1671

PICTURES FRAMED

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET YOUR PICTURES FRAMED FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Pictures and mirror framing done in all its branches, at moderate prices, by

E. MATTINSON,

West-End, Lachute.

Lachute, Dec. 11, 1879 15m1

The Promoter and Perfector of Assimilation.
The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood,
The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle,
The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power,

FELLOW'S Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

Is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the Blood, and its effect upon the Muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:—

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis (Acute or Chronic,) Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in substaining life during the process of Diptheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is substitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price $1.50 per Bottle, six for $7.50.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEW STORE.
New Goods.
New Prices.
AT THE
Montreal House,
LACHUTE.

HAVING LEASED the premises lately occupied by ALFRED BENN & Co. I am now prepared to buy all kinds of produce, such as

BUTTER, EGGS, HOGS,
POULTRY, OATS, &c.,

For which the highest market prices will be paid, in Cash or in exchange for Goods.

My stock is complete in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

☞ Call and examine and be Convinced. ☜
All parcels delivered free within the Village Limits.

Mr. Joseph Patenaude,
Lachute, Dec. 29, 1879.

Best Bargains
EVER OFFERED.

F. X. BERTRAND,

Offers the Best Bargains in Furs such as
MEN'S MINK CAPS, SEAL CAPS, BEAVER CAPS, CLOTHS and IMITATION CAPS, BOYS and WOMEN'S FUR CAPS, WOMEN'S MUFFS, CHILDREN'S BOA and MUFF, FUR TRIMMINGS FOR CLOAKS,

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

12 yards Cotton for one dollar, Black Beaver for Over-Coating and Cloaking, Brown and Blue Waterproof, Blue and Red cloaking for Children, Fancy Check Flannels for Shirts, Red Flannel 20c per yard, White Flannel, Black Lustre and Coburg for dresses, Under Shirts and Drawers, Ready-made over shirts.

Boots and Shoes

a large and well assorted stock at prices to defy competition.

CROCKERY.

Selling Off the whole stock at 10 per cent cheaper than market prices to make room for new stock. Knives and Forks at all prices.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

Just Received a fresh supply such as Teas at 25c. to 55c. For Best Sugar, Molasses, Syrup. Raisins a specialty. Currants, Dried Apples, &c., always on hand at

F. X. BERTRAND,

West-End Lachute.

N. B.—All those having standing accounts, will oblige by paying during this month.

Lachute, Dec. 19, 1879. 15m1

CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into partnership with Mr. Ireland, on the 1st of December inst., as Dealers in Grain, Flour, Oatmeal, Pot Barley, Groceries, Provisions and milling, would respectfully intimate that his books are made up to that date, and he requests all who are indebted to him to call and settle by Cash, Note, or Grain payments. He would also return thanks to the public for past favors, and solicit a continuance of their custom to the new firm.

JAMES FISH.

Lachute Mills, Dec. 11, 1879.

Wm. ROBERTSON,
PRACTICAL FURRIER,

Keeps in stock and makes to order Ladies Gent's and Children's

FUR GOODS.

OLD FURS CLEANED, DYED OR ALTERED TO THE PRESENT STYLE.

PRICES MODERATE.

The Address is,

232 McGILL STREET,

MONTREAL.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company,
OF THE COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.

HEAD OFFICE No. 214 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the members of this Company will be held at the office of the Company 214 St. James Street, Montreal, on Wednesday, the 4th day of February, 1880.

By order of the Board,

A. A. DICKSON,
Secretary.

Montreal, December 15, 1879.

Organs & Pianos
AT REDUCED PRICES.

Single Reed ORGANS, with Vox Humana $75
Double Reed ORGANS, with 7 stops $112
" " " with 9 clave ..... $
Coupler, 9 stops $140
PIANOS, from $190

Violin Strings, strongest and best imported, 25c. each.

Robert Stevenson.

Lachute, Dec. 20, 1879. 15w2

OYSTERS HO!

OYSTERS DAILY BY EXPRESS.

PARTIES desirous of keeping their crania level should try an Oyster Stew Only 35 cents per quart.

JOHN HOPE.

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.
8m3.

Tweeds! Tweeds!

We have the
Best Assortment
OF
TWEEDS
in Lachute, and customers admit prices to be uncommonly low. We want to
CLEAR OUT
OUR
Entire Stock
if possible, at once, to make room for new SPRING PATTERNS and call our customers' attention to the extremely LOW PRICES for the next
Three Weeks

We take Wood, Butter, Hogs, Wool, and other marketable produce in exchange.

Call early and secure Bargains, as Prices will be much higher in the Spring.

W. Banford & Co.

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.

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

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 any one 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.

WANTED

AT THE LACHUTE WOODENWARE Factory, First-class Logs, Basswood, Birch, Maple, Elm and Ash.

J. R. McLAREN, Jr.
1m1.

PALACE

OUR STORE HAS BECOME THE MOST Popular in Montreal, for DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
Dress and mantle making, Tailoring and
GENT'S FURNISHINGS.

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Of a large and elegant Stock of Choice
FURNITURE
OF OUR OWN HOME MANUFACTURE.

—o—

Furnish Tastefully.
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447 and 449 NOTRE DAME STREET.
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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.

SKUNK SKINS:

Now is the time to send them in. For good skins we will pay a good price. Send us a lot by express and we will remit a Post Office Order. Refer to the Editor of this paper.

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.

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13 to 19 St. Joseph Street, Montreal. 3y1

ASTONISHING!

YET TRUE TAHT AT THE
Montreal House,
ST. ANDREWS, Q.

Goods are at lower rates than Montreal 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' Cloaks and Boys' Hats in latest styles, and an excellent assortment of

Ready-made 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, Nov. 25, 1879. 3m1y

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, Sciatica,
Complaints, Pains in the Chest, Side and Back,
Sore Throats, Abscess, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Wounds,
Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds,
Frost Bites, Chilblains,
Colds, Catarrh,
Diphtheria, Asthma,
Pleurisy, Coughs,
Backache,
Bed Sores,
Ulcers, Boils.

The cause that produces it must be removed For this purpose

Graham's Pain Eradicator,

is the best known. It is a Vegetable Stimulating Oil that quickly permeates the system and effectually reduces inflammation and relieves 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.

$1500 TO $3000 A YEAR, or $5 to $10 a day in your own locality, No Risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail to make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cents to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free; samples which will also free; you can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 3y1

LADIES COLUMN.

The Baby I Love.

This is the baby I love!
The baby that cannot talk;
The baby that cannot walk;
That baby that just begins to creep;
The baby that's cuddled and rocked to sleep;
Oh, this is the baby I love!

This is the baby I love!
The baby that's never cross;
The baby that naps can toss;
The baby that crows when held aloft;
The baby that's rosy and round and soft!
O, this is the baby I love!

This is the baby I love!
The baby that laughs when I peep
To see is it still asleep;
The baby that coos and frowns and blinks
When left alone—as it sometimes thinks?;
O, this is the baby I love!

This is the baby I love!
The baby all freshly dressed;
That waking is never at rest!
That plucks at my collar and pulls my hair
Till I look like a witch, but I do not care;
O, this is the baby I love!

This is the baby I love!
The baby that understands,
And dances with feet and hands,
And a sweet little winning eager cry
For the nice warm breakfast that waits
close by;
O, this is the baby I love!

This is the baby I love!
The baby that tries to talk;
The baby that longs to walk;
And O, is mamma will wake some day
To find that her baby has run away!
My baby!—the baby I love!

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.—The following ladies have consented to act on the committee to the Duchess of Marlborough's relief fund for the Irish distress:—The Duchess of Roxburghe, the Duchess of Leinster, the Duchess of Abercorn, the Marchioness of Londonderry, the Countess of Granard, Lady Randolph Churchill, Lady Listowell, Lady Blandford, Lady Camden, Lady Fanny Lambert, Lady Cornelia Guest, Lady Rosamond Fellowes, Lady Gough, Lady Bandon, Lady O'Hagan, Lady Headford, Lady Mitchell, the Hon. Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Ball, Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. C. Guinness, Mrs. M. Crooks, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Roe, Mrs. Brown, Miss Bush, Miss Hort, Miss Hillier, Mrs. King-Harman, Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught have forwarded to the Duchess of Marlborough subscriptions of £50, with assurance of their warm sympathy in her objects.

The Princess Louise will sail for Canada on the 22nd inst. She will be met at Quebec by the Governor General.

Mrs. Hayes has received from Philadelphia ladies a gift of a screen worth fifteen hundred dollars, and it has been put in the blue room of the White House.

Rumour is busy with the prospects of the new Duke of Portland. The young guardsman, with his 24 years, and his annual income of £150,000, is the best *parti* in the country; but he is said to be already engaged to Miss Violet Lindsay, who is the daughter of Col. Lindsay, formerly M. P., for Abingdon, and now one of the Queen's grooms in waiting, and grand-daughter of the Earl of Crawford. The Lindsays stand high in the Queen's favor. None of the Scotch nobility, except the Campbells, stand so near to the throne. The news that one of the family, a pretty girl of 20, is to wed the new Lord of Welbeck Abbey, will be gladly received at Windsor as by society at large.

RETURN OF THE EMPRESS EUGENIE TO ENGLAND.

The Empress Eugenie has renounced the project of going direct from Madrid to Zululand on account, says the *Gaulois*, of the severity of the weather. Accompanied by Mdlle de Lerminat and the Comte de Cossé Brissac, the Empress Eugenie arrived in Paris at six o'clock on Wednesday evening, on her return from Madrid. The Duc de Bassino, M. Rouher, M. Abbatucci, and Comte Louis de Turenne were awaiting her Majesty at the Gare d'Orleans, and as soon as the crowd of travellers had left the station she alighted from her carriage. At this moment an interesting incident took place. A lady attired in black, and wearing a bunch of violets, approached the Empress Eugenie, and, bowing low, kissed her hand, disappearing immediately after. Her Majesty, astonished, had only time to exclaim "Merci! merci!" She then took the arm of the Comte de Turenne, and, leaning upon a light cane, left the station and entered a landau which was waiting to receive her. Several persons who seemed to have notice of her arrival beforehand, formed two lines and respectfully saluted her Majesty. The party drove to the Gare du Nord, and M. Rouher, offering his arm to the Empress Eugenie, led her to the private room of the station-master, where she remained until the train left, at a quarter to eight. Curiously enough, the landau in which her Majesty drove to the railway station was twice pressed in between heavy drays, and on the Point d'Austerlitz a waggoner abused the coachman, who was trying to push on, crying out, "One would think that the fellow had a Prince in his carriage."

Hugh McGlinn kept a livery stable in San Francisco, did the hardest and most menial work himself, lived in a loft among the hay, and ate the coarsest food. He was so close at a bargain that, when lately brought to his deathbed, he refused to employ a physician, except on the condition of no cure no pay. He left $200,000 to his wife, whom he had many years before turned away, because she bought a silk dress, and who afterwards earned a living as a domestic servant.

COMPLIMENTARY TO THE LADIES.

At the recent complimentary banquet tendered Oliver Wendell Holmes by Messrs Houghton, Osgood & Co., the women contributors to the *Atlantic Monthly* were not ignored, as on the occasion of a similar fete tendered the poet Whittier. When breakfast was announced, Mr. Houghton, senior partner of the well known publishing house, led out Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Oliver Wendell Holmes, with Mrs Houghton, came next, followed by Whittier and Helen Hunt Jackson ("H.H.") Other representative visitors present were Julia Ward Howe, Rose Terry Cooke, Mrs A. D. T. Whitney, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Libby Morton Diaz, Lucy Larcom and others. Mrs. Howe and Helen Hunt contributed a poem for the occasion.

THEORY vs. PRACTICE.

Two years ago she graduated, and her essay was upon the "Glorious Future." "Let us strive to sustain the examples of the nobility of past generations," she said "and let our aspirations direct us toward the accomplishment of exalted deeds—and our reward shall be given us in the true, the beautiful and the good." Yesterday she lay on the sofa reading the last insipid novel; she had on an old dress, her hair was uncombed, and a hole in the heel of her stocking added to her picturesque appearance; while her mother was out in the kitchen doing the week's washing, and calling in vain for assistance. The noble girl!—Rockland *Courier*.

The late Mrs Dickens is said to have seen the volume of her husband's letters recently published while in proof, and expressed her entire approval of the manner in which the collection was put together. Mrs. Dickens was buried at Highgate cemetry, in a grave which her husband bought years ago, the only occupant of which hitherto has been their infant child, Dora.

Queen Victoria has bought the oil-painting executed by a student in the London "Female School of Art," who received a gold medal for it.

It is stated that the health of the Queen of Spain has received a severe shock owing to the attempted assassination of King Alfonso. She has been attacked with epileptic fits.

One of our exchanges declares that kisses by telephone taste like a boiled China egg on toast.

Some people say it is dash fatigal women think money cannot buy utterly spinsters maintain that it is the right headed love.

FASHION NOTES.

A dress made in Paris recently for a New York woman was of wine-colored velvet, with no other ornament than eight buttons of solid gold, each enameled by an artist whose work was of sufficient value for him to sign it, even on the buttons. The cascade of Alencon point worn with this simple dress cost $500.

In illustration of the extent to which colors are introduced in woman's dress may be cited Worth's latest fancy for violent contrasts—as a seal brown dress trimmed with green; garnet coats cut low in the neck for evening wear, and designed to be worn with skirts of opposing color; blue cloaks finished with bands of Indienne embroidered with gold thread; and ruby, wine and garnet hued gloves.

For little boys and girls white lace collars embroidered with pearls and showing pendants at the front are designed for house wear; while deep, round-cornered collars of pleating and hempstitching are furnished to be worn over the outside of wraps.

Roman sashes in bright colors are the latest favorites for children. The usual dainty blues and pinks for babies' wear come not only in plain colors but combined with narrow Roman stripes or overlaid with Persian patterns in soft colors.

Sarah Bernhardt says:—"One thing would prevent me from going to America—namely if I felt that the newspapers would treat me too severely. Some London papers have treated me very badly. I once complained to the Prince of Wales of the matter, and he replied:—'My dear friend you are not so badly spoken of as my mother is.'"

DAN RICE'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

HE PLEDGES HIMSELF TO DEVOTE HIS LIFE TO THE ADVOCACY OF TEMPERANCE.

(*St. Louis Times, Dec. 22.*)

Dan Rice made his first effort at the Sahlarium on Cass Avenue yesterday. There was a small gathering of temperance people there, and after speeches from several other gentlemen Mr. Cordell announced that he was about to introduce a speaker who was known to every one in the United States, either personally or by reputation. He then brought forward Dan Rice. The audience applauded. Strange to say, Dan was evidently embarrassed at first, but in the course of a few minutes he warmed to his work and was perfectly at home. Casting a glance around the room and then looking at a spot on the opposite wall about seven feet from the floor he commenced. "It is rather an awkward position this," said Dan, looking uneasily at the spot on the wall, "I didn't expect to come here. The other day I received a letter from Mr. Cordell asking me to attend this meeting. I told him I couldn't do it. But Mr. Cordell called upon me yesterday and induced me to come. My mind has been undergoing a remarkable change recently, yet I have not settled down to any direct course for the future. I have been so mixed up with my profession that in adopting this course I am moved solely by impulse as yet. I do not even know what I am going to say now, but I am glad to be here this afternoon, and to hear the voices of the the little children singing their hymns. It did me good. I felt honored at being among them. I have moral courage and am not ashamed to face any of you as some men would be. Some would have too much dignity to stand here. Too much dignity is not democratic. (Laughter.) Solomon says he is a wise man who conforms to the exigencies of the hour, and as I have always been loooked upon as a clown, zany and fool up to now, I think it is about time that I conform to the exigencies of something else. (Laughter.) I have been a minister, but not of the gospel. I have been a minister of fun. My mother's family were all Methodists, and my mother prophesied that one day I would be a minister and often prayed that I should become a Christian. I heard Moody the other night. The prayers and songs made me weep like a child (here Dan's voice faltered slightly). When I heard that song which my mother sang it affected me strangely. I came away and resolved to lead a new life. If Billy McKee had followed my example he would have been alive to day. The other day we drank together. I drank seltzer. McKee drank seltzer and something stronger. He said to me: 'Dan, this is my last drink. I think I shall follow your example.' The night before Zach Chandler's death in Chicago we were standing at a bar together, drinking. Senator Chandler said: 'This is my last drink, Dan, by the gods. I have fulfilled my mission.' It was his last, for he died that night. I have had my last drunk, and I trust to God that I took the last drunk in time. This is a glorious work, and it is glorious to be in it. People may sneer if they will, but I can bear the brunt of their scorn. If I return to my profession, and I have not yet made up my mind whether I shall or not, I want to meet that heterogeneous mass with whom my way of life has hitherto thrown me, and destroy that curse which ruins their inner natures and sends so many of them to early graves. Even in my professional attire I would strive to reach those masses. Let them sneer at me when I get the harness on. I came here unprepared to speak, but now I feel inspired—morally great. I believe there is more manhood about me to-day than there has been at any time during the last forty years. Let people say what they will of me. I shall go on. And let the press say what it will. The press has spoken a great deal of me, and has said some pretty hard things. They abused me, but until lately they had no cause. My character has been stainless until within the last five years. Since then every one in St. Louis has known my failing. Trouble caused me to commence drinking to excess, and I have been drunk all those five years. I have got drunk to drown sorrow. I have gone staggering along on the streets like this (staggering). When I think of it it makes me ashamed of myself. Then I thought it very funny. I thought I was a great man. I used to say to myself: 'General Grant's a great man, General Grant gets drunk, I and General Grant have been drunk together. I am a great man too. He's a great man. So'm I (hic). (Imitating the actions and voice of a drunken man.) Grant's a great general in his business. I am a great general in mine. I am as big a man as Grant.' (Laughter.) If drunkenness were the criterion I would be a great man. When I was drunk I thought I was a great man, but then when I would wake up the next morning and the hallucination would be gone. Then I would lie there and swear I was going to reform and never touch another drop. After awhile I'd get up, and somehow or other I would get in the neighborhood of that same saloon. My head ached and my stomach was on fire, but then I had sworn I was never going to touch another drop. I looked at the place a long while and then I grew cunning. (Laughter.) I went into the saloon. I felt very sick. I needed some stomach bitters. The bar-tender didn't have any. I pulled his head down close to my lips and whispered: "Give me a cocktail, then, but don't tell anyone,' and then I would get drunk again; it was this same thing over and over again; it was all the same thing over and over again day after day. I would swear off repeatedly and break my pledge as often, but I have broken it for the last time. In the course of my life I have spent three fortunes. I would have them now if it were not for intemperance, and this is but a small part of the evil which I have suffered from it. I know what intemperance is and from this time on temperance will never have a stronger advocate than Dan Rice." He sat down amid prolonged applause. His speech was very brief, only lasting about ten minutes.

THE FAITHFUL WORD.—A gentleman was waiting for the proprietor of a mill to come in, near where two workmen were busy. One of them could not speak a sentence without uttering one or more of the most fearful oaths. The other workman at last said: "Be careful how you speak; there is a stranger here." "Yes," said the gentleman waiting, but I had rather be a stranger to every one in the world, than to the Lord Jesus Christ, whose name you are using irreverently." Both were silent, and not another oath was uttered while the gentleman was in hearing.—*Herald of Mercy.*

DR. VAN DYKE TO DR. SPEAR.

The Rev. Dr. H. J. Van Dyke, of Brooklyn, has addressed an open letter to the Rev. Dr. Spear, in reply to the latter's speech made in Jamaica, in which he charged Dr. Van Dyke with garbling testimony to fit his arguments. The letter is a long one being a *tu quoque* argument, and finishing with the words:—

"Let me ask you this question; is it not a law of our nature, that when we undertake to defend falsehood and deceit, we expose ourselves to the imminent peril of falling into the same sin?"

A remarkable prophecy was made recently by Dr. Werner Siemens at Berlin, when lecturing on the uses of electricy. Speaking of transmission of force, he predicted that the energy of the solar rays manifested in currents of air (winds) or in falls of water, would by and by be used through the medium of electricty to furnish all necessary heat and render us independent of ordinary fuel. So much has been done latterly in the field of electrical discovery that the prediction may be nearer verification than is generally supposed.

A good Rochester pastor, a widower, proposed to a young lady a short time since, but was rejected. His feelings had the second severe test yesterday, when a widow neighbor sent him the following text to preach from: "You ask and receive not because you ask amiss."—James IV. 3.

The Free Church with which a Presbyterian pastor several days ago refused the use of his church for funeral services over a Mason was equalled only by his alacrity in offering to assist at the service in a Methodist church. What a marvellous thing some ministerial logic is!

Ladies, as a general thing, are not interested in inventions; here is something, however, that will arrest their attention at once. In summer Mr. Edison proposes to have small motors that will be a table ornament, to keep flies waving to cool ladies.

Additional Particulars of the loss of the Borussia are published to-day, and the public will grieve to think that a gallant captain and trusty crew had to drown because a ship was allowed to sail in an unseaworthy condition.

Young lady to recently married friend: "Is he all you hoped for?" "Why of course." "Fine fellow—genteel?" "More than that; elegant. He talks like a book." "Well, when you come to volumne second, send him to me."

It is stated that according to recent population returns, there are nearly a half million of French Canadians in the United States. Of these New York has the largest number, 79,000, Massachusetts coming next with 70,000, while Michigan, in part an old French colony, has nearly 40,000, Illinois has 33,000, Vermont 28,000, Wisconsin 25,000, while Minnesota, Iowa, Pennsylvania, New Hamshire, California, Ohio, and several other states have a French Canadian population which ranges from 10,000 to 20,000 each. It is said that as many as 40,000 of our French fellow countrymen or their descendants took part in the American war.

A lively writer describes the young Queen Maria Christine of Spain as a "slip of immaturity, a bread and butter miss, slender, colourless, and with a face indicating nothing so much as utter neutrality to all things." Her mother, however, is pronounced "a charming creature, in the final days of her thirties, round waisted, plump shouldered, with soft, dark laughing eyes, superb black hair, and a bust of ivory whiteness."

The degree of Doctor of Medicine has been conferred upon Mrs. Chaplain Ayrton, wife of Professor Ayrton, by the Faculty of Medicine of Paris. Mrs. Ayrton is one of the ladies who after pursuing medical studies at the University of Edinburgh, were denied degrees. She afterwards commenced her studies in Paris. In the interval she went with her husband to Japan, and the title of the thesis she presented to the Faculty of Medicine before receiving her degree was: "Researches into the size and development of the body among the Japanese."

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

L'Election de Dr. Christie etant annulée et une autre devant avoir lieu, il convient à tous les canadiens du Comté d'Argenteuil de considerer quel est leur devoir et leur interêt. Le Dr. Christie et l'Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, sont tous deux de nouveau sur les rangs cherchant vos suffrages. C'est a vous a considerer lequel de ces Messieurs aura le plus de pouvoir a vous servir.

Le Dr. Christie qui est oppose au present gouvernement et ainsi ne peut en avoir aucunne assistance, an l'Hon. M. Abbott qui supporte le gouvernement et ainsi dans une position favorable pour vous servir. Dans quelque jour vous sirez appelis a decider entre eux. Votez donc, pour l'Hon. J. J. C. Abbott et vous, servirez vos meilleurs interêts.

Afin de chasser les ennuis d'un jour de l'an passé loin de leurs familes, les élèves du Collége Bourget, à Rigaud, avaient organisé une charmante soirée dramatique et musicale qui eut lieu le 2 Janvier. Le programme comprenait comprenait entr'autres morceaux l'émouvant drame "Les Pauvres de Paris" qui fut rendu avec goût et habileté. Nous felicitons ces jeunes étudiants d'avoir su si bien s'amuser et se rendre tout en profitant de l'occasion d'être agréables à tous ceux qui ont pu assister à leur représentation.

Son Altesse Royale la Princesse Louise partira pour le Canada le 22 de ce mois. Le Gouverneur-Général ira l'attendre à Quebec.

Le parlement local d'Ontario s'est ouvert hier.

La grève continue toujour dans les mines de Pictou.

Le village de South Easton, en Pensylvanie, vient d'être le théâtre d'un tragique évènement. Le nommé John Burns a poignardé sa femme pendant qu'elle dormaitet a en suit tenté à quttre reprises de se suicider, sans pouvoir y réussir. Quant à sa femme, elle a eu le poumon gauche percé, et il n'y a pas d'espoir qu'elle en revienne. Burns a été arrêté. Il a refusé de fare conaltre le mobile de son crime.

Dimanche matin on a trouvé dans un marais près de Fall River, Massachusetts, le corps gelà d'un petit garçon de 3 ans, de nationalité frangrise, nommé Georges Bezzinet. Cet enfant s'était égaré dans les rues mardi dernier, et avait été mené à la station. Mais il profita d'un moment où on ne l'observait pas pour se sauver, et il n'a pas été revu vivant.

Les dernières nouvelles du Nord Ouest nous apprennent que les Indiens sont paisibles.

Mr. Adam Knecht, de Québec, vient d'inventer un nouvel appareil pour réaliser toute force motrice. Le principe en est applicable aussi bien aux machines à air qu'aux engins mûs par le vapeur ou hydraulique. L'on peut aussi l'utiliser comme force motrice pour faire fonctionner les soufflets d'orgues, pompes, etc. L'inventeur a pris des patentes au aux Etas-Unis.

Marc Dubau, le plus vieil habitant de Washington, est mort mercredi, à l'âge de 96 ans. Il avait servi en qualité d'officier sous Napoléon Ier à Waterloo.

Winnipeg, 3.—L'honorable Joseph Royal a été élu député à la Chambre des Communes pour le comté de Provencher en remplacement de l'honorable juge Dubuc par une majority de 443 voix.

La recolte de ble, dans le sud de l'Australie a été très abondante. 15,000,000 d'arpents de terre sont en culture et on évalue la récolte à $4,000,000 sterling. Aux Etats-Unis, la récolte, en générale, a été abondante et va permettre à ce pays de réduire d'un montant considérable le dette nationale.

On a trouvé, à Madoc, dans une mine un lingot d'or pesant 42 oz., évalué à $860.

Une dépêche d'Halifax dit que les recettes du bureau de l'Intercolonial pour le mois de novembre ont dépassé de $3,000 les recettes du mois correspondant, l'année dernière.

Une petition signée par despilotes et autres personnes intéressées doit être envoyée au département de la marine et des pêcheries pour demander de placer une trompette de signal pour les temps de brouillard a l'entrée du havre de Musquash, dans le Nouveau Brunswick.

Belleville, 4—Hier, un conducteur et un serre-frein du Grand-Tronc se sont trouvés serrés entre deux chars qu'on accouplait et on reçu de très graves blessures.

Kingston, 3—Ce matin, à 11.30 hrs, un jeune garçon nemmé Cliff, s'est noyé en patinant. On a retrouvé son corps peu de temps après.

Ottawa, 3—Le bref d'élection pour Lanark Nord a été émané. La mise en nomination aura lieu le 15 et la votation le 22.

Un inconnu a été écrasé par un train du Canada Central Railway proche Pakenham, dans la soirée d'hier.

Halifax, 3—Quelques instants après le départ des vapeurs *Star of India* sept matelots refusèrent de faire leur service sous prétexte que la nourriture était insuffisante et de mauvaise qualité. Comme le capitaine avait déjà eu des difficultés avec ces hommes il fit arrêter le navire et demanda un détachement de police qui conduisit les mutins en prison ou ils furent condamnés à rester pendant six semaines.

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. (St 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. Decome, 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., Lachute.

COUNTY WARDEN.—Thomas Barron, Esq. Lachute.

COUNTY REGISTRAR.—Thomas Barron Esq. Lachute.

MEMBERS OF THE PARISH COUNCIL.—T. arr n, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, atrick Dunbar, William McOuat, George Borrison, 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 24th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th, *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—Having jurisdiction for amounts up to $25. Held on the first Monday in every month, at the Court-house, Lachute, *Clerk of the Court:* 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 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. 4 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 they fail 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 Deschambeury, about forty miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

ARUNDEL—Is in a township of the same name twenty-eight miles from Grenville, and thirty-eight miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

AVOCA—Is in the augmentation of Grenville. It is fifteen miles from Grenville, and about twenty-nine miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 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.

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
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MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
COUNTY OF JOLIETTE.

HEAD OFFICE, - - - - - - - - - 214 St. James Street, Montreal.

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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 00
Regular Pad for Ladies and Incipient cases..... 2 50
Body or Foot Plasters for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c..... 2 50
Absorption Salt for Bathing the Feet, do 2 50

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.

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.

Building Lots
AND
Mill Privilges with Water Power,
at low prices and on reasonable terms by
F. C. IRELAND.

New Butcher Shop

THE UNDERSIGNED beg 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. C. McARTHUR.

Lachute, June 5, 1879. 49tf.

MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL!

Lachute Bakery.

THE SUBSCRIBER will receive in a few days a choice assortment of

CANDIES, FRENCH CREAMS, BON-BONS &c.

Which, notwithstanding the rise in sugar, he will sell at former prices—special mixture for Christmas and New Year's presents 25c. per pound.

FRUITS.

Oranges, Lamons, Grapes, and Figs Fresh and Cheap.

BREAD.

Finest quality of White and Brown Twists, Scone, Rolls and Buns, also Self Raising flour the cheapest in the market.

CAKES.

Fruit and Spunge Cakes, Scotch Shortbread, and all kinds of pastry.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker and Confectioner.

Lachute, Dec. 4, 1879. 14tf.

F. Poitras & Sons'
Woollen Factory.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to announce to the Public that in addition to the

Lachute Carding and Fulling Mill,

They have removed the machinery belonging to their Belle Riviere Factory to Lachute and have

FOUR LOOMS, TWO JACKS,
and THREE SETS OF CARDS

running, and are prepared to do SPINNING and WEAVING for Farmers and others on Reasonable Terms.

Cloth exchanged for wool and other produce.

P. POITRAS & SONS.

Lachute, Nov. 13, 1879. 1f



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 overfeeding, 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 Fleet Wounds of any kind, occuring on man or beast. Price 25 cents. It may be had wholesale and retail at
JOS. PATENAUDE.
21y1. Lachute, P. Q.

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Of ONTARIO, QUEBEC and the MARITIME PROVINCES with GAZETTEER 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.

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Successor to J. Marie & Co.
51 ST. FRANCIS XAVER ST., MONTREAL.
Also at this *Office.* 31tf.

FOR SALE
HIGH BRED POULTRY.
LIGHT BRAMAHS,
BLACK SPANISH, and
B.B.R. GAME BANTAMS,
Some fine young fowl and a few first-class one year old hens of each variety, from $2.00 to $3.00 each.

T. COSTEN,
133 St. James Street
Opposite the Post Office Montreal.
51y1.

THE WATCHMAN

AND

OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. III. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1880. NO 21

THE WATCHMAN
AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

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

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

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

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We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

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

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ADVOCATE.
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE, LACHUTE.

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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.

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

DENTISTRY.

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

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

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.
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Ivan Wotherspoon, M. A. LL. B.
John Bethune 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.
J. A. CHAPLEAU, Q. C.
Jan. 2nd, 1879. 18—1y

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

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

Business Notices.

D. P. BEATTIE.
IMPORTER
Of East and West India and French Goods,
37 St. Sacrament Street Montreal. 3y1

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

PLACIDE LATOUR,
COLLECTING AGENT
And Bailiff of the Superior Court,
Collections made and Insurance effected for (Fire) and (Life) Insurance Companies.
All business promptly attended to.
Sept. 12, 1877. 8-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. 19y1.

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 Oliver 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
R. MILNER,
Hay's Old Stand, Lachute, y1.

WM. GRAHAM,
Watch Maker & Jeweller,
Lachute, - - - P. Q.
THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks for the generous support accorded him in the past, begs to announce that he gives special attention to cleaning and repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewellry, &c., and
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Clocks, Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Silver-plated Ware, &c., now on view at the Store
MARKET SQUARE, LACHUTE.

THOMAS FOLEY,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Fruits.
161 McGILL STREET, MONTREAL.
61m3.

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.

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.

DOMINION
Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.
Capital $1,000,000. Gov. Deposit $50,000
Head Office for the Province of Quebec, 129 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 to the latest styles, and at lowest prices. Orders by mail attended to punctually at
537 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.

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

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. McNIGHT,
Workshop next door to Mr. P. Lane's, Lachute, October 22, 1879. 8tf.



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 $2.50. 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, 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. 6Y1,

DISCONTENT.

Two boats rocked on the river,
In the shadows of leaf and tree;
One was in love with the harbor;
One was in love with the sea.

The one that loved the harbor
The winds of fate outbore;
But held the other, longing,
Forever against the shore.

The one that rests on the river,
In the shadow of leaf and tree,
With wistful eyes looks ever,
To the one far out at sea.

The one that rides the billow,
Though sailing far and fleet,
Looks back to the peaceful river,
To the harbor safe and sweet.

One frets against the quiet
Of the moss-grown shaded shore;
One sighs that it may enter
That harbor never more.

One wearies of the dangers
Of the tempest's rage and wail;
One dreams, amid the lilies,
Of a far-off snowy sail.

Of all that life can teach us
There's naught so true as this—
The winds of fate blow ever,
But ever blow amiss.

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

A MYSTERY SOLVED—GREAT CHANGES.

(Continued.)

As the sun declined toward the western highlands, General and Lady Washington, his suite, and the most distinguished guests moved from General McDougall's quarters, through lines of saluting soldiers, to the arbour, where was spread as elegant a dinner as the times and circumstances permitted. Five hundred guests, ladies and gentlemen, sat down to the dinner, and the thousands who looked on, kept by the guards at a respectful distance, regarded these favoured ones as among the immortals. Vera saw Washington at the head of the table, and she wondered how one so exalted in station could have been so simple and kindly in his manner toward her. She found herself watching him, and thinking about his interview with her, during the time he was presiding over the banquet,

But there was another seated toward the farther end of the table, who would have absorbed her thoughts completely had she known of his presence. Pale, thin from much suffering, and with the sleeve of his left arm hanging empty at his side, Saville sat quietly among the guests, equally in ignorance that the one never far from his thoughts was but a few rods away. He had heard of the proposed *fete* in honour of the Dauphin, had hastened his journey, and arrived just in time to sit down with his brother officers beneath the rustic arbour. The insignia upon his uniform showed that he had been promoted to the rank of colonel; but the expression of his face revealed that he had achieved a character which is above all earthly rank and distinction.

He had not written to Vera of the serious nature of his wound, and of the irreparable loss it had occasioned, knowing that it would pain her to no purpose. She would grieve over it continually; but, when she came to see him, he could, in a measure, make light of it.

Saville found himself seated next to an officer possessing the same rank as himself, and of a very noble mien, and distinguished bearing. There was a peculiar gravity in his manner and expression, and he seemed to have no disposition to become convivial, as was the case with the majority. This made him all the more a congenial companion to Saville, and they both speedily became interested in each other. Saville thought he had never met a man of more wide and varied information, or one better able to express himself with elegance and force. He also noted that he was treated with deference by those who knew him. The stranger soon introduced himself as Colonel Wellingly, adding, with fine courtesy, "I have long known you, Colonel Saville, by reputation as an accomplished engineer officer, and I have heard of your gallantry at Yorktown."

"I feel highly honoured," Saville replied, "that my name has ever had favourable mention to you; but I confess that I am thoroughly tired of war, and would be glad to devote what there is left of me to the arts of peace."

"Well," said Colonel Wellingly, musingly, "I suppose the war is practically over, and I am glad, on account of the evils and suffering it ever occasions. But I am at a loss to know to what I shall devote myself, unless it be to the erection of a hunting-lodge among these magnificent mountains. I have never seen a better place in which to while away the useless remnant of a life."

From the first Saville had detected a low undertone of sorrow and disappointment in the man's words and accent. Colonel Wellingly evidently knew that he had suffered deeply in the past, for he said, as the cloth was being removed, preparatory to the drinking of the toasts,

"We have both seen trouble in our day, Colonel Saville; but I envy you the hopeful spirit you possess, and the purpose still to accomplish something in life. I am growing listless and tired."

Thirteen toasts, appropriate to the occasion, were announced successively, and each one was followed by the discharge of artillery and joyous music, and, by not a few, with long, deep potations, which made their march to their quarters anything but steady.

After the thirteenth toast was drank, the guests rose from the tables, which were rapidly cleared away in preparation for the dancing of the evening, and the regimental officers joined their respective commands.

As the twilight deepened, the *feu de joie* which had been ordered commenced with the thunder of thirteen cannon, followed by volleys of musketry along the whole line of the army on the surrounding hills. Three times the circling lines of fire flashed out, and the hills and mountains were kept resounding with the mighty echoes, until they gave way to another and more awe-inspiring sound—the thrice repeated shout of acclamation and benediction for the Dauphin, by the united voices of the entire army on every side. The poor boy was destined to soon hear, and from his own people, volleyed curses instead of benedictions, and a pitiless cry for his blood, instead of loyal acclamations.

As the last vehement shout died away, the night was illuminated by a brilliant display of fireworks from Fort Webb. The discharge of three cannons concluded the ceremonies of the day, and was signal for the troops to march to their cantonments.

In the meantime the arbour or colonnade had been brilliantly lighted up, and the dancing was about to commence. Vera had been almost overwhelmed with awe at the deep reverberations of the artillery and the impressive closing scenes. She now persuaded her father to let her see Washington open the ball, and then she would return home fully content. And when his Excellency with dignity and grace having Mrs. General Knox for partner, carried down a dance of twenty couples in the stately minuet, she felt as if the grandest visions which her old friend Will Shakspeare had ever raised in her mind, had been more than fulfilled.

But all was growing confused and somewhat disorderly where they stood, and her father had said more than once,

"Come, Vera, it is getting late, and we have far to go."

Vera turned away with a deep sigh; she had ever felt a longing for social pleasures and the companionship of people of culture. The beautiful and brilliant scene before her showed how attractive such occasions were in reality, and she had looked on with natural desires of a young and heathful mind. She had once hoped to participate in such social reunions at the side of Saville, and even the thought had been ecstacy. But now she felt that the deep shade, which fell so early across their humble mountain cabin, was the type of the sombre shadow that would ever rest upon her life.

"Come, Vera," said her father still more urgently to the girl, who was lingering, for she saw in the gay throng beneath the arbour a face that reminded her of Saville.

They found their steps impeded; the confusion around them increased; suddenly her father was struck down by a blow from some one behind him, and before Vera could cry out, a handkerchief was passed around her mouth, two men seized her hands on either side and thurst them within their arms, and she was being forced away in the darkness, she knew not whither; but she could not help associating the dark, bloated-faced officer who had twice before insulted her, with the outrage.

The assault had been cunningly conceived and skilfully carried out, for the villanous accomplices were making loud demonstrations around the prostrate father, thus drawing the attention and the crowd thither, while the daughter was being hurried off unpercieved.

Never, perhaps, had Vera been in greater peril before. She was overcome by terror and a sense of suffocation that she was almost fainting, when the handkerchief was snatched from her mouth, and she wrenched violently from the grasp of her captors.

"Ye spalpeens!" cried Captain Molly, with a wild Irish howl, and she drew her nails across the eyes of one of the men. No wild cat of the neighbouring mountains could have given a deeper or more vindictive scratch, and he was glad to stumble off in the darkness away from the crowd which Molly's shrill voice was rapidly gathering.

But it was toward the principal villain that the redoubtable "captain" directed her chief attention, and she laid upon him a clutch from which he vainly sought to escape.

"I'll tache ye a lesson," she yelled. "Ye shall have some wounds afore the war is over, I warrant ye, an' they won't be in yer back 'nurther, but on yer big bleated face, where yer grandchildren kin see the scars;" and she clawed him like a tigress and until his cries made a duet with her own shrill voice.

On being released, Vera had looked around a moment in hesitating terror. She could not see her father, and she knew not where he was. All around were dark, strange faces, and hurrying forms of men and women, and the air was filled with confused cries, above which arose Molly's loud vituperation, for with every blow and scratch she fired a volley of epithets. But a few rods away, the bewildered girl saw the lighted arbour, with Washington full in view. If she could reach him she knew that she would be safe. She darted through the intervening throng, past the startled and astonished guests, and knelt at his feet.

"Officer of the guard," cried Washington, sternly, "what means such ruffianly disorder without that women must fly to us for protection! Arrest all concerned in it. What do you wish, madam! Do not be afraid," he said to Vera.

"Your Excellency," cried Saville, stepping eagerly forward, "I will answer for that maiden with my life."

At the sound of his voice Vera sprang to his side and clung, panting, to his arm.

"Indeed, Mr. Saville, I think that she is capable of answering for herself. If I mistake not, I have met this young girl before."

"Yes, your Excellency," faltered Vera, with her hand upon her side; "and you were kind to me, and therefore I fled to you for protection now."

"And you shall have full protection, my child," said Washington; "so calm your fears. Indeed, Mr. Saville looks as if he might defend you against the world."

By this time the attention of all was directed to Colonel Wellingly. With a face as pallid as that of Vera's, he came forward and asked in a husky voice,

"Will you please tell me your name?"

"Vera—Vera Brown."

"Is that your only name?"

"Yes."

The colonel looked at her a moment, shook his head despondently, and muttered, as he stepped back.

"It's very strange. I never saw such a resemblance; and the same old habit, too, of putting her hand to her side."

"Oh, Theron!" you have lost an arm; you did not tell me," said Vera, bursting into tears.

"That is a small loss compared with all I have gained. I did not wish to pain——"

"My daughter, where is my daughter!" cried a loud, agonized voice from without, and wrenching himself away from the guards who had arrested him as one of the disturbers of the peace, the exile rushed into the lighted arbour. All fell back before his tall form and wild, threatening aspect, for the expression of his face was a terrible blending of anguish and rage.

"She is here, Mr. Brown," said Saville, promptly. "You are both among friends;" and he led Vera to him and placed her hand in his.

"Come," said her father, eagerly; "let us go. Let us escape while we can."

Again Colonel Wellingly stepped forward and confronted the exile.

"Who are you?" he asked excitedly.

The moment Mr. Brown's eyes fell on the questioner, he staggered back as if he had received a heavy blow.

"Are you Arthur Wellingly?" he asked, in a strange, hoarse whisper.

"I am," was the agitated answer.

"You did not die, then?"

"No, Guy; and I have been searching for you all these years. Oh, my brother!" and he clasped the trembling exile to his heart.

"Oh, Esther, Esther! my poor, dead wife! why could you not have seen this day?" Guy Wellingly groaned, with remorseful memories.

"She is dead, then," his brother said, in a low, shuddering tone.

"Yes, dead."

At this moment, Vera, to whom the strange scene began to grow intelligible, stepped forward, and said earnestly,

"No, father—no, uncle—not dead, but in heaven."

"This is a remarkable scene," said Washington, with moistened eyes. "Col. Wellingly, I congratulate you on the success of your long search, of which I have often heard with sympathy. I already esteem myself as among the friends of your niece, and think you will have just cause to be proud of her; and I shall hope to make the acquaintance of your brother. I now suggest that you take your relatives to your quarters, for you must have much to speak of in which strangers have no part."

"I thank your Excellency," was the grateful reply. "I have been so overwhelmed by this unexpected meeting that I am not myself."

"Your emotions are most natural, sir, and are to your credit."

"Vera," said Saville, coming to her side and taking her hand, "I am overjoyed at your good fortune. I thank God from the depths of my heart. My little wild flower has become a great lady."

He felt her fingers seeking her mother's ring, and she answered in a low tone, "No outward changes can change that of which this ring is the token. You shall ever be first. Good night."

But before they could move away, a shrill voice just without the arbour cried,

"Ye didn't arrist him at all; I arristed him meself, and I'm a-goin' to take him afore his Ixcellency. Git out o' the way, ye spalpeens, or I'll tear yer eyes out;" and she broke from the guards, dragging her bleeding, half murdered captive with her, and did not stop till she stood before Washington.

"This is the spalpeen, your Ixcellency, as was carryin' off the purty Miss thress Vera. I heerd the hull plot, and I cotched him in the very dade."

"What does all this mean?" demanded Washington, sternly, and yet with difficulty maintaining his gravity, for the wretched officer looked like a torn quarry in the claws of some strange bird of prey.

"Indeed, sir, all we can tell your Excellency is that we found him on the ground, and this woman on top of him pounding him within an inch of his life."

At this there was a general and irrepressible burst of laughter, in which even Washington joined for a moment. But, instantly recovering his gravity, he asked,

"Miss Wellingly, does this woman state the truth about this man?"

"She does, your Excellency; but I think that he has been sufficiently punished and humiliated already."

"I cannot agree with you upon this occasion," said Washington, his face becoming almost terrible in his indignation. Then addressing Captain Molly, he asked,

"You are the woman who took her husband's place at his gun in the battle of Monmouth?"

"I be, your Ixcellency, an' it was moighty swate in ye to give me the pay and rank of sergeant."

Washington's face twitched a moment, but he managed to say, with his former sternness,

"You are a far better soldier than the craven whom I am glad to see in your clutches. Will you oblige me by taking from his uniform all insignia of rank?"

"Faix, yer Ixcellency, I will. Barrin' the presence of the foine leddies, I'd take ivery stetch off him as I'd skin an eel."

A roar of laughter followed this speech, and her miserable victim looked as if he would indeed be glad to have the mountains fall and cover him from the universal scorn.

"Now," continued Washington to an officer, "take him to the guard-house, and to-morrow I wish him drummed out of camp with the Rogue's March;" and the culprit was led away.

"Come, my dear niece, my heart is too full to endure this publicity any longer," said Colonel Wellingly.

"In one moment," Vera replied; and crossing to Captain Molly, she took her hand in both of hers, saying,

"I thank you from the depths of my heart. If you ever need a friend, come to me."

"Have ye become a great leddy?"

"I should not be a lady at all did I fail to remember, with grateful affection, all who were kind to me in my need. Good-bye for the present my brave, true friend. I owe you more than words can express."

"An' ye pay me in the coin I likes best. Faix, there's nothin' that goes furder wid man or baste than a koind word. Though I'm a bit rough and reckless loike, I'd rather have ye spake to me as ye does than a hatful of crowns."

"The money shall not be lacking either," said Colonel Wellingly, offering her his purse.

"Not a penny will I iver take for anythin' I've done for Missthress Vera;" and she darted away.

With a low courtesy to General and Lady Washington, and a swift glance to Saville, Vera permitted herself to be led away with her father; and the wondering guests were boundless in their admiration, and almost equally so in queries that could not as yet be answered.

Tascar, who had been watching all in a state of excitement that made him almost as explosive as one of the cartridges of the *feu de joie*, was sent to inform old Gula that her master and mistress would not return that night; and the tale he told his mother, and acted out in pantomime that night, was more marvellous than any of her weird imaginings.

A few hours later the beautiful colonnade or arbour was darkened, and echoed only to a lonely sentinel's tread.

(To be continued.)

Religion and Recreation.

Is society an aid to our mental and religious growth? Most certainly. As well might a nation barricade its doors, and then hope to widen its borders, and increase its power, as we to shut our minds and hearts from other minds and hearts, and yet expect to attain to our full stature. There was a time when a belief was entertained, that free intercourse of nations and increase of population bred famine, lowered wages, and tended to general impoverishment; but this was far back, and but shows how little was the theory of political economy understood. It has been proved that, by intercourse, one nation's need is supplied from another's abundance, and giving and receiving, each is made the stronger, and its power and glory added to. And precisely so is it with the interchange of thought and feelings, hopes and aims, which is constantly going on in society. The need of one mind is supplied from another's abundance. The well-nigh paralyzed ones re-awakened into life, by the friction caused by contact with more active ones; and the too eager ones held in check by the repose ful presence of more active ones; and the too eager ones held in check by the repose ful presence of more quiet. But when can this interchange of brain and heart be had? Not at the work time, for then each mind, to a greater or less degree, must chain its attention upon its individual interests. But there comes a time when work ceases, or should cease, and then it is we can reap the benefit of mingling with our fellow-men, and of enjoying and gathering to us what general society holds in trust for us, if so we will. But, as is seen, the only practicable time for this free interchange is at the recreation hour, does it not show how important a place this recreation hour fills? When a nation opens its doors and establishes intercourse with other nations, does it leave that intercourse to take care of itself, or does it seek to guide and control it? The latter. Then let us act as wisely.

Too many, even of our God-fearing people, seem to feel wholly unconcerned about these recreation times, when minds and hearts and souls are meeting, as save at that time only they can meet, and giving and receiving impressions which may be as lasting as eternity. Does it not behoove us as Christains, not only to carry our religion into our work time, but into our recreation, as well?

"I'm not accountable now, I'm recreating," is how some seem to feel when in general society, and hence society is robbed of the true dignity which should pervade it; and kept upon so low a plane as should cause the enlightened Christian people of the day to blush. Take your religion with you into your recreation, remembering "that for all these things will God bring thee unto judgment."

Try it on Yourself.

There's no use trying; I know I can't do it," pleaded a son when urged by his father to go forward in a certain line of duty.

"I can do all things through Christ which strengtheneth me," solemnly repeated the father, at the same time thrusting a generous pinch of fine-cut into his mouth.

"Then, father, why don't you stop chewing tobacco?" was the quick, if not quite respectful rejoinder of the lad.

Why not, indeed? We have heard a great many Christian men mourn over their inability to break away from old-time habits in the use of the weed. We ask with the boy. Is not the grace of God sufficient for this thing?

Business Notes.

The captial of De Lesseps canal scheme is limited to $0,000,000.

Two car loads of gold ore were shipped from Belleville for Detroit on Saturday 3rd inst.

The butter dealers are still fighting oleomargarine and selling less palatable grease under the name of butter.

American cottons are now made purer than Manchester, and are superceding the latter in India.

Senator Blaine, of Maine, had a violent fit on Wednesday night, brought on by overwork. His physicians were with him five hours.

OBIT.—Frank Leslie, the New York publisher, died on Saturday 3rd inst. from a tumor in the throat.

CARE OF MONEY.—The proper care of money is an aid to virtue. This is a reason why young gentlemen and ladies should learn finance. Many temptations rise from one's being driven into a "corner" in pecuniary affairs. It is always easier to be honest, if one has cash to meet obligations; and anybody can more certainly have cash for that purpose by knowing how to watch both the cash and the obligations. In fact, the best safeguard against bankruptcy by ambuscade, is to understand and use the principles of account. If we offer the prayer, "Lead us not into temptation," we ought to avoid running wilfully into temptation in regard to promising and leave the young in ignorance upon matters so closely related to conscience. We urge, then, that "wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting, get understanding," and remember that a valuable part of wisdom and understanding is the knowing how to manage money.

From what we can ascertain, the landing of H. R. H. the Princess Louise at Halifax, about the end of the month, will in every probability, providing the weather be undisturbed"—be likely to prove a more brilliant affair, so far as the reception given her by the men-of-war is concerned, than on her first landing with the Governor General. It is not only probable that the old Sir Edward Inglefield and new Admiral, Sir L. McClintock, with their respective flages flying on board H. M. ships Bellerophon and Northampton will be at Halifax to receive Her Royal Highness, but that also the Bacchante, Captain Lord C. Scott with the Princes Albert Victor and George Frederick will also be present.—*Ottawa Herald.*

Many parents may learn a lesson from the negro mother who led her toddling baby to the table in the church, and lifted him up that he might drop his penny into the basket from his own fingers. "Have patience, brudder," she said, to a scowling deacon; "*I wants to bring him up to it.*" She had struck the right principle. Let the children's money be their own, and bring them up to be such cheerful givers as the Lord loveth.

Here is a little domestic economy comedy from England:—Clergyman—"So I hear that you've married again, Jacobs?" Jacobs—"Yes, sur; I thought as how the winter was coming on, and Becty, she'd got one blanket and I got t'other, we might as well make it a pair and be more comfortable like."

Lord Dufferin used to tell a good story of a conversation he once had with a wealthy Scotchman of Montreal. He was boring the company with a statement of his business affairs, when his Lordship remarked, "Why, Mr. B., you must be as rich as Crœsus." "I'm no acquaated wi' Crœsus," said he of shod-ly, "but I'll wager ye, my lord, I can pit doon dollar for dollar wi' him."

There will be four eclipses of the sun and two of the moon in 1880, but only one will be visible in New Brunswick. It will be a partial eclipse of the sun on December 31st, at sunrise, and will begin on the earth generally at 8.34 a. m.

Edmond Yates thinks that jealousy is a mental disease which should be resisted as earnestly as hysteria or a taste for alcohol, and he adds that it is an ungraceful vice.

The Rev. Dr. Young, late of Toronto has arrived safely at Emerson, Manitoba, whither he went at the instance of the Toronto Conference, to assume the charge of an important mission.

England has a scarcity of good contralto voices.

Fresh tomatoes in Georgia.

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the postoffice, 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, JAN. 23, 1880.

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE, AND ON THAT!

Just before going to press last week, we received Mr. ABBOTT'S address. We had no time to comment upon it, but probably comment is unnecessary. We are tempted to publish alongside of it the address which has been issued by Dr. CHRISTIE; for probably no better index to the character of the two men who are now candidates for this County could be found, than in the character of the addresses they have placed before the Electors. In Mr. ABBOTT'S address the leading subjects before the country are touched upon, and his views upon them are shortly but clearly indicated. The adjustment of our financial system to encourage home manufactures and home agriculture, properly takes the leading place; and no one can deny the extent of the benefits which the country has already derived from this system. The unpatriotic efforts to divert the trade of the North West and of the Pacific Railway, from the Ottawa Valley by way of the Coteau Bridge; are alluded to, and opposition to them is promised. The frightful Banking disasters of the last two years are mentioned, and the country will be gratified to learn that Mr. ABBOTT, who has made the law of banking his special study; will devote his attention towards discovering a remedy for the defects, which have resulted in the Bank stoppages of last year. We regret to say that many of our fellow citizens in this County have had deep reason to deplore the failure of those Institutions; more especially that of the Consolidated Bank, which carried away the frugal accumulations of many years in the case of many of our hitherto wealthy farmers and merchants. These men will sympathise with Mr. ABBOTT'S efforts to discover some precautionary measure, which will save the country from such misfortunes in future. The amendment or abolition of the Insolvent Act of 1875, is also loudly demanded; and more especially since Dr. CHRISTIE and his friends voted against the amendments which were proposed to be introduced three years ago in favor of the farmers of Canada. These are a few of the subjects touched upon in Mr. ABBOTT'S address; and in addition he entreats the Electors to set aside party feeling, passion, and prejudice; to go about the election of their representative, calmly, dispassionately, and thoughtfully; to enter into no personalities, and to be led astray by no declamation.

How different is the tenor of the document in which Dr. CHRISTIE appeals for the suffrages of his fellow countrymen! He seeks those suffrages on two grounds only—the one that he has been the victim of treachery, and that his election was pure except in the case proved against him. The other that it is his duty as the bearer of some flag which he does not define, to join in defeating a monopoly which exists only in his own imagination. And in describing it, he makes statements which we alluded to in our last issue, respecting the amount of taxation existing under the present system; which we must assume he really believes; but which no intelligent community could accept as correct. If Dr. CHRISTIE believes that we pay $70 additional in every $200; beyond what we paid under the Government of his friends; for all the goods we purchase; then he is so lamentably ignorant of what is passing around him, that he is not competent to represent any body of men whatever however insignificant; much less this great County in the House of Commons of Canada. If he does not believe that we pay this additional price, then he is deliberately attempting to deceive the people of this County. Let him choose which horn of the dilemma he pleases.

As to the circumstances under which the McINTYRE case was selected and proved; we refer our readers to the letter of Mr. ARCHIBALD in to-day's issue, which confirms in detail the statement in our last, that the case of McINTYRE was deliberately chosen by Dr. CHRISTIE and his friends; and thrust before the petitioners; for the express purpose of avoiding an enquiry into transactions which would have come much nearer home. It is singular that after having been in the County, and investigated the McINTYRE case; Mr. McLAREN should have returned and stated that he could rebut it; and yet when he found that the case of Mr. LAMOTE was to be enquired into, in which persons who could not be accused of being Conservatives or hostile to Dr. CHRISTIE, were implicated; and that the abominable plot for the abduction of the Granville voters was also to be looked into; which also would affect persons who never had the honor of being members of the Conservative party; he should then have chosen to call on the McINTYRE case. If it was not to avoid enquiry into other cases; why should he have changed his views about the McINTYRE case? If he could rebut it, why did he not do so? And if he was sure he could rebut it, why did he offer to allow his client's case to break down upon it? Surely the inference is plain. There were two motives for his selecting the McINTYRE case:—the one to prevent the enquiry into the other more nefarious transactions; the other to have a cry such as Dr. CHRISTIE puts in his address, that he had been a victim of treachery; and that all the rest of the election was pure.

On looking again at Dr. CHRISTIE'S address, we do not find a word in it, about any of the burning questions of the day. The Coteau Bridge is beneath his notice. The Banking system of the country is unworthy of his attention. Connection with the Great North West, can look after itself; and securing the traffic of the continent for the Ottawa Valley, is a matter of no importance to him; for not one line, or one word, does he devote to any of these subjects. His address is simply—first a violent appeal to the passions of the people in respect of the charges which the petitioners made in vindication of their rights; and second, an equally violent appeal to the most ignorant class of the community, based upon statements about our financial policy which he would not dare to utter on the floor of the House of Commons.

With regard to the rabid animosity which Dr. CHRISTIE appears to feel against the National Policy, we perceive that it is not shared by any but the extreme members of the party to which he belongs. The opposition candidates for Lanark and Cornwall, Messrs. McDONALD and McLENNAN; have been forced by public opinion to come out in favor of the National Policy. They recognise the will of the people that this country is no longer to be made the sport of foreign traders and states; and they bow to that decision, as the only means of obtaining any proportion of the votes of the people at the elections in which they are candidates.

But again we say; we ask no other test of the merits of the candidates, now before this County for election, than a careful study of the addresses they have issued. Let the people consider whether they will place their interests in the hands of the veteran statesman who appeals to their judgment and good sense; and who points to the measures which require attention, or to their late representative who bases his hopes of success upon rousing them to vindictive hatred of their political opponents; or upon deceiving them as to the nature of the policy of which they are called upon to judge.—If the election is to turn upon the abilities of the two candidates; upon their knowledge of the subjects with which they have to deal; upon their experience in public affairs; upon their weight in the councils of the nation; or upon the correctness of their views as to the true policy of the country; the choice must fall upon Mr. ABBOTT. If we are to send Dr. CHRISTIE to Parliament because he thinks he has been badly used by Mr. HIGGINSON or Mr. McINTYRE; or because we erroneously believe we pay thirty-five per cent more for goods than we did last year; we shall simply convince the world that we have not yet rightly appreciated the most important right of free men, under a free Government.

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, not necessarily for insertion, but not necessary for publication.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—Dr. Christie, in his address to the electors, and his friends in their canvass, are endeavouring to excite sympathy by representing that in his recent defeat before the Court, he was the victim of corrupt practises on the part of the Conservatives, and that the petitioners were unable to prove a single case of corruption on the part of persons really belonging to the Reform party.

How much foundation exists for this pretence may be judged from the following facts:

1. The Bill of Particulars, containing forty-five distinct charges of corruption, was communicated to Dr. Christie's counsel on the 15th of December last, and delay was asked by him until the 27th December, to investigate those charges, which delay I granted.

On the 27th Dec. said counsel informed me that he had investigated the most of said charges, and among others the McIntyre charge, and that he could refute them; but at the same time stated that there were several charges, particularaly the Labelle charge, and the charge of attempting to abduct voters from Grenville Bay, that he had been unable to investigate, as the parties concerned were not at home. I then informed him that I attached the highest importance to these very charges, and that I had no doubt of being able to prove them by incontrovertible evidence, and that I intended to bring them on at the commencement of the trial.

2. That a few days later, said counsel came to my office and stated that Dr. Christie had informed him that A. B. Filion had met him (Dr. Christie) and told him that he had given $10 to one Johnson, which is suspected to be in connection with the election. And that he would be compelled to divulge the same at the trial; at the same time advising him to abandon the contest. This charge was not contained in the particulars, nor did I know anything about it.

At the trial Filion denied under oath that there was any truth in the story, or that he had held any such conversation with Dr. Christie, as represented.

At the same interview said counsel stated to me, that upon proof of the McIntyre and Filion cases he should make a declaration, that he had no defence to make against those charges, and that he considered them sufficient to void the election, and he then warned me not to incur expenses in summoning witnesses for the other charges unless I wished such expenses to fall upon the parties I represented; and I accordingly telegraphed my bailiff to stop his services. I did not consider it my duty to saddle my clients with useless costs in order to unfold the tale of corruption which I was prepared to prove.

I cannot tell what induced Dr. Christie's counsel to change his opinion with regard to the McIntyre case, or what induced him to volunteer the Filion *story*.

It is one of those things that no fellow can understand.

I am,
Your obt. servt.
J. S. ARCHIBALD.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—After the base and unjust manner Dr. Christie has in his address to the electors, attacked me, I consider it is due to both them and myself to make some explanation.

I like the truth above all things, and this the Dr. is not telling when he says that I did not support him at his first election, if he thought not, why did he accept my account of $25, and why did Mr. Wells, Mr. Meikle's brother in-law, when he visited Grenville in Sept. '78, tell me the amount had been paid to an important friend of the Doctor's, in Chatham, and why did he then tell me he would see me paid! Yes, he did this, and must have told the Doctor on their way home the substance of our interview. He related the matter to Mr. Higginson the same evening. The following day in conversation with Higginson in reference to the matter, he guranteed me the amount as I was not satisfied with Wells' guarantee.

Yes, Mr. Editor, if Dr. Christie says that he is not cognizant of this transaction, his own relations may believe him; but very few of the electors will. I supported the Doctor with all my power at his first election, and would have done so in '78, but now that the party he was then, and is still supporting, were, by their every act, tending to ruin the country. This all unbiased men can see today. For this reason I feel that the Hon Mr. Abbott will be returned by a large majority at the approaching election.

ROBERT McINTYRE.

GRENVILLE, 22nd Jan., 1880.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR.—I find that Dr. Christie in his canvassing tour throughout the County, is trying to create sympathy by making statements which are antagonistic to the truth. He says he was unseated by the treachery of McIntre and myself; for this he should blame his friend Mr. Wells, brother-in-law to Mr. Meikle, and not us, as I simply carried out an arrangement made by Mr. Wells, doubtless with the knowledge of the Doctor, as they drove to and from this village the same evening. But, Mr. Editor, the Doctor should be the last person to speak of treachery, after the base and dastardly manner in which he tried to ruin the character of Mr. Filion, which was proved to have no foundation, but was done by the Doctor to prevent the Labelle case being brought on which would have both unseated and disqualified him. The particulars of this I will leave the Doctor and his sons to explain to the electors. You see that notwithstanding the Doctor's professions of honesty, he was willing to have sacrificed Filion or any one else to save himself. This reminds us of murderers swearing away the lives of innocent people to save their own; the case of Filion being a parallel one, only political.

I have a letter from Mr. Archibald, Counsel for Petitioners, saying that the first intimation he had of anything against Filion was from Mr. McLaren, Counsel for the Doctor, who was informed by him. Now, I ask every honest elector, was it not low, mean, dastardly and treacherous for the Doctor to try to injure Filion who was perfectly innocent of any wrong act in connection with the election of '78, to save his and sons reputation. Mr. Archibald goes on to say that when the Filion matter was mentioned to me, I at once said there was no foundation for the charges against him—that the matter was a purely business one and unconnected with the election. The Doctor goes on to say that if he sought his own interest he would retire from public life. Is he honest when he says this, when he gets $1000 for a few weeks attendance in Ottawa! No, Mr. Editor, he feels, and we feel, that he will be allowed by the voice of the electors on polling day to study, as he says, his own interest and remain for some time in the bosom of his family. The Doctor also forgets in his address that this is one of the most intelligent Counties in the Dominion, and that the great majority are as intelligent as himself, and perhaps better posted up in political matters; and more so, if his address contains his real sentiments, and not those who make it for him. Just fancy him trying to deceive the electors by saying that we pay 35 per cent on every purchase we make. Take for instance a good industrious farmer; does he pay duty on the cloth and flannel and butter and cheese his good wife and daughters make; or on the tobacco or pork or beef or flour or other things he consumes! No, Mr. Editor, it is the wealthy; such as professional men who make their money by *bleeding* the honest farmers, who are able to buy silks and other unnecessaries who pay the duty;—and let them pay it. The thrifty farmer need not necessarily pay $10 per annum to the Revenue unless he chooses; then why should the Doctor go around trying to deceive the people! Reports from all parts of the County indicate that the Doctor's oratorical powers will not annoy the present party in power, who are redeeming the country, as fast as its readiness will permit, from the deplorable state in which it was left by the party which Dr. Christie *blindly supported!*

Truly yours,
T. S. HODGSON.

GRENVILLE, 19th January, 1880.

To the Electors of the County of Argenteuil:

Fellow electors of the County of Argenteuil, to vote intelligently at any election for the return of a member to the Commons, one must understand the nature and tendencies of the political doctrines advocated by the opposing Candidates.

The gentlemen who solicit your support in the coming contest in this County, have stated their policy. Dr. Christie tells you:—"That he will bear aloft the standard you have placed in his hands," or in other words, that he will continue to advocate Free Trade, or support those who preach it. Mr. Abbott on the other hand, says:—"You know that I have always advocated such an adjustment of our tariff as will foster native industries," or in other words, he owns himself to some extent a protectionest.

Now, let us without prejudice or party feeling, try to find out the consequences to our country, of these opposing doctrines, when carried to their legitimate results.

Free Trade, under certain conditions of national growth and maturity, may prove the true doctrine; but we have never had Free Trade in Canada. Nor have they Free Trade, pure and simple in England, with all their boasted commercial freedom. Although we in Canada admit many articles free of tax or duty, our revenue is raised principally through customs duties—an indirect tax paid by the consumer of imported goods; and the more of these which he consumes, the heavier the tax he contributes to the revenue. The party lately in power increased this tax, or duty on imported goods, from 15 to 17½ per cent, although professedly Free Traders. They did not dare to carry out their doctrine practically; and if he would form some idea of Free Trade principles, borne out to their legitimate results, we must trace out these results on paper.

If Free Trade is the true doctrine, and we desire to see it established, we must inaugurate it. Our first step is to remove the duties off imported goods; get rid of Custom houses and their army of officials, throw open our coasting trade and canals free to all comers, and remove every drag on Trade and Commerce. This effected you have imported goods somewhat cheaper; but it is not improbable that the importer and retail merchant would reap more largely of the benefit than would the consumer. As you have got rid of the greater portion of your revenue by abolishing the indirect tax on imported goods, and have the same as heretofore, to provide for the maintenance of the Administration of Justice, cost of Legislation, Education, Public Works, etc., you must look to other sources from which to raise a revenue. You may probably resort, as in England, to an income tax; but in a young, agricultural country such as ours, this would not suffice; and you would have to fall back on a direct tax on property. An army of valuators, as numerous as that of the old custom house officials, must be appointed; your houses and farms examined yearly, your barns and cellars pried into, with a view of gauging your income, and values placed upon your possessions, over which valuation, you would have no control. Then a rate would be struck of so much on the dollar, according to the wants of the Government, and this tax must be paid in CASH. Being an I have said a new country, with but few manufactures, the weight of taxation must inevitably fall upon the agricultural classes.

In bad years, when crops are short, economy in the consumption of imported goods will benefit you little, so far as your taxes are concerned; all you are worth has been mortgaged to the state, and the interest is payable in cash. Not being a manufacturing population to create a home market for your farm produce, you will depend almost entirely on foreign demand; and it will not unfrequently happen that you will be at a loss how to dispose of your surplus, except at a sacrifice. Other evil complications will arise, needless now to enumerate.

But, Dr. Christie may turn round and tell us that Canadian Free Traders do not intend to push the doctrine to its final results. That their's would be a mixed fiscal policy, and that, while trying to make Canada a cheap country to live in, they would continue indirect taxation on imported goods, only for revenue purposes. Just so. This was the Mackenzie policy, which, coupled with the late depression, brought the country almost to the verge of bankruptcy. In fact our Canadian Free Traders proved themselves a race of mental hermaphrodites, barren and unfruitful in any living progeny of prosperity; political characters, boasting in a powerful specific, but too timid or too less ignorant to apply it, while they suffered their patient to lapse into the pangs of commercial desolation. To-day they raise false issues, and try to make the patriotism of Conservatives appear disloyalty to the parent state. Even this pink of intellectualism, and prince of Free Traders, the rationalistic *Westminster*, stoops to the same disingenuousness. He calls our tariff "Prohibitory," and avers its "production of a feeling on both sides of the Atlantic antagonistic to the maintenance of connexion with the Mother Country." It is hard to understand why he finds fault with that, which he says, only hastens a legitimate result; and one, which, as a Free Trader, he advocates, a separation from the Mother Country. But our Free Traders in Canada are proud to quote him; and it is among their ranks we find the most numerous projectors of independence, and other forms of separation. But the *Westminster*, whether from ignorance or malice, descended to actual mis-statement. He says that Canadian Conservatives teach, that, "to exclude the English cloth by a high tariff, and to force all to use the worse and the dearer one, a step to commercial prosperity will be gained." How clap-trap, and how false! Enough time has already been expended in the consideration of Free Trade; let us turn our attention for a brief moment to a revised tariff.

The present Ministry on accession to power had to meet a deficit. It is very difficult to increase the revenue by imposing higher import duties; for if you check importation and consumption by high duties, you defeat the desired object. The Free Traders who preceded them, saw the Country going to ruin, but still maintained that legislation could do nothing towards brightening our gloomy prospects and the Financial Minister, Mr. Cartwright, backed up the assertion with his famous illustration of "the fly on the wheel." The Country however, thought differently and placed men in power, who are applying themselves to the task of readjusting our import duties so as to encourage our home industries, and protect, to some extent our agricultural interests. Please bear in mind that the classes of cotton and woollen goods, which we can manufacture to advantage, are cheaper and better under our present tariff, than were English and American goods of the same description, under a fifteen per cent. tariff of some years ago. The judicious changes in our tariff are already bearing precious fruit. Professed Free Traders see this, and in alarm, are crying out:—"You are creating monopolies; you are making millionaires." Well supposing that recent changes contribute to the fortunes of manufacturers is it not infinitely better to build up the fortunes of Canadians than of Americans? Then as to monopolies, we have no manufactures in this country but what are open to competition; and the consumer need not dread of higher prices. It may, however, be urged that prices have advanced all around since the introduction of the new policy. This advance is owing principally to short supplies and an increased demand, intensified, so far as our own country is concerned, by the stimulous given to business through the outlay of capital on new enterprises. Better pay fifty cents a pound for tea, when you have 60 cents to do it with, than forty cents per pound, when you can only make the raise of thirty. The hostile tariff of our neighbours put us on our self-defence. They were flooding us with cheap and nasty shoddies which we admitted at 17½ per cent, while they met the product of our looms with a tariff of from thirty five to fifty per cent. Their Government gave a drawback or bonus to Sugar-refiners, which killed out that industry in this country. They placed a specific duty of two dollars per thousand feet on our lumber, which obliged our manufacturers to pile up their yards with the lower grades, or ship at a serious loss. Yet in the face of these adverse circumstances, the late Ministry would still ride their free trade hobby, and listen to no suggestions. It must be borne in mind that I do not ascribe all the fair prospects opening up to us, to the changes made in the tariff. It was a difficult task to which the Finance Minister had to address himself; but the country called aloud for some remedy, and it must be admitted that the new policy in course of inauguration, promises to be highly patriotic. The tariff is still under adjustment, and we would be untrue to ourselves and to our country if we aided or abetted those who seek to prevent the new policy from receiving a fair trial.

In casting our votes for a representative, we should bear the foregoing considerations in mind; not allowing prejudice or passion to sway us either way; but be guided solely by an enlightened patriotism. "I speak as unto wise men, judge ye what I say."

AN ELECTOR.

GLEN, January 19th, 1880.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

A meeting of the municipal electors of the Township of Gore was held in No. 1 School House, Lakefield, on Monday last, the 12th inst., to proceed with the election of two Councillors to replace Councillors Rogers and Christie, (in office.)

The Sec. Treas. being ex-officio the presiding officer.

Shortly after ten o'clock in the forenoon the electors assembled in the school room, and after being requested to propose those persons whom they wished chosen as local councillors, (it was generally understood that Councillor Rogers was unable of late to discharge the duties of his office on account of being ill,) proposed by Mr. Thomas Rogers, seconded by Mr. Jas. Boyd, that Mr. John Graham be proposed candidate to be elected. Proposed in amendment, by Mr. Mathew Rogers, seconded by Mr. William Strong, that Mr. Thomas Hodge be proposed a candidate to be elected. Proposed by Mr. Thos. McNaill, seconded by Mr. Geo. Rogers, that Mr. W. J. Christie be proposed a candidate to be elected.

The presiding officer then proposed Messrs. John Graham, Thomas Hodge, and W. J. Christie, as candidates.

A poll not being demanded at the appointed time, the presiding officer, after ascertaining to the satisfaction of all present that Mr. Thos. Hodge had the majority of the electors in his favor declared him and Mr. W. J. Christie duly elected.

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—As you have in times past given us space in the columns of your paper, we again take the liberty of forwarding you the proceedings of our last annual District Meeting.

Pursuant to public notice, at the usual hour, the I. O. District Lodge was opened, in Oliver Hall, Lachute, on Tuesday, the 13th, 1880, and after the usual routine business had been gone through with and addresses had been delivered on the retirement of the District Master, etc., the Lodge proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted as follows:

W. District Master, Bro. J. Chambers,
" " Dep. " A. Cameron.
" " Chap. " Henry Nail.
" " Secty. " John Good.
" " Treas. " Wm. Pollock.
" D. of C. " M. McCallum,

By order of the Worshipful Master.

I am yours with respect,
JOHN GOOD,
Sec. D. L. O. L.

EVENING PARTIES.

Now exhibiting in our Showroom, complete sets of Flowers for Ball Costume and Evening Dresses. In this fine assortment will be found

Water Lilies,
Wild Roses,
Geraniums,
Forget-me-nots
Marguerites,
Chrysanthemum
Lilly o' the Valley,
Strawberry Flower,
Mountain Ash Berry,
Convolvulus.

And astors in several colors.

These goods just opened out, and imported specially for the festive season will be sold at reduced prices during the progress of our Annual Sale. As these Flowers cannot be replaced this season, Ladies should pay an early visit to our Showroom, and make a selection before the assortment is broken.

STILL GOING ON.

S. Carsley's sale of Woollen Underwear, at reduced prices, is still going on.

Men's full size, stout, Ribbed Shirts and Drawers for 30c.

Double breasted Shirts for 35c, very good.
Double breasted Shirts for 47c & 55c superior
Double breasted shirts for 70c & 80c extra.
Drawers to match.

SALE STILL GOING ON.

Men's extra quality and fine finish Ribbed and Plain Shirts and Drawers, with seamless cuffs and Ankles, for $1.05, in Scarlet, Olive, White or grey.

Men's fine Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers, seamless for $1.10.

Superior quality from $1.40 to $1.70.
Extra quality from $1.90 to $2.20
Underwear in light, medium and stout, to suit all size men, at S. Carsley's.

SALE STILL GOING ON.

Boy's Canadian Ribbed and Lambs' Wool Shirts and Drawers, all reduced in price.

S. CARSLEY,
393, 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame Street.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875, AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the matter of Jean Baptiste Gilbault, of St. Andrews, District of Terrebonne, Province of Quebec, Trader,

An Insolvent

A Writ of Attachment has been issued in this cause, and the Creditors are notified to meet in my office in St. Andrews aforesaid, on Friday the Thirtieth (30th) day of January instant, at TWO of the clock in the afternoon, to receive a statement of his affairs, to appoint an Assignee if they see fit, and for ordering of the affairs of the estate generally.

SAM. MACDONALD
Official Assignee.

VICK'S
Illustrated Floral Guide.

A beautiful work of 100 Pages, One Colored Flower Plate, and 500 Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, with price of seed, and how to grow them. All for a FIVE CENT STAMP. In English or German.

VICK'S SEEDS are the best in the world. FIVE CENTS for postage will buy the *Floral Guide*, telling how to get them.

The Flower and Vegetable Garden, 175 Pages, 8 Colored Plates, and many hundred engravings. For 50 cents in paper cover; $1.00 in elegant cloth. In German or English.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE—32 Pages, a Colored Plate in every number and many fine engravings. Price $1.25 a year; Five Copies for $5.00. Specimen Numbers sent for 10 cents; 3 trial copies for 25 cents.

Address, JAMES VICK,
31— Rochester, N. Y.

New Job Printing House.

WE HAVE MUCH PLEASURE in announcing to our friends and the public, that we have added to our Bindery and Stationery business A well-appointed JOB PRINTING OFFICE, which will be under the special charge of Mr. JAS. CASSADY, Jr., who was admitted a partner in our firm, dating from 1st September last.

With newest type, the latest improved presses and steam power, we are in a position to turn out first-class work with promptness and at reasonable rates.

The combination of Bindery, Stationery and Printing departments under one roof gives us unexcelled facilities for executing orders in all these branches to the satisfaction of our customers.

MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS AND STEAM JOB PRINTERS,
375 NOTRE DAME STREET,
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POPULAR
Demonstration
IN FAVOR OF Messrs.
A. PILON & Co.

Over a thousand Customers are daily served at the

Palace Cheap Store.

As Fall Trade was dull on account of the warm weather and the season for to sell Winter Goods being now very short, we have decided to sell at

Great Sacrifices.

ALL OUR WOOLLEN GOODS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MOURNING GOODS,
Including
1800 PAIRS OF BLANKETS, 1800.
We sell at Prices to suit the times at the

Popular Store,
647 ST. CATHERINE ST. 649.
Sign of the Green Ball.
A. PILON. J. B. LABELLE.

Buy For Cash

'TIS MONEY IN YOUR POCKET.

THE above fact is demonstrated at the

"PEOPLE'S CASH STORE,"
C. T. Wales & Co.
ST. ANDREWS.

QUESTION:—Why pay credit stores 60 or 65 cents for a pound of choice Japan Tea while you may get at WALES' the
BEST JAPAN TEA FOR 55cts!
ANSWER.—Small profits and quick returns.

CLEARING SALE OF WINTER GOODS commences FRIDAY, January 9th.
C. T. WALES & Co.
St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1879. 15m6

Fish & Ireland
WANT
10,000 Bushels
Of good clean Oats for which they will pay the highest price in Cash.

TRY OUR
GRAHAM FLOUR,
CRACKED WHEAT,
AND
OATMEAL,
Try Our Tea
By the box, caddie or pound,
AT
Fish & Ireland's,
Lachute Mills.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!!
Positively No Humbug.
NO CAPITAL REQUIRED.
MONEY made during the winter months at home. Male or female, no peddling, nice business, sure pay, don't interfere with other business, suits anyone, can't explain here, send a three cent stamp and you will get a beautiful specimen of ore from one of our gold mines, by mail, free, and full particulars of business.
Address, "HOME MINER,"
Longmont, Colo.

LOUIS GOBIELLE,
WATCH and CLOCK MAKER &c.,
HAWKESBURY, Ont.
Repairing Done at very Modera e Rates.
Has removed his business to his new house in HAWKESBURY.
Sewing Machines Carefully Repaired.
54y1.

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.

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

WANTED AGENTS.
We make the fastest selling small articles out, and will send a sample to any address, with our catalogue for a 3 cent stamp, and some cent postage stamps.
EMPLOYMENT as salesman, Local or Travelling, State which preferred, also amount wanted per month for services and expenses. Goods very saleable. Business honorable, pleasant and permanent. Write us. Seven-shot Nickel Plated Revolver, reduced to $10.50 per doz; sample by mail, $1.10. GEO. L. PELTON & Co., Manufacturers and Patentees, 479 Broadway New York City. 11y1.



GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.
WESTERN DIVISION.
Q. M. O. & O. R. R.
SHORTEST and MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO
OTTAWA.
Trains leave Hochelaga Depot as follows:—

	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains for Hull at	7.30	4.50
Arrive at Hull at	2.00 p.m.	9.00
At Aylmer at	2.35 p.m.	9.35
	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains from Aylmer at	8.15	3.35
Hull at	8.40	4.00
Arrive at Hochelaga at	1.50 p.m.	4.50
Trains for St. Jerome at	5.00	p.m.
Trains from St. Jerome at	7.00	a.m.

Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.

Trains leave Lachute going West as follows:—
5.35a.m., 11.07am., and 6.07p.m.
Going East, 8.09a.m., 12.14a.m. & 7.13p.m.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE CARS ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.

GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Arms square
STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN, Ticket Agents.
Office—202 St. James and 158 Notre Dame Sts.
C. A. SCOTT,
Gen'l Superintendent Western Division
H. STARK,
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

$500 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industerious. Capital not required; we will start you. Many women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than anything else. Now is the time. You can work in spare time or give your whole time to the business. Any one can do the work who sees this notice. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their address 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.

Charles Geigers,
UNDERTAKER & CARPENTER,
WOULD INFORM the people of this County, that as money is scarce and hard to get, he will take in payment for his work, country produce at market prices.
16m3.

Hides! Hides!
The highest cash price paid for HIDES by
ALEX. McGIBBON.
11w4

Advertising Terms.

Six lines and under, first insertion	50 cents
Each subsequent insertion	12½ "
Ten lines and under, first insertion	63 "
Above 10 lines, first insertion	5 "
(Per line)	2 "
Each subsequent insertion	1 "
One col. (24 lines Nonpariel,) per year	$150 00
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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.

Morton, Phillips & Bullmer—Stationers
S. Carsley,—Dry Goods.
Vick's Floral Guide.
Insolvent Notice—Sam. Macdonald.

LOCAL.

For the Dressing Table, Bearine is unlike most Hair Oils, &c., it is really an ornament to the Dressing Table, besides being the choicest Dressing to be obtained.

☞ We understand that the writs for the coming election have been issued, and have been placed in the hands of the Sheriff. We may therefore expect the nomination, in the course of nine or ten days.

The Election canvass is going on bravely.

Diptheria.—This disease is not so prevalent in Lachute, as has been reported in some places in the county it being so far confined to one family.

Not the least important feature in Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, is the Comfort Buoyancy and Vigor which is inspired by its use and which is developed as the patient recovers from sickness.

The "hum" seems to have struck Cornwall in earnest. Mr. Maclennan, Dr. Bergin's opponent, who, in Sept. 1878, was as violent and one sided free trader as Mr. Brown himself, is now out as an "independent supporter" of the N. P.! The Liberal reaction we hear so much about can't approach the "hum."

Condolence.—We are sure the community generally will join us in the expression of sympathy with our respected fellow townsman Mr. Andrew Box and his family, in the affliction which has come upon them in the loss of their second son, who was removed from them by death on Monday last. Several other members of the family have been down with diphtheria but are we understand now convalescent.

Our town Druggists say the Pain Killer sells the best, of any medicine they keep; during the hard times of the year of two, there were none too poor to pay their "quarter" for a bottle of this indispensable family medicine.

Personal.—The Rev. E. Robson, pastor of the Methodist Church in this place, has just received notice of his appointment to Mission work in British Columbia, where he formerly spent several years. We understand that Mr. Robson will leave for his new field in about two weeks.—We regret Mr. Robson's removal; but we suppose he had, as a true son of the church, to obey the urgent appeals of the Missionary Board. His sudden removal from Lachute, where he has not only endeared himself to the people of his own congregation, but to the community at large, is much to be regretted. Mr. Robson, will carry with him to his old field of labour the prayers and good wishes of his brethren for himself and his amiable wife and child, for their future prosperity and happiness.

Missionary Anniversary.—The Rev. James Allen, B. A. of Montreal preached eloquent and impressive sermons in the Methodist Church, and Olivet Hall, on Sabbath last, in aid of Missions. The congregations were large and interested. On Monday evening the annual meeting of the Lachute Branch was held in the church, when the audience was addressed by Rev. Messrs. Lucas and Allen. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Robinson, who discharged his duties in a very efficient manner. The report of the society was read by the pastor, Rev. E. Robson, the choir of the church furnishing some very appropriate pieces of music. The addresses delivered were of a superior order and Messrs Lucas and Allen will be welcomed heartily should they visit Lachute again. Though the Methodist denomination has just contributed handsomely towards the Relief and Extension movement, yet we are glad to learn that there is a good prospect of the ordinary fund being fully sustained.

THE MONITOR CHURN.

We had the pleasure, a few days ago, of witnessing the operation of this new and clever invention of which Mr. John Campbell, of Perth, Ont., is the inventor and patentee. Having seen the thing done we are in a position to congratulate Mr. Campbell upon having solved some of the difficult problems connected with that important industry—butter making.

The "Monitor" is made of heavy block tin and is in form somewhat like the first ironclads from which it takes its name. It is suspended by two cords from a frame or from hooks fastened in the ceiling. The handle is at one end and the nozzle at the other. The motion is lengthwise and at an easy swing, the work being performed with one or both hands, the operator sitting or standing as he pleases. On the occasion referred to some seven or eight tried their hands, and among the rest a boy seven years old who seemed to succeed quite as well as the full grown men. There is nothing inside the churn save the cream and fresh air—no basket to be lumbered up and down clogged with a weight of gathering butter—no racks nor cluks against which the mass batters itself mixing butter and milk so thoroughly together that an hour's "working" is necessary to separate them again. The form of the churn and the swing given to it combines to give to the cream a peculiar motion, in fact it describes very nearly the form of the figure eight in passing to and fro the churn, the stream breaking through itself and thus causing all the needed friction. Meanwhile, by a simple device, a stream of fresh air is passed over the surface of the cream and thoroughly ventilated the interior of churn at every stroke, carrying off any fetted odors resulting from rancid cream or vegetable particles. As to simplicity of construction, ease of operation, shortness of time required (15 minutes,) convenience for gathering and washing the butter, avoidence of smearing or clogging which give a greasiness to butter, aeration of cream and butter, and the convenience with which the butter may be removed from the churn, and salted and the churn washed, we believe the 'Monitor' has no equal. We would advise all our dairy managers to see it in operation for themselves and those who desire the largest quantity of the best butter with the least labour will, we have no doubt, find it to their advantage to invest. This churn has taken first prize at the last Dominion Exhibition, at the state fairs in New York, and New Jersey, and also at the Mechanics Institutes, N. Y. We understand that it is Mr. Campbell's intention to appoint an agent for the manufacture and sale of his churn in Lachute.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

His Excellency the Governor-General will leave for Halifax on the 27th inst., to meet Her Royal Highness Princess Louise.

Sir Alexander Campbell has taken possession of the Militia Department. Hon. John O'Connor removed to the Post Office Department.

The name of Sir Alexander Campbell, K. M. G., is now freely mentioned as that of the next Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Mr J. J. McGee, the newly appointed Assistant Chief Clerk of the Privy council, will receive a salary of $1,800 per annum, being the same amount as was paid to Mr. Coté on his appointment to the position in 1872.

Owing to the change in the Cabinets, prilate secretaries have tossed about a little. Mr. Benoit follows the Hon. Mr. Masson, Mr. H. Hopkirk goes to the Militia Department, and Mr. Sparrow follows the Hon. John O'Connor to the Post Office Dept.

The early superannuation of Mr. William Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, is believed to be on the *tapis*. He will probably be succeeded by Mr. W. Witcher, Commissioner of Fisheries, who in turn will be replaced by Mr. Martin J. Griffin, barrister, of Nova Scotia, at present the Ottawa editor of the Toronto *Mail*.

The elaborate essay of Mr. Joseph Tasse, M. P.; in which he institutes a comparison between Sir John A. Macdonald and Lord Beaconsfield, has been translated into English, and will be published in pamphlet form.

Attorney-General Walkem, of British Columbia, at present in this city, was married in Victoria on the 31st ultimo, to Miss Rhodes, head of the extensive and well-known firm of Jarrion, Rhodes & Co., of Victoria, and for many years a member of the Legislative Council of the colony of British Columbia previous to Confederation. Mrs. Walkham has won all hearts in the capital by her amiability, beauty and graciousness.

About 40 labourers were given work at stone breaking on Wednesday by the City Engineer. Mr. Surtees states that applicants from Hull and other places, besides residents of the city, demanded employment and that of course the latter were given the preference.

The Aylmer assizes, began yesterday, and it is expected that the Oka Indian trial will be heard on the 24th instant. The Methodist people of that town have rented a house for the accommodation of the Indians, and have undertaken also to supply them with food during their stay.

It is said that the temperance people have been given to understand that the Supreme Court will deliver judgment in the case of Fredicton vs. The Queen, involving the validity of the Canada Temperance Act, in March, so that if the Act is declared to be unconstitutional, a new Act may be introduced during the session.

Mr. Burn, from the Exchange Bank, Montreal, has assumed his duties as cashier of the Ottawa Bank.

The Government is building a new bridge at the Hull slides. A new structure was much wanted.

The Clarendon Hotel building is undergoing repairs, preparatory to its being used as a branch of the Geological Museum of Montreal.

The amount of money that Col. Robbins' Company spend in Canada in the taking out of iron ore at the Forsythe mine, will run from $8,000 to $10,000 per month for labor, freight, &c., or considerably over $100,000 per annum.

The Dundas *Banner* has the authority of Rev. J. Scott, Secretary of the Dominion Alliance, for the statement that while he was in Ottawa, the following members of the Dominion Cabinet were enrolled as members of the Alliance:—Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. J. C. Aikins, Hon. Mackenzie Bowel, Sir Chas. Tupper, Hon. James McDonald, Hon. R. W. Wilmot, Hon. John O'Connor, and Sir L. Tilley. It has the authority of the same gentleman for saying that the Chieftain has signed the pledge.

QUEBEC.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—Settlers on public lands will be pleased th hear that Hon. Mr. Flynn has adopted the common sense policy of refusing to sanction the cancellation of any location ticket, until the owner of the land shall have every opportunity of showing cause why the sale should not be rescinded. Had his predecessor, Hon. Mr. Langelier, adopted the same wise course he would have saved himself and his Government from a great deal of the odium which his arbitrary and unjust administration brought upon himself and his colleagues. Under the present *regime*, the people may expect that while the rights of the subject will be respected, the public interests in the Crown Lands will be carefully guarded."

The frescoing of the House of Commons' Chamber will be nearly completed to night. The effect when all is done, will be exceedingly fine.

From a reliable source we hear that a large amount of property including mill privileges in and about the Chaudiere Island have passed from the hands of Mr. Phillip Thompson to Messrs. Perley & Pattee the consideration being $45,000.

The quantity of edibles consumed by the newsboys at the supper last Thursday night, may be judged when thirty-eight small loaves of bread and five small boxes of biscuits were consumed, in addition to the oysters and coffee.

Certain lawyers of Quebec objected to the appointment of Hon. Alex. Chauveau as Police Magistrate and Judge of Sessions of that city.

MONTREAL.

At a meeting held the other evening Dr. Godfrey and ex-Alderman Stephens declared the sewerage of Montreal the best in the world.

The Sherbrooke people are about to give a banquet to the Chapleau Government.

FOREIGN.

The Spanish Cortes has adopted the Cuban abolition bill.

The report of the Russian defeat at Tchikislar by the Turcomans is confirmed.

Mahomed Jan has collected a large force and is to advance on Cabul shortly.

Nihlists and Socialists agitation has appeared amongst the Polish population of West Prussia.

Further arrests have been made of persons implicated in the recent riots at Claremorris, in Ireland.

COLONNE FRANCAISE.

Le Comte d'Argenteuil.—Comme on le verra par une adresse publiée plus loin, l'Hon. M. Abbott brigue de nouveau les suffrages des électeurs du comté d'Argenteuil. Il aura pour adversaire M. Christie, dont l'élection vient d'être annulée par les tribunaux.

Les électeurs ne devraient pas, ce semble, hésiter dans leur choix, tellement l'un des candidats se recommande à eux par ses œuvres et tellement l'autre à peu de titres à leurs suffrages.

Certes, nous ne dirons aucun mal de M. Christie. C'est un excellent médecin qui a gagné, dans l'exercice de sa profession, l'estime de ses concitoyens. Jamais il ne s'est occupé d'affaires publiques avant de poser sa canditure à Argenteuil en 1875. Il y était tout à fait indifférent. C'est à tel point qu'il n'a jamais voulu prendre part, de près ou de loin, à la grandeentreprise du chemin de fer du Nord qui traverse d'un bout à l'autre le comté d'Argenteuil et qui lui rend tant de services. Il n'a pas été à la peine, au travail, pourquoi serait-il à l'honneur!

L'Hon. M. Abbott est un tout autre homme. Il a été un des promoteurs de la grande entreprise dont nous venons de parler. En chambre, il était du petit nombre des députés, dont la parole a de l'autorité. Il est incontestable que M. Abbott est un des premiers légistes du pays. A ce point de vue seul, il mérite d'occuper un siége aux Communes, et si le comté d'Argenteuil lui remet son mandat, il rendra service a tout le pays. Nous ne comprenons pas que les électeurs puissent hésiter entre M. Abbott et M. Christie. On trouve partout des hommes comme le Dr. Christie, tandisque les hommes de la valeur de M. Abbott sont rares dans tout le pays.

Que nos amis du comté d'Argenteuil examinent donc cette question comme nous venons de la poser—c'est la seule vraie manière de la poser—et ils n'hésiteront pas à soutenir leur ancien représentant, l'Hon. J. J. C. Abbott.—*La Minerve.*

Aux Electeurs du Comte d'Argenteuil,

MESSIEURS :—

En réponse aux nombreuses requêtes qui m'ont été présentées, j'ai l'honneur de me porter candidat et de briguer vos suffrages. Ayant longtemps vécu au milieu de vous, ayant eu avec vous les relations les plus intimes, soit comme homme public, soit comme citoyen; vous êtes en état de juger si je puis être pour vous un bon représentant; et si vous me faites l'honneur de m'élire, je m'efforcerai de remplir fidélement la charge que vous m'aurez confiée.

Vous savez que je me suis toujours montré en faveur d'un remaniement de notre tarif, qui aurait pour effet de protéger nos industries manufacturières et agricoles, et de fournir ainsi de l'emploi à nos ouvriers canadiens et de nous ouvrir des marchés avantageux pour l'écoulement des produits de notre agriculture. J'ai toujours été le promoteur de la ligne de la vallée d'Ottawa, que je considère la voie centrale de notre trafic et j'ai appuyé fortement, sans distinction de partis, toutes les mesures qui tendaient à l'avantage public.

Si vous m'accordez vos suffrages, je comprends que la tâche qui me sera imposés sera d'une grande importance. La politique financière et industrielle du parti libéral-conservateur, qui a déjà produit de si beaux résultats mérite une grande attention et au sérieux examen. Il faut reprendre en considération et reviser complètement le système des banques du pays, afin de prévenir le retour des désastres regrettables dont nous avons souffert pendant les deux dernières années. Un remède doit être apporté aux maux qu'a produit l'Acte de Faillite passé sous l'ancien gouvernement en 1875, et les abus qu'il a produit et dont s'est entachée le système simple et efficace provenant de l'Acte de 1864 doivent disparaitre. Les moyens de communication avec le Nord Ouest doivent être augmentés. Une résistance énergique doit être opposée aux efforts que l'on fait en ce moment pour détourner du chemin de la Vallée d'Ottawa le commerce de l'Ouest et du Nord Ouest. Et plusieurs autres questions d'une importance moindre que celles que je viens de mentionner seront soumises au Parlement. J'ai déjà dirigé mon attention sur plusieurs de ces sujets et m'efforcerai de les traiter de la manière la plus avantageuse pour les intérets du pays.

En terminant, je vous prie de ne pas perdre de vue les grandes questions dont nous nous occupons, et de vous dépouiller de toute passion et esprit de parti. Efforçons-nous de conduire avec calme et sagesse cette lutte que nous entreprenons, comme il convient à des hommes intelligents, qui comprennent un de leurs devoirs les plus importants comme citoyens. Ne nous laissons pas entraîner sur le terrain des personnalités, et ne nous arrêtons pas à des discours vagues et remplis d'exagérations. La force du grand et loyal Parti Libéral-Conservateur repose entièrement dans son amour de la patrie et sa fidélité à notre constitution, et dans l'énergie patriotique déployée par ses membres pour faire triompher cette juste cause. Et les moyens le plus propres à développer cette force doivent être puisés dans une discussion sage et modérée des principes dont elle dépend et dans le maintien vigoureux de ces principes aux polls.

Je suis, Messieurs,
Votre obéissant serviteur,
J. J. C. ABBOTT.

To the Electors of the County of Argenteuil.

GENTLEMEN:

In response to the numerously signed requisitions, with which you have honored me, I again offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages. My whole life and career are known to you; as they have been passed either actually in the midst of you—or in the closest relations with you, both public and private; and you have therefore before you all you need, to enable you to decide whether or no, I can be of service to you as your representative. And if you elect me I shall endeavour to do my duty.

You know that I have always advocated such an adjustment of our tariff as will foster native industry, in manufactures and agriculture; and thereby employ our own people at home, and provide a market at remunerative prices for our agricultural produce. I have been a life-long promoter of the line of the Ottawa Valley as the true central highway for our traffic;—and I have steadily supported, independent of party, every measure which tended to the public benefit.

I feel that if I receive your suffrages, the task imposed upon me will be an important one. The financial and industrial policy of the Liberal Conservative party; which has already produced such beneficial effects; will require attention, and some adjustment. The Banking system of the country must be entirely reconsidered and revised, to prevent the recurrence of the deplorable disasters of the last two years.—The evils which have resulted from the Insolvent Act passed by the late Government in 1875, must be remedied; and the abuses which it engrafted upon the simple and effective system under the act of 1864, must be removed. The facilities for communication with the North-west must be increased.—The attempts now being made to divert the carrying trade of the West and North-west from the line of the Ottawa valley, must be resisted.—And many pressing matters of less vital importance than those to which I have referred, will demand the action of Parliament. Many of these subjects have already engaged my attention, and my best efforts shall be devoted towards dealing with them in the manner most consistent with the interest of the country.

In conclusion, I would beg of you not to allow your attention to be diverted from the great questions before the country; by any appeals to prejudice or passion. Let us endeavour to conduct the impending contest calmly and thoughtfully, as becomes intelligent men, engaged in one of the most weighty of their duties as citizens. Let us refuse to be drawn into angry personal discussions, or to listen to vague and exaggerated declamation. The strength of the great loyal and liberal Conservative party, lies in its devotion to our country, and our constitution; and in the patriotic energy of its members in promoting that good cause. And the most certain means of success in developing that strength are to be found in the temperate and dispassionate discussion of the principles on which it depends; and on a vigorous maintenance of those principles at the polls.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. C. Abbott.

DEATH.

BOA.—At Lachute, on the 20th, inst. of Diphtheria, Andrew, second son of Mr. Andrew Box, aged 6 years.

MONTREAL MARKETS.
January 23, 1879.

FLOUR.	
Superior Extra	$6.20 to 6.25
Extra Superfine	6.10 6.15
Fancy	6.00 0.00
Spring Extra, new ground	5.92½ 6.00
Superfine	5.60 5.70
Strong Bakers'	6.20 6.50
Fine	5.20 5.35
Middlings	4.45 4.50
Pollards	3.20 3 35
U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs	2.90 3.00
Oatmeal	4.70 4.75
Cornmeal	2.90 3.00
PROVISIONS, &c.—	
Pork, mess, per brl	$17.00 to 18.00
Pork, thin mess, per brl	17.00 00.00
Hams, city cured, per lb	0.11 0.12
Lard, in tubs and pails per lb	0.11 0.12
Dressed hogs	6.40 6.50
Beef, prime mess, per brl	14.00 15.00
Tallow, rendered, per lb	0.04 0.06
Eggs fresh, per doz	0.17 0.19
Ashes, pots per 100 lbs	4.25 4.30
DRESSED POULTRY.	
Turkeys per lb	07 08
Geese do	03 05
Chickens per lb	05 07
Ducks per lb	06 07
Partridges per pair	55 60
BUTTER	
Creamery, fancy, fresh, per lb	28 00
fine	26 27
Townships; fine to finest	21 22
fair to good dairies	20 21
Morrisburg, choice lines dairy	22 00
fair to good	20 21
Brockville, choice lines of dairy	21 00
fair to good	19 20
Western dairy choice lines	18 19
fair to good	16 17

LACHUTE MARKET.

Lachute, Thursday, Jan. 23th, 1880.

Flour per barrel	$6.50 to 7.00
" " bag	3.50 3.60
Oats " bushel	0.30 0.30
Corn " "	0.00 0.70
Peas " "	0.70 0.00
Oatmeal " 100 lbs	2.00 2.25
Cornmeal " " "	1.25 1.50
Moullie " " "	1.00 1.25
Grue " " "	1.00 0.00
Bran " " "	0.90 1.00
Dressed Hogs " "	5.75 6.00
Pork per lb	0.07 0.10
Beef " "	0.03 0.09
Mutton " "	0.07 0.09
Lamb " "	0.00 0.00
Hay " ton	5.50 6.00
Potatoes " bag	0.45 0.50
Butter " lb	0.15 0.20
Cheese " "	0.12 0.16

ARCHIBALD AND McCORMACK,
ADVOCATES, COMMISSIONERS, &c., &c.
120 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
MONTREAL.
1871.

The Promoter and Perfector of Assimilation.
The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood,
The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle,
The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power,

FELLOW'S
Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

Is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the Blood, and its effect upon the Muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:—

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, weary, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis (Acute or Chronic,) Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Wheezing Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in substaining life during the process of Diptheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is substitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address, J. J. FELLOWS, St. John N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price $1.50 per Bottle, six for $7.50.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEW STORE.
New Goods.
New Prices.
AT THE
Montreal House,
LACHUTE.

HAVING LEASED the premises lately occupied by Alfred Bess & Co., I am now prepared to buy all kinds of produce, such as

BUTTER, EGGS, HOGS,
POULTRY, OATS, &c.,

For which the highest market prices will be paid, in Cash or in exchange for Goods.

My stock is complete in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

☞ Call and examine and be Convinced. ☜
All parcels delivered free within the Village Limits.

Mr. Joseph Patenaude,
Lachute, Dec. 29, 1879.

Best Bargains
EVER OFFERED.
F. X. BERTRAND,

Offers the Best Bargains in Furs such as
MEN'S MINK CAPS, SEAL CAPS, BEAVER CAPS, CLOTHS and IMITATION CAPS, BOYS and WOMEN'S FUR CAPS, WOMEN'S MUFFS, CHILDREN'S BOA and MUFF, FUR TRIMMINGS FOR CLOAKS,

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

12 yards Cotton for one dollar, Black Beaver for Over-Coating and Cloaking, Brown and Blue Waterproof, Blue and Red cloaking for Children, Fancy Check Flannels for Shirts, Red Flannel 20c per yard, White Flannel, Black Cashmere and Colours for dresses, Under Shirts and Drawers, Ready-made over shirts.

Boots and Shoes
a large and well assorted stock at prices to defy competition.

CROCKERY.
Selling Off the whole stock at 10 per cent cheaper than market prices to make room for new stock. Knives and Forks at all prices.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!
Just Received a fresh supply such as Teas at 25c. to 55c. For Best Sugar, Molasses, Syrup, Raisins a specialty, Currants, Dried Apples, &c., always on hand at

F. X. BERTRAND,
West-End Lachute.

N. B.—All those having standing accounts, will oblige by paying during this month.
Lachute, Dec. 10, 1879. 15m1

CARD.

THE UNDERSIGNED having entered into partnership with Mr. Ireland, on the 1st of December last, as Dealers in Grain, Flour, Oatmeal, Pot, Barley, Groceries, Provisions and Milling, would respectfully intimate that his books are made up to that date, and he requests all who are indebted to him to call and settle by Cash, Note, or Grain payments. He would also return thanks to the public for past favors, and solicit a continuance of their custom to the new firm.

JAMES FISH,
Lachute Mills, Dec. 11, 1879.

Wm. ROBERTSON,
PRACTICAL FURRIER,

Keeps in stock and makes to order Ladies Gent's and Children's
FUR GOODS.
OLD FURS CLEANED, DYED OR ALTERED TO THE PRESENT STYLE.
PRICES MODERATE.
The Address is,
232 McGILL STREET,
MONTREAL.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company,
OF THE COUNTY OF JOLIETTE,
Head Office, No. 214 St. James Street, Montreal.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the members of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, 214 St. James Street, Montreal, on Wednesday, the 4th day of February, 1880, by order of the Board.
Av A. DICKSON,
Secretary.
Montreal, December 12, 1879.

Organs & Pianos
AT REDUCED PRICES.

Single Reed ORGANS, with Vox Humana..... $75
Double Reed ORGANS, with 7 stops..... $112
" " " with Octaves..... "
Coupler, 9 stops..... $140
PIANOS, from..... $190
Violin Strings, strongest and best imported, 25c. each.

Robert Stevenson.
Lachute, Dec. 30, 1879. 18w3

OYSTERS HO!
OYSTERS DAILY BY EXPRESS.
PARTIES desirous of keeping their cranium level should try an Oyster Stew Only 25 cents per quart.
JOHN HOPE.

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.
6m3.

Tweeds! Tweeds!
We have the
Best Assortment
OF
TWEEDS
in Lachute, and customers admit prices to be uncommonly low. We want to
CLEAR OUT
OUR
Entire Stock
if possible, at once, to make room for new SPRING PATTERNS and call our customers' attention to the extremely LOW PRICES for the next
Three Weeks
We take Wood, Butter, Hogs, Wool, and other marketable produce in exchange.
Call early and secure Bargains, as Prices will be much higher in the Spring.
W. Banford & Co.

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.

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

LOST.
LOST ON WEDNESDAY NIGHT the 14th Inst., between the Central Flour Depot and Mr. Thos. Bedard's, a BUFFALO ROBE, any one leaving the same at Post Office will be rewarded 20

PHOTOGRAPHY.
IF YOU WANT YOUR LIKENESS Taken for your Sweet-heart or friends—Go to Bedard's Photo Gallery, and Mr Deragon, will give you a first-class one. He will be here only for a few days—don't loose the chance. 20-3.

Four Picture Papers for $1.20
PER YEAR.
THOSE FOUR BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED PAPERS—*The Workman, The Cottager, The Hand of Hope, and The Children's Messenger* sent monthly for one year for $1.20.
AT
F. E. GRAFTON'S
Book and Stationery
WAREHOUSE.
252 ST JAMES STREET, Montreal
8y1.

WANTED
AT THE LACHUTE WOODENWARE Factory, First-class Logs, Basswood, Birch, Maple, Elm and Ash.
J. R. McLAREN, Jr.
19tf.

Five per cent Discount for Cash, on all Purchases over One Dollar.

Five cents on each Dollar can be saved by buying at
John Murphy & Co's,
Where they are constantly receiving New and Fashionable Goods from the leading markets of the world.
Every article we sell is marked in Plain Figures, and we have
One Price Only.
JOHN MURPHY & Co.
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
268 and 270 Notre Dame Street,
Corner of St. Peter Street,
Montreal.

PALACE
OUR STORE HAS BECOME THE MOST Popular in Montreal, for DRY GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
Dress and mantle making, Tailoring and
GENT'S FURNISHINGS.
All our goods are of superior quality and are sold at Wholesale Prices.
Do not fail to visit the PALACE STORE when in the city.
Claggett & Tait.
226 & 228 St. James Street, Montreal.
6tf.

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.
PARIELAUX OLD STAND. 7—1y.

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.

SKUNK SKINS:
Now is the time to send them in. For good skins we will pay a good price. Send us a lot by express and we will remit a Post Office Order. Refer to the Editor of this paper.

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.
LIGGET & HAMILTON.
13 to 19 St. Joseph Street, Montreal.
3y1

ASTONISHING!
YET TRUE FACT AT THE
Montreal House,
ST. ANDREWS, Q.
Goods are at lower rates than Montreal prices.
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOOD
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, Nov. 25, 1879. 20tf

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, Sides and Back,
Sore Breasts, Abscess, Sores,
Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Wounds,
Bruises, Burns, Sprains, Scalds,
Frost Bites, Hives, Inflammation, 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 Extract le Oil that quickly permeates the system and effectually reduces inflammation and at last 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.

$5 to $500
TO $500 A YEAR, or $5 or $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Capital not required. We will start you. Many make more than the amount stated above. Some have made fortunes with our business. Those who want business before the public, should address and we will explain the matter fully. Those already employed should also write us. You can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEO. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. 6y1

LADIES COLUMN.

"School is In."

Gathering at the portals,
Gliding through the doors,
Seated on the benches,
Little ones by scores!
Marching to the music
Of familiar airs.
Tells the ever new story
"School life and its cares."

Blessed little faces,
Pictures in a row!
Buds of coming blossoms—
How the dimples glow!
Mark each true endeavour
To subdue the will
Stifling fun and frolic,
Trying to keep still.

Busy little fingers
Toying with the books,
Lately picking berries;
In the shady nooks;
Feet that proved rebellious
To the measured tread,
Yesterday a-romping
Through some clover bed.

Soon you'll take it kindly,
Merry little men;
Fighting bloodless battles
With the book and pen.
Little men and maidens,
You are sure to win—
Hark, the bells is ringing,
Heed it, "School is in."

"AS THE TWIG IS BENT."

"Well, I declare! I don't see where that child gets his disposition from," I heard a mother exclaim, not long since.

O! how easily any impartial observer could have told her; but she could not see; and she would not have believed had she been told.

An incident, comical in some respects, but yet seriously suggestive, came under my observation within that mother's door-yard, the relation of which will help to solve her moral problem.

"h"Jack!" screamed a bright-eyed, golden-haired, fair-faced little girl, of not more than six summers, to her youngest brother, who had dumped himself under the wall, where he was digging sand with a strip of shingle;—"Jack you good-for-nothing scamp—you are the torment of my life! Come right in to the house this minute, or I'll take the very hide off'n you! Come in, I say!"

"Why, Totty!" exclaimed her father, who chanced to come up at the moment, what in the world are you saying? Is that the way you talk to your little brother?"

O, no! papa," answered the child promptly and with an innocent smile. "We was playing keep-house, and I am Jack's mamma and I was talking to him just as mamma talked to me this morning. I never really spank him as mamma does me sometimes."

The Bible study at home with the parents is worth more than all the Sunday-schools, but the holiest of holies is where the mother takes her children up stairs and prays and talks with them.

"A kiss from my mother," said Benjamin West, "made me a printer." "The prayers of my mother," many a christian can say, "have, by the grace of God, kept me from a thousand temptations, and led me in penitence and faith to the cross of Christ."

A mother says: "I am a missionary in my nursery; there six pairs of little eyes are watching me, and six little hearts are acquiring ideas of truth from my works as well as words."

Cardinal Manning, in a recent lecture, condemned the employment of married women outside their households, saying that "when a woman married she entered into a social contract for life that she would give her time to her husband, her home and her children; and if she did not do so it destroyed the whole domestic life."

The Queen intends to erect a memorial cross to the Prince Imperial on the spot where he fell. Her Majesty's instructions have been conveyed by Lady Frere to Mr. Jesse Smith, statuary, Pietermaritzburg, for the execution of the work.

A good Rochester pastor, a widower, proposed to a young lady a short time since, but was rejected. His feelings had the second severe test when a widow neighbor sent him the following text to preach from:—"You ask and receive not because you ask a miss."—James iv., 3. We trust the good man was encouraged to try again, and that the next time he asked neither a miss nor a-miss.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Germany, at present in Italy, are early risers, seldom rising later than six.

The last fashionable freak in England is the giving of concerts by ladies of rank in public halls. Lady Folkestone and the Marchioness of Waterford, both fine pianists and fine singers, are at the head of this "boom."

BATHING THE BABY.

Remember it is absolutely necessary to every child, from his earliest babyhood to have a bath, to be immersed every morning of his life in the water. This advice, unless in cases of severe illness, admits of no exception. Water to the body—to the whole body—is a necessity of life, of health, and of happiness; it wards off disease, it braces the nerves, it hardens the frame, it is the finest tonic in the world. Oh, if every mother would follow to the very letter this counsel how much misery, how much ill-health might then be averted!

Doctor—"Bathe with great care, and don't fail to test the bath with the thermometer

Nurse—"Sure phwat wud oi be after doin' wid a thermometer? If the baby—bless him! comes out blue, sure the wather's too cold; and if the baby—bless him!—comes out red, sure the wather's too hot. Go away wid yer thermometer, docthor!"

If the Princess Louise was not able to be present at the Christmas distribution to the New Edinburgh school children, she was at least able to be present at Her Majesty's distribution to the children on the Osborne Estate. English papers just to hand also contain the announcement that the Queen has placed in her Majesty's pew in Whippingham church a mural monument to the memory of the late Princess Alice. It consists of a medallion of Her Royal Highness, surmounted by a chaplet of flowers, supported by two angels, with the following inscription:—

To the dear memory of
ALICE MAUD MARY, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland,
Grand Duchess of Hesse,
Who departed this life in her 35th year,
On the anniversary of her beloved father's death, Dec. 14, 1878.

"Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."—St. Mathew, v. 8.

This monument is placed by her sorrowing mother, Queen Victoria, 1879.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE AS AN ARTIST.

The winter exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colors contains some very interesting drawings by the Princess Louise. The art critic of the *Daily Chronicle*, writing on the subject of the exhibition, says:—"We do not remember to have seen Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise to such advantage artistically, or exhibiting so many works at one time, as in the present collection. Five of the seven works from Her Royal Highness' pencil are reminiscences of her Canadian home. 'Fishing on the Restigouche, Canada' (51), some human beings, in most quaint looking canoes, fishing; 'Views from Citadel Quebec' (115), prettily touched and effective sketches; 'Courtyard of the Citadel Quebec, (148); 'Lumber Village on the Ottawa,' and 'Lark, a half-breed Indian Boatman' (156), a drawing as good in character as is either; and two others—one a scene in Cumberland, 'View from Manchester,' and the other in Derbyshire, 'View of Woods, Rowsenth' (60)—both showing thoughtful observation of nature as well as no little executive skill."

Fig Pudding.—Half pound figs, quarter pound grated bread, two and a half ounces powdered sugar, three ounces butter, two eggs, one tea-cup milk; chop figs fine and mix with butter, and by degrees add the other ingredients; butter and sprinkle a mould with breadcrumbs, pour in pudding, cover closely, and boil for three hours.

TO A YOUNG LADY.

You think you love the young man who is coming this Sunday night to visit you. Suppose he "declares himself," and asks you to become his wife. Are you prepared to say to him, "I love you and will trust you through life with my happiness, and the lives and weal of our children?"

He is jolly gay and handsome, and all the darts of Cupid are twinkling and sparkling in his eyes; but will those eyes always find expression from the love of a true soul? To-night he says many pleasant things and draws pretty pictures for the future. Does he go to-morrow to a work which gives promise to the fulfillment of your desire in life? Do his ambitions and achevements satisfy you? Does his every-day life shine with the noble endeavour of a trustworthy man? If you think and desire a companion in your thinking—one who can unlock the depths of your mind, to what strata of humanity does he belong in the scale of excellence and morality? Is he doing all he can to build future usefulness and happiness in which you can share and feel blessed? These are questions which the experience of after years make many women weep in the bitterness of soul that they were not thought of before they answered "Yes."

WHAT TO LOVE FOR.

It is said that "some love a girl for beauty, some for virtue and some for understanding," but Goethe says: "We love a girl for very different things than understanding. We love her for her beauty, her youth, her mirth, her confidingness, her character, with its faults, caprices, and God knows what other inexpressible charms; but we do not love her understanding. Her mind we esteem (if it is brilliant), and it may greatly elevate her in our opinion; nay, more, it may enchain us when we already love. But her understanding is not that which awakens and inflames our passions."

In love the virtuous woman, when prudent to say so, says *no;* the passionate says *yes;* the capricious says *yes* and *no;* the coquette neither *yes* nor *no*. A coquette is a rose from whom every lover plucks a leaf, the thorns remain for the future husband. She is compared to tinder which catches *sparks* but does not always succeed in lighting a *match*.

EDMONTON, N. W. T.
December 8th, 1879.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—In my last, I believe, we were half way between Winnipeg and our destination, and entering on our fourth week. How refreshing to think that our journey was half over! "Only four weeks more," we naturally exclaimed, with a sense of relief, as again the horses trudged the carts along, and we followed in *slow* succession. Our trip thus far was very delightful, principally on account of novelty each daily scene presented to us. To see those things about which we have so often heard and read is always somewhat interesting, as it not only gratifies our curiosity, but also gives a better knowledge of the object sought. The words of the poet are applicable here, as well as in higher and more spiritual delights:

"What we have felt and seen,
With confidence we tell."

Up to the present it seemed as though we had a daily routine of pic-nicing; but the thought of being nearer our new home threw the other in the shade altogether. Our greatest desire now was, to drive ahead as fast as possible. Our speed *was* somewhat accelerated, for the faithful horses, that seemed well nigh exhausted, and that had actually survived the killing process of pulling their heavy loads over the rich but sticky mud of Manitoba, through the soft marshes, and almost inextricable alkaline bogs; and all without a grain of oates, which speaks volumes for the toughness of their fibre, and the determination of their will, (or may be their master's will). Even these brave animals appeared to take fresh courage, having passed the worst part of their journey, and escaped the doom of many of their species that lay rotting on the roadside. After leaving Touchwood Hills we enter once more upon the treeless plain. The roads are much better because harder and dryer, and over a lighter soil. An almost accurate judgment may thus be formed of the soil; "Bad roads over rich ground, and vice versa." The land becomes more rolling, and the view less tiresome to the eye than the clear level prairie. We are soon to cross the South Branch of the great Saskatchewan, the very thought of which gladdened us more than anything we had heard for a long time. Even to see its rapid flowing water from which it derives its Indian name, would delight us still more, but then to bathe 'neath its clear cool current would be altogether exhilirating. This last especially was my very happy experience.

Three days travel, over, or properly two days, as one was the Sabbath, on which day we rested from all our labors, not even preaching a sermon, "O how sad to think!"—"yes that was a sad sermon," but we did try to improve the day, studying the Word, and in prayer, and in "Singing and making melody in our hearts unto the Lord." Not every one travelling on the plains even keep it as "Holy as this, for little less than two hundred carts passed our camp on that day, thus not only infringing upon the sacred day, but robbing themselves and their more pitiable beasts, of that pause in active life which nature demands. Only in a few cases can necessity be made a plea.

The tract of country passed over until we reached the banks of the River, was pretty in scenery, but poor in soil. Part of the time we went in line of the Telegraph, the precurser of the future success of this large Territory; a part of the Dominion of which every Canadian should be proud; for in it is hid the great wealth of the coming generations of our Country. But I mustn't let the Telegraph carry me too far away or I may not be able to return. Monday morning, in sight of the River. How grand! How high the banks! How wide the valley! How winding the course! How picturesque! And yet how disappointed we are when we come to the edge of the river, and seemingly find it only a stone's throw across, and so shallow that one could wade to the other side without difficulty. But when we attempt these, we soon see the deception, for its width is about 200 yards, and its depth too great to venture in so simple a way. The thirty horses were driven into the water, and made to swim for dear life, this they did with apparent ease, although to us it was somewhat amusing to see nothing but their thirty heads afloat, and to hear their loud snorting, as they paddled their own canoe. Some not content swam back and tried it over again; these evidently enjoyed their swim. The carts, &c., were ferried over in a large scow; and here I noticed how well and willingly an Indian can work if he likes. He is *not* the helpless creature that some imagine. It is absurd to blame them for their manner of living. Their mode is the most natural and simple, and therfore best adapted for their way of life. Much of their custom is of necessity employed by travellers in the North West, as regards camp life. They will in course of time improve under the white man's tuition.

All on the other side, having climbed the other bank, and made a short spell or trip after supper.

Three days, and we are at the *"elbow"* of the North Saskatchewan, a rendezvous for travellers East and West, well named from the peculiar bend in the River, and probably on account of so much "elbow room" allowed to all who may resort here. Just near there is a beautiful spring of water bubbling up with great force. How we did slake our thirst, and replenish our empty bottles and jugs—what! you don't mean to say that you had those suspicious thing? Suspicious, or not, we filled them, and also one of the frequented jars, the *lime juce*, which was just finished. This substitute lasted us for quite a number of miles, and was considered the best treat of the season. Travellers are not always so fortunate as to obtain the clear, cool spring watter when they want it, and sometimes not even the common brook *water*, but are obliged to quench their thirst with the all-alive odorous, and thick fluid of the swamps. However, we managed well in this respect, in our thousand mile trip. The Old Lady's Favorite was in great favor among the rest of the party, while the lime-juice mixture, or the clear water when obtainable, or better still, the juice of the old-fashioned milk machines, which our kind leader purchased on the way, satisfied my want. I might just here state that anything stronger than these above mentioned, is not *really* necessary travelling over the plains or any where else, such as was proved by our party, which got along without even the tea and coffee.

We now enter upon our fifth week. Our first spell brought us to Eagle Creek, a very pretty winding stream. We passed the road leading north to Battleford, the capital of the North West, and travelled on in a westerly direction in order to reach the "Tail." Wondering what kind of an appendage to our journey this could be, and thinking that probably we might see the end from the beginning, we naturall inquired what it was. "O, it's only a small stream or creek, running into Buffalo Lake, and giving the finishing touch to the shape of the animal from which it derives its name. But, then it will take over two weeks to get there; so we had better observe the points of interest as we go along, and not grow impatient that our speed is not more rapid.

We soon come to Eagle Hills, which, after crossing over a fairly undulating tract, have the appearance of waves run high and held in position. These hills are very numerous, and as we wended our way among them we had a very good opportunity of noticing the traces of the Buffalo, which have at present almost entirely deserted the country. We were somewhat surprised that we did not even see the shadow of this, at present, much coveted animal. The only vestage we observed were their bleached bones and skulls scattered at wide intervals, and the more serviceable article sometimes used for fuel when the traveller runs short of wood. This bears the very polite name of "Buffalo Chips," a minute description of which I need not give, only that it is more useful than ornamental. Then there are seen the buffalo paths, or tracks of the buffalo, in great numbers, and also their pawing places, on the sides of knolls and banks, and even to the top of the hills. Their tracks generally led to the watering places, to a lake, pond, swamp, or river. Judging from the number of such we came to the conclusion that millions of these animals once ranged over these hills; this inference is verified by the statement of eye-witnesses, that it was not an uncommon thing to see the country round, for miles, black with buffalo.

Our course among the Eagle Hills was very circuitous, and it appeared very strange not to find a tree, nor even a bush, in all that 15 or more miles drive, nothing but the sod covered earth, on hill, in valley, pasture everywhere. These hills are very extensive and stretch a long way to the south.

In honor of our trip I wrote an inscription on a buffalo skull and set it on one of the many elevations, and also another in memory of the buffalo killed in the North West. This skull is distinguished from every other by a tooth-pick fastened in the "*meatus auditorius externus*" of the left temporal bone.

This fifth week's trip was considerbly in contrast to the preceding few weeks. Even the weather was changed, and now we have the heavens as well as the earth impeding our march. We waited in one place for two days, as it was almost impossible to venture any further on account of the severity of the wind. Then, the last part of the week we had a great deal of rain. One night it seemed as if the angry clouds were bound to spend all their fury upon our little tabernacles; such a lengthy succession of thunder and lightening we never before experienced. How thankful we were, in the morning, to find that all was well!

The tract of land we thus far had crossed was rather inferior for settlement to any extent; soil light and sandy with many boulders; pasturage middling. We passed a number of saline lakes. A view from the top of a high hill impressed me more than anything else of the vast wild over which we travelled. The wave like formation of the land was here distinctly seen. The prospect was extremely bold and striking.

We now enter upon our sixth week, and make a new road for ourselves, so as to shorten the distance if possible; but I fear that the roughness will rather retard than increase our speed.

Weather more pleasant. The wildfoul more pleantiful. Flocks of ducks and geese tempted our rifles and smooth bores. But success seemed to be against us; however, we managed to feast on quite a number before our trip ended.

Here we are at "Ghost Woods;" but it is daylight when we camp, and, of course at night we kept our eyes shut so as not to see those death-like spectres. The next day, being the Sabbath, they did not make their appearance; probably our good behaviour prevented us from being carried away to unknown regions; at any rate, we escaped their clutches, and went on more rapidly than ever, till we reached "Sounding Lake." We now expected, by the high sounding title, to hear some unearthly noise, and as we passed by the lake shore, held our breath, almost, with fear, but we could discover nothing unusual, except a very offensive odor emitted from its alkaline water.

The country becomes more hilly. In the distance we observe a more conspicuous elevation, and we are very profoundly told, "That's the 'Nose.'" With such a significant name and great size, I feign hoped its organ of smell was in proportion, that it might relieve us of the disagreeable of yesterday.

The land passed over was of poor quality and mostly unfit for anything but pasture, and that not the best. Fresh water is very scarce. In some places the badger and ground squirrel holes are very numerous, and also dangerous. Many a horse has tripped and thrown the rider, and frequently the fall has been fatal to both. The earth thrown up by these animals in digging their underground houses gives a good idea of the soil. Another danger in travelling on the plain is the alkaline spring. I was not aware of their existence until I saw a practical demonstration of the risk one is exposed to when near them. We were driving along slowly, and quite cautiously, over a level ground, the soil was whitish clay, and very poor and hard, when the carts ahead all at once halted, and one of the party cried out "Be careful to keep in line," pointing at the same time to the left. The teamster immediately behind our veichle, it appears, had been asleep, and being thus so suddenly awakened, he gathered up his lines and drove as if to pass us, when just then we saw his span of horses sink through what appeared to be a hard encrustation; they pull hard, but sink the more. The brackish mire comes bubbing up,—the driver turns pale, and jumps out of the heavy wagon, the front wheels of which are also begining to sink. No time for delay! "Undo the traces." The horses plunge only to sink the deeper. "Unhitch the pole straps; now, take them by the head and tail." Each one is thus hauled out besmeared with whiteish slime. The wagon is backed up, horses wiped off, and harnessed, and along we go, talking over the mishap for the rest of the hour.

Our sixth week brings us near to the Red Deer River issuing from the Rocky Mountains and emptying into the South Saskatchewan. We notice that the country is decidedly better. Feel as if we were getting nearer civilization again. Weather was finer, although very much cooler, especially in the early morning and after sundown. Middle of the day as warm as July.

Seventh week. The seventh of September brings us to the Red Deer, to one of the finest spots, in my opinion, in the North West. Choice land, choice position for a farm, pure sparkling water, clear as crystal, flowing in abundance. The grass luxuriant, the scenery grand. Here our party divide. One part goes south westerly to Morleyville; our part north westerly to Edmonton. We felt like a broken family the rest of our journey. I filled once more my favourite jar, this time with the cold Rocky Mt. water. Here I noticed, for the first time since leaving our late home, the stately pine. I never looked so lovingly on a pine tree as now. The only kind of trees we saw on the way, and these were few and very far between, were the second growth of Poplar, and the tangled willow.

What a space, we thought, as we journeyed on between the good land and the better.

Now we hasten on, as we have only one cart to manage, but really we had as much trouble with that one cart as as with all the rest that went south. There it goes, almost upside down. There it is, stuck in the mud, the contents emptied and a hoist at the wheel sends it agoing again. We crossed the 'Tail' and didn't know it, it was so small a one, especially for a water tail; as it had quite dried up at this place, and a dried up tail, you know, is not very impressive to look at. We cross Battle River and hasten over splendid land, until we reach our long looked for place of temporary habitation.

On Friday night, the 12th of September we camp within two miles of the most note-worthy place in the great North West. "Why didn't you go on?" It is late and we have a river to cross and will need the daylight. Feel somewhat wearied on account of our long days's spell, but then how could we quit so soon our fond little domicile! Decided! Fire made—tent put up—kittle boilded—supper over—prayer offered—tolerable rest—up early—off again—soon at the bank of the river—first glimpse of Church and parsonage—descend the steep bank slowly—next glimpse of the fort, and down a shorter but steeper bank—on the gravelly shore hailing a ferryman—horses swim—two hundred yards and we are safely landed on the other side—harness the horses—up another steep bank—"Welcome to Edmonton," greeted our ears, and then a warm shake of the hands.

Three quarters of a mile more and we are at our new home, giving thanks to our Heavenly Father for his preserving care, redeeming grace and spiritual comforts, while journeying thus from one field of Christian Labour to another. In my next I may state something in regard to this important place in the North West. In the meantime my wife joins me in wishing you a MERRY CHRISTMAS and a very HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Truly, yours, etc.
A. WHITESIDE.

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 in 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.

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 13th to 17th, May 24th to 30th, and September 12th to 17th, *Clerk of the Court:* Thos. Barron, Esq., Lachute.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.—Having jurisdiction for amounts up to $25. Held on the first Monday in every month, at the Court-house, Lachute. *Clerk of the Court:* T. G. J Walker, Lachute.

☞Lachute is the Judicial District of Terrebonne. The *chef lieu* of the district is at St. Scholastique, where are held the Court of Queen's Bench (criminal side) and the superior Court. The former is held in January and July; the latter from 13th to 18th February, May and October.

Regular Meetings of the County School Commissioners.

IN JANUARY, APRIL, JULY, OCTOBER.
On the first Monday, Lachute meets at the College at 7 p. m.
On the first Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the third Monday, Arundel meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the fourth Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at 2 p. m.

IN FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, NOVEMBER,
On the first Monday, Harrington No. 1 meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the first Monday, Wentworth meets at Dalesville at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, Grenville No. 2 meets
IN MARCH, JUNE, SEPTEMBER, DECEMBER,
On the first Saturday, Chatham No. 1 meets at No. 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 Desalebury, about forty miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

ARUNDEL—Is in a township of the same name twenty-eight miles from Grenville, and thirty-eight miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

AVOCA—Is in the augmentation of Grenville. It is fifteen miles from Grenville, and about twenty-nine miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

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

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

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

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

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

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 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 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 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.

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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.
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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.
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Lachute, October 8, 1878.

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Call and examine OUR LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS of
Wood and Coal Heating and Cook stoves, Housefurnishing Goods, Registars, Scales, &c.
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SEE OUR NEW HARRIS FURNACE BEFORE PURCHASING.
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No. 216 & 218 St. JAMES, & 516 CRAIG STREET, Near Ottawa Hotel, MONTREAL.

Building Lots
AND
Mill Priviliges with Water Power,
at low prices and on reasonable terms by
F. C. IRELAND.

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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
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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.

MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL!
Lachute Bakery.
THE SUBSCRIBER will receive in a few days a choice assortment of
CANDIES, FRENCH-CREAMS, BON-BONS &c.
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FRUITS.
Oranges, Lemons, Grapes, and Figs Fresh and Cheap.
BREAD.
Finest quality of White and Brown Twists, Scone, Rolls and Buns, also Self Raising flour the cheapest in the market.
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Fruit and Sponge Cakes, Scotch Shortbread, and all kinds of pastry.
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Woollen Factory.
THE UNDERSIGNED beg to announce to the Public that in addition to the
Lachute Carding and Fulling Mill,
They have removed the machinery belonging to their Belle Riviere Factory to Lachute and have
FOUR LOOMS, TWO JACKS,
and THREE SETS OF CARDS
running, and are prepared to do SPINNING and WEAVING for Farmers and others on Reasonable Terms.
Cloth exchanged for wool and other produce.
F. POITRAS & SONS.
Lachute, Nov. 13, 1879.



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 CURB
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
JOS. PATENAUDE,
21y1. Lachute, P. Q.

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HIGH BRED POULTRY.
LIGHT BRAMAHS,
BLACK SPANISH, and
B.B.R. GAME BANTAMS,
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Opposite the Post Office Montreal.
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THE WATCHMAN
AND
OTTAWA VALLEY ADVOCATE.

VOL. III. LACHUTE, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1880. NO 22

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AND
Ottawa Valley Advocate.

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

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All business promptly attended to.
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IMPORTERS OF
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Horse Shoeing and Jobbing Executed promptly, neatly and strong at reasonable
E. MILLNER,
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Four Picture Papers for $1.20
PER YEAR.
THOSE YOUR BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED PAPERS—*The Workman, The Designer, The Hand and Hope, and The Child*—sent monthly for one year for $1.20,
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THE SUBSCRIBER, in returning thanks for the generous support accorded him in the past, begs to announce that he gives special attention to cleaning and repairing all kinds of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., and
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
Clocks, Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Silver-plated Ware, &c., now on view at the Store
MARKET SQUARE, LACHUTE.

Jas. Walker & Co.
Importers of
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A Full Assortment of Fret-Work, Saws, Machines, Patterns and Fancy Woods for do.
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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. RACINE,
418 and 420 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

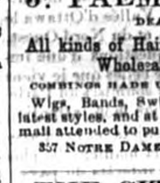
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Fire and Marine Insurance Company.
HEAD OFFICE, - HAMILTON.
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DEALERS IN
All kinds of Hair-work, Perfumes, &c., Wholesale and Retail.
COMBINGS MADE UP AT 25c. PER OUNCE.
Wigs, Bands, Switches, &c., made in the latest styles, and at lowest prices. Orders by mail attended to punctually at
357 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
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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.

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

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 21, 1878. 41tf



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, $30, black walnut Frames, Odeonas from $8, and Sofas from $12 upwards. Chairs in wood from 35c; to cane 75c. Rocking Chairs from 90c. Bedsteads from $1.40. Tables, Cupboards, Washstands, Dressers and every article to the line at equally low prices, at the oldest furniture warehouse in the city.
O. McGARVEY & SON.
Nos. 7, 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.
Orders promptly attended to. Latest fashions supplied on the most favorable terms. 8Y1.

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

IT MATTERS NOT.

It matters not how dark the sky,
Yet I am happy, knowing I
Will see the sunlight by and by.

It matters not how drear the day,
Within my heart a voice doth say
"Thank God! 'Twill not be so alway."

It matters not how deep the snow,
I comfort take, for well I know
Ere long the flowers will bud and blow.

And so, sometimes, when over me
Sweep high the waves of sorrow's sea,
I say: Days brighter yet will be."

I've seen dear faces slip away
From out the blessed light of day;
"Not lost, but gone before," I say.

Love never here can lose its own;
For days of peace my life has known
My lips are still too glad to moan.

I know not when the end will be;
Too plain the love of God I see
To doubt His tender care for me.

THE USEFUL LIFE.

Go labor on, spend and be spent
Thy joy to do the Master's will;
It is the way the Master went,
Should not the servant tread it still?

Go labor on; your hands are weak,
Your knees are faint, your soul cast down;
Yet falter not; the prize you seek
Is near—a kingdom and a crown.

NEAR TO NATURE'S HEART.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

EXPLANATION.

Even the rude temporary quarters which Colonel Wellingly occupied at West Point, gave evidence that he was a man of wealth and culture; for, as far as possible, he had surrounded himself with objects that ministered to refined and luxurious tastes. He had been the more inclined to carry out his bent, from the fact that his duties would, in all probability, keep him at his present location for a long time.

In the fulness of his heart it seemed as if he could not do enough for his brother and niece; and, for one naturally stately and reserved, his manner was affectionate in the extreme. He embraced Vera again and again, and his eyes rested on her with an expression of wistful tenderness, which proved that she was the embodiment of a very dear memory.

When he heard that they had not partaken of any refreshment since their frugal lunch, early in the day, he brought out a bottle of rich old madeira, and ordered his servant to prepare as sumptuous a supper as could be provided promptly.

"I cannot realize it all," said Vera, again and again; and her father ejaculated more than once,

"Thank God your blood, Arthur, is not on my soul. Is it now possible that I may again become a man." After a few moments he asked, hesitatingly,

"Shall we tell Vera? She does not know. I will tell her, for I feel that I am as much, if not more, to blame than you."

"No, Arthur; no. There is no excuse for the murderous blow I struck you, and the remorse and fear that have followed me through all these years, have nearly destroyed my reason. I sank lower than the beasts; for they at least, provide for their own. I wonder that you can forgive me. I can never forgive myself."

"I do forgive, and in the same breath, ask forgiveness. Henceforth we must be to each other all that she who is dead would have wished. I shall seek to make reparation to you and Vera to the extent of my ability, and you shall share in all I possess. It is best that Vera should know everything, for with those who are so closely united as we shall be, there should be no mysteries. Vera, the highest praise I can give you is, that you closely resemble your mother when she was of your age. Never did a maiden live who had greater power to win and keep affection than Esther Ainsley. She was of humble station, being the daughter of a curate, who had a small charge near to our estate; but she was dowered with a beauty of person and character which I have never seen equalled. Our mother died when Guy and myself were children, and our father died before I was through with my studies, so that I, as eldest son, became heir to a large property, at a time when I needed restraint, guidance and counsel, more than wealth and independence. The lessons of self-control and patience, which should have been taught us in childhood and youth, were left to the schooling of bitter experience; and bitter, in truth, it has been to us both. I valued my untrammelled position chiefly because there was no one to prevent me from marrying the daughter of this obscure and penniless curate. Only her own will, which was as strong as she was gentle, did prevent the marriage, for I sought in every possible way to shake her resolution. There was not a trace of gratified vanity in her refusal, but only the keenest distress. At last she told me that she loved some one else, and I think she was about to inform me who it was, but my darkly vindictive face prevented her. Egotistic and passionate fool that I was, I felt that no one had a right to thwart me, and I determined to discover the one, whom I at once regarded as a personal enemy. To be brief, I was not long in learning that it was Guy, my younger and only brother; but, in the infatuation of my passion, this fact made no difference, and, as the eldest, I would brook no rivalry. I confronted him one evening, as he was returning from a tryst with Esther, and arrogantly informed him that he could not cross my path in this matter. I first made him a large offer, if he would quit the country, and leave the field clear for me. But he said, and with good reason, that he would not relinquish Esther Ainsley for the wealth of England, much less for the pitiful sum I offered. One word led to another. We both became enraged, and at last I sprang toward him in a transport of passion, and he, equally unmanned, struck me on the head with a heavy cane that he carried, and for weeks thereafter I was unconscious."

Guy Wellingly, who was sitting with his face buried in his hands, groaned deeply.

"You see, Vera," continued her uncle, "I was even more to blame than he. I had it in my heart to strike just as heavy a blow. Indeed we were both beside ourselves at the time, and scarcely responsible. The trouble was that neither of us had ever learned the first lesson of self-restraint."

"Oh, Arthur! I was sure I had killed you. I brought water from the brook, but I could not revive you, and then came the one desperate, all-absorbing desire to fly and hide, which has been my curse ever since. I felt that I had upon me the mark of Cain."

"We have both paid dearly for that rash quarrel, in which I insist that I was to blame more truly than yourself. I had a narrow escape from death. My body servant found me late at night, and I only revived to pass into a brain fever, and then after I regained consciousness came the dreary weeks of slow convalescence, in which recovery was retarded by my restlessness and self-reproach. For a time I tried to forget my sorrow and disappointment in dissipation, but I soon turned from sensual excess with loathing. In every sane moment I saw Esther's pure, reproachful face. I do not think that a man, who has been absorbed by a love for a pure, good woman, can ever make a beast of himself, unless there is something essentially gross in his nature.

"As soon as I was able, I traced you and Esther to Liverpool, and all I could learn was that you had been married and had sailed for America. Her father and mother were quite broken-hearted at the loss of their child. The only alleviation of their sorrow that I could give was to secure to them a competence for life. As time passed on, and I brooded over the past quiet life in England became hateful to me. I resolved that I would come to this country and try to find you. As the years passed, this search became a passion with me, and the increasing difficulty and doubt only stimulated my purpose. It was a good thing for me, for it absorbed my sad thoughts, and kept my mind from preying on itself. I would often follow a supposed clue for months, only to be disappointed. I have often passed up and down this river, little dreaming that the objects of my search were but a few hundred rods away. Oh! that I had found you in time to have seen Esther, and asked her forgiveness.

"But a few words more will explain how I happen to be in the Continental service. In my wandering over this country, I became greatly enamoured with its beauty and magnificence, while the wildness of many of its vast solitudes accorded with my moods and tastes. I am very fond of hunting, and I could gratify that bent here to my heart's desire. I have no special ties in England, so I returned thither, sold my estate to advantage, and, to insure myself, invested large sums in France and Holland, as well as England, in addition to that which I brought with me to this country. When the American struggle for independence commenced, my heart took sides with this people. They had been so kind and sympathetic in every case, as they learned that I was trying to find relatives who had migrated hither, that I identified myself with their cause from the first. On seeing that the struggle was inevitable, I instructed my English agent to transfer my funds to Holland, and from thence I have drawn them largely hither, and the American Government is, to some extent, in my debt. During the war, I sought the duty of a staff officer, as it brought me in contact with many troops from all parts of the country, and enabled me to continue my inquiries concerning any one answering to your name and description. But you escaped me utterly, until our most unexpected meeting to-night. I was getting weary and discouraged in my search. I was becoming oppressed with my loneliness, and life began to drag heavily; but now that I have found you, Guy, and have this dear girl, who is the image of her mother, to provide for, I shall find abundant zest in living."

As he finished his narrative, Vera put her arms around his neck, and said,—

"I am equal to mother in only one thing. I can love very deeply, and you have won my heart already. I won't let you regret having found me, uncle." Then going to her father's side, she added, with reassuring caresses,

"After this night, do not again doubt that God is good, father. Though I never before knew what the deed was that led to your flight from England, I have been sure that Mr. Saville's words were true, and that your remorse was greater than your crime."

"No, Vera," replied her father, in strong emotion, "if I had to fast slain this generous and forgiving brother, I should never have known peace in this world. As it is, Arthur, I am but a miserable wreck of a man, warped by base fear and years of brooding remorse, from all good and noble uses. There is nothing that makes such awful havoc in the soul as a constant sense of guilt. The knowledge that you are living has brought me inexpressible relief, and I ask nothing more and nothing better than this fact. But Vera's ill has life before her. I have at times meditated self-destruction, in the hope that she might thus escape the curse which I felt resting on me; but something held me back."

"Thank God!" murmured Vera, shuddering.

"Now she can be very happy," continued her father. "Since I am not the foul criminal that, in justice to Mr. Saville, I told him that I was, his pride will no longer be an obstacle in the way of their marriage."

"Vera marry Colonel Saville!" exclaimed her uncle. "He is married already."

"Saville married!" ejaculated her father, in unbounded surprise and rising anger. "Then I have an account to settle with him;" and his tall form drew up instinct with passion.

At the mention of Saville's name Vera's face became scarlet; then at her father's words, her pallor was equally marked.

"Vera," said her uncle, in a tone of deep distress, "what trouble have we here?"

But the maiden, strong in her conscious rectitude, rallied promptly, and, in a firm, quiet tone, said—

"We have no trouble whatever, except we make it, Uncle. Mr. Saville is a true and honourable man, and he has never asked me to do a thing that he thought wrong. Both father and myself would have been dead years ago were it not for his unspeakable kindness. Father, be calm. You cannot strike Theron Saville without striking me. He is my brother, my more than brother, and I love him better than life."

"But, Vera," remonstrated her uncle, with a gravity almost approaching to steraness; "in your secluded life you have not learned how rigid the proprieties of life are in these matters. You bear the proud name of Wellingly, and"

"Uncle," interrupted Vera, with a dignity and firmness of which her gentle mother had never been capable, "I bear a prouder name than that of Wellingly. I am a Christian, and, in the light of God's truth, and not the fashion of this world, I have thought this matter out to its right issue, and I shall stand by my decision. Rather than permit any one to come between me and Mr. Saville, I will go back to the poverty and obscurity of our mountain cabin for the rest of my life. I do not speak these words as a wilful ignorant child, but as a woman who has been matured and sobered by years of bitter sorrow. Mr. Saville is my dearest friend—nothing more; and he never can be anything more. I have known for years that he is married. He told me himself, and he never cherished one dishonourable thought towards me. I declare to you both that there is nothing in our relationship to which my sainted mother would object. But I would rather perish by slow torture than stand aloof from him or treat him coldly."

"This is very extraordinary," said her uncle.

"I cannot reconcile his conduct with your words," added her father, in deep agitation.

The strain of the eventful day had at last become too great for Vera, and she felt herself growing faint.

"Be patient," she said, wearily; "You shall know all. As uncle said, we shall have no mysteries. But I can say no more to-night. In pity, uncle, remember what I have passed through to-day."

"Forgive me, my child," he said, remorsefully, and bringing her a glass of wine. "I will trust you, Vera," he added; "for your words and manner are those of truth and purity. My only fear is lest you should be misled through your innocence and ignorance of the world."

She looked him steadily in the face a moment, as only the innocent could do, and then replied,

"Uncle, my honour and good name are as safe in Mr. Saville's hands as in yours or father's. He is a Christian gentleman, in the truest and strongest sense of the world."

"There, my dear, I am satisfied, and your father must be, too, until he can have fuller explanation. Calm yourself now, and let me show you to the best resting place which a soldier can provide for a guest who is as loved and welcome as she was unexpected;" and, without listening to her remonstrances, he gave her his own room, and kissed her tenderly as he said good-night.

Vera was too exhausted to think, but she was dimly conscious that, after all, it would be difficult to make her father and uncle understand the honest scepticism from which Saville's course was the natural outgrowth. What was so clear to her mind might seem dubious, or worse, to theirs. She was not so weary, however, but that she thanked God, with a boundless gratitude, that He had led her safely through that season of doubt and strong temptation. If she had yielded, she saw plainly that her proud and stately uncle would have cast her away in bitter contempt; or, what was far worse, her father might have killed her lover.

Early the next morning Saville sought an interview with Colonel Wellingly, and to secure privacy took him to Jasper's quarters, which he was occupying, in the surgeon's absence.

Vera's words and manner had convinced her uncle that she had not consciously erred from the path of rectitude but he was not so sure of Saville; and it must be confessed that he was not a little anxious, for he saw that Vera was a girl of unusual force and decision, and he feared that if Saville chose to take advantage of the strong hold he had upon her affections, he could make them trouble indeed. Although he had been very favourably impressed with Saville, his knowledge of the world made him slow and cautious in trusting men who are under strong temptation. And yet he was pleased with the fact that the young man had come to him so promptly, feeling that it might give him a chance to prevent difficulties.

"Colonel Wellingly," said Saville, after they were alone, "I have sought the first opportunity possible, that I might make explanations, which are your due, and which it might cause your niece pain and embarrassment to give. I have no fears that my good name would suffer through any words of hers; on the contrary, she would excuse conduct for which I have only bitter condemnation. I owe to her my life, and much more than life, and it is a privilege to save her the least pain and annoyance. Are you willing to listen to an honest statement of all that has transpired between us?"

"Colonel Saville," was the reply, "I am gratified that you have thus early sought this interview, for it tends to assures me that my niece's confidence in you as a Christian gentleman is not misplaced. I admit that from her father's words and manner last evening, after he learned that you were a married man, I feared that I might have a quarrel with you. The Wellingly blood has ever been over hot upon several kinds of provocation, and on no point more sensative than our women's honor."

"You may still think that you have cause to quarrel with me; but, be that as it may, I shall not gloss the truth. You cannot condemn me more bitterly than I do myself. Nor shall I shrink from any punishment or course which you may impose." And he gave a faithful account of his acquaintance with Vera from the first. While in justice to himself, he showed how his wrong conduct was the natural fruit of his erratic views, he did not in the least extenuate it; but, on the contrary, spoke of it with a censure so strong as to be almost fierce. It was evidently the one thing for which he could never forgive himself. Indeed, in his boundless admiration for Vera he forgot himself, and became her advocate rather than his own. He argued that she had been tempted as no woman ever was before—tempted by one to whom she was profoundly grateful, not only for much kindness, but for the fact that he had stood by her after her father's statement that he was a criminal. She had been tempted by one upon whom she was almost utterly dependant for the necessities of life. And, what made resistance more difficult, he had not sought to beguile her as a villian might have done but he had been open and honest in his error, full of plausible arguments; and he had for long months, with all the skill he possessed, sought to undermine what he regarded as her baseless faith.

"Moreover," Saville concluded, "there was much in my own unhappy relations and in the conduct of my wife which excited her womanly sympathies on my behalf; but in the face of all, she was loyal to truth and duty. I have now been through a long war; but I have seen no heroism, no fidelity, and all-enduring fortitude equal to that which she has displayed through long weary years, and I love and honor her next to God, in whom she led me to trust. I am through sir, and I have told you the truth."

As Saville had warmed with his narrative, and spoke with graphic earnestness and power, Colonel Wellingly walked the floor in deep excitement, with varying emotions contending on his face. When Saville concluded, he said,

"This is a most extraordinary statement, and yet I cannot doubt its truth. I have been inclined by turns to embrace you in the profoundest gratitude, and to shoot you on the spot. Poor child! poor child! What a strange, sad lot she and her mother have had! Heaven grant that I may shield Vera from any more of such dark and terrible experiences."

"I shall ever echo that prayer, sir," said Saville earnestly.

"Colonel Saville," continued Colonel Wellingly, after a few moments of deep thought, "I cannot doubt, after hearing all that you have said, that Vera is correct in believing you are *now* a Christian gentleman; but you were once a very dangerous man, sincere as you evidently were in your errors. As a matter of curiosity, I have read some of the writing of your old masters, and, though very friendly to the French people, I predict for them terrible evils, as the result of this destructive and disorganizing philosophy."

"I can believe you, sir. Were it not for a firm, gentle hand that stayed and rescued me, it would have brought evils into two lives that would have been irreparable."

"Your own strong self-condemnation," said Colonel Wellingly, "has disarmed me of censure. Your feelings and motives are now evidently honourable, and it would be wretched folly to allow the evils of the past to mar the present. But, Colonel Saville, you know the way of the world, and how ready it is to suspect of evil. Even now I fear that rumour may couple your name with that of my niece in a sense that neither of us can wish."

"I recognize and respect your wish. I will not even see Miss Wellingly again if you think such a course wise."

"No," Colonel Wellingly replied, after a little thought. "I do not think such a course would be wise," for he remembered Vera's decisive words. "I think it would be better for you to see her occasionally; but a gentleman of your tact could easily give the impression that your relation to my niece was only that of frank, cordial friendship. At the same time, it might be well to apply for duty elsewhere."

"I look upon you," Saville answered, "As Miss Wellingly's guardian, and shall be guided strictly by your judgment. Believe me, sir, I should regard it as the greatest misfortune that I could suffer, if any act of mine should cast a shadow on her fair name. You are at liberty to state to her father all that I have told you; and I sincerely hope that his mind will now rapidly recover a serene and healthful tone."

"I will satisfy him," was the reply, "as you have satified me. Please do us the favour of dining with us at six this evening."

When Vera awoke, late in the day, her thoughts again reverted to the explanation which she supposed she must make, and she dreaded the ordeal unspeakably. But when she emerged from her room, her uncle took her in his arms, and said,

"Vera, Mr. Saville has told me all, and I am proud of you as the best and noblest little girl that ever breathed."

"That's like Mr. Saville," said Vera, colouring deeply. "He has been making me out an angel, and himself almost a villain."

"Well," said Col. Wellingly, laughing, "the more he called himself a villain, the more sure I became that he was an honourable man. At any rate, I have invited the villain to dine with us this evening."

She rewarded him so promptly and heartily that the wary colonel was filled with alarm.

"She is too demonstrative," he thought, "and will show all the world that Saville has her heart;" so he began, very gravely, "Vera, my dear, when in Mr. Saville's presence, I hope you will ——"

She put her hand over his lips, and said smilingly, "Don't fear, uncle; a sensative woman's nature is a better guide in these matters than the soundest advice."

During the hour of dinner Colonel Wellingly was abundantly satisfied that he had nothing to fear, for the most evil-disposed of gossips would not have seen anything in Saville's or Vera's manner toward each other to which exception could have been taken. But, as he gave her his hand, in taking leave, she touched her mother's ring upon his finger so significantly that he went away with his heart warmed and comforted by the thought, "She will be unchangeable amid all changes."

Only enough of Vera's romantic story got abroad to lend an increased charm and interest to her beautiful person. If at first there had been some disposition to ask what had been her relations with Saville, their frank, unaffected manners in society banished the thought of evil from all save those who, being wholly bad themselves, have no faith in anything good.

Colonel Wellingly had been much pleased with the situation of the mountain cabin, and at once commenced enlarging it as a hunting-lodge. He saw that his brother, from long habit, would be much happier there than anywhere else, and it was a place in which he felt that he could while away many months of the year when his duties would permit. The cabin, in a very great measure, lifted from Guy Wellingly's mind, and he was no longer subject to his old fits of gloom, which bordered on horror and despair; but it was evident that he would always be a grave, silent man, finding the shadows of the forest more congenial than the haunts of men.

(Continued.)

GOD, a Satisfying Portion.

The serious thoughts of our propriety in God will add much sweet to all our sweets; yea, it will make every bitter sweet. When a man seriously thinks—"It is my God that cheers me with his presence; it is my God that supports me with his power; it is my God that leads me with his counsels; and it is my God that blesses all my blessings to me;—it is my God that afflicts me in love; it is my God that hath broken me in my estate, and in my credit; it is my God that hath visited such a child; it is my God that hath passed the sentence of death upon such a friend; it is my God that hath thus straightened me in my liberty; and it is my God that hath thus cast me down at my enemies' feet;—how do these thoughts cheer up the spirit of a man, and make every bitter sweet, and every burden light unto him!

THOMAS BROOKS.

DR. CHALMERS says: "It is through the Spirit of God that the spirit of man is borne up in the midst of adversities. It is He who upholds the perseverance of a disciple when all that is around him lowers and looks dismal. It is he who causes a luminousness to rest on those eternal prospects, which are seen afar through the dark vista of a pilgrimage which is lined on the right hand and on the left, with sorrows innumerable. It is when bitterness comes upon man, which is only known to his own heart, that a secret balm is often infused along with it, with the joy of which the stranger does not intermeddle. There is a history of the soul that is unseen by every eye, but intimately known and felt by its constant proprietor; and oft can he testify of a tribulation that would have overwhelmed him to the death, had not a powerful influence from on high supported him under it."

Decisions Regarding Newspapers.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount whether the paper be 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, JAN. 30, 1880.

THE TAXATION HOWL.

The attempt made by Dr. CHRISTIE, in his address, to deceive the people as to the National and Patriotic Policy of the Conservative party, has already been exposed in this paper; but as his organ, as in duty bound, persists in pressing his view upon the Electors, accompanied by the strong language which is apt to accompany a failing cause; we return to the subject for a moment to-day.

We are accused of having misstated Dr. CHRISTIE's language. But a reference to the article complained of will show that the accusation is unfounded. We said that Dr. CHRISTIE ventured to speak *as if* the average increase of duty had been 35 per cent. And any one reading his address, would undoubtedly at first sight take that meaning from it. But take his own interpretation of his statements, and let us see if every charge made against him in our columns is not fully borne out.

He admits that he says: "Your taxation has been doubled." He does not deny that he says: "We have virtually a tariff of 35 per cent."—He admits that he says: "on every $200 worth of goods you purchase you pay "somewhere about $70 of taxes."

Are these statements TRUE, or are they FALSE?

If they are FALSE, does Dr. CHRISTIE make them from IGNORANCE; or to DECEIVE THE PEOPLE?

This was the dilemma which we presented to Dr. CHRISTIE. Which horn of it will he select?

But has our "taxation been doubled"? and has our tariff been raised to an average of 35 per cent?

These questions are easily answered. It only requires the accomplishment of being able to read print, to reply to them in the negative. Any one can procure the tariff, as it is published in many forms: and those who read it will find the following result. The tariff; which the McKenzie Government increased from 15 to 17½ per cent, is again increased, as a general rule, from 17½ to 20 per cent. The ordinary and average increase, where it is not disturbed by any consideration for the interests of the country, is therefore 2½ per cent, or one-eighth advance upon the tariff of the McKenzie Government. Where the industrial interests of the country require some protection, the tariff is adjusted by being lowered or raised, as the case may be, to attain that end. Instead of being doubled, as stated; out of the many hundred items of the tariff, there are very few in which the tariff has been doubled, and then only for some special reason; and there are not ten classes of goods in which it reaches 35 per cent; and in all of these also, there was some special reason for the increase. For instance; champagne, perfumes, spirits, confectionery, and the like, are taxed 35 per cent; for the simple reason that they are luxuries used mainly by the rich, and therefore, in justice to the poor, should pay a larger share of the revenue than the necessaries of life.—Surely Dr. CHRISTIE does not find the tax on champagne so obnoxious to the farmers or to himself, and it cannot be that his desire for perfumes, and confectionery, or the needs of the farmers of Argenteuil for such things, can make a tax of 35 per cent on them, any grievance. We see that breath sweetners are also charged 35 per cent, and we could wish that there were a larger importation of them, into the County; if they would sweeten the language which our contemporary is in the habit of using towards us. Patent medicines, if fluid, and from secret recipies, are heavily taxed: and we should have thought the Doctor would approve of that item. Articles of furniture are charged 35 per cent, for the simple reason that we make them ourselves, and our manufacturers do not desire to be flooded with the refuse of the American border cities. There is plenty of competition in the country to keep down the price of furniture, and no one would pretend that it has increased since the national policy came into force. Carriages, wagons, and the like are taxed 30 per cent, also for the plain reason that we manufacture them ourselves, and all we want is our own market for our own manufactures. We are not aware that our friends DONDERDOS & MITCHELL have increased the tariff upon them. But they will not be displeased to learn that under the present system, few or no American carriages are brought into the country, for sale; though two years ago they were to be seen at every corner of Montreal streets. It is not necessary to deal with the details of the tariff, to show that the average advance upon the entire tariff, calculated upon the amount of the imports does not exceed from 2½ to 3 per cent instead of 17½ as stated by Dr. CHRISTIE, and that instead of 35 per cent advance, in the shape of duty, being the rate which is now paid by the people of this country, the average rate of duty does not exceed from 20 to 23½ per cent in place of 17½ per cent imposed by the late Grit Government.

But why this average increase need. will Simply to pay for Mr. MCKENZIE's steel rail operations; for the extravagance, mismanagement, and corruption, which prevailed throughout the whole of the Dominion for four years. This rendered an increase of the revenue of the country absolutely necessary, unless it should repudiate its debts which we hope no Canadian will ever look upon as possible. If the Grit Government had remained in power, it would have been obliged to increase the revenue, and to increase the revenue it would have been obliged to increase the tariff. The difference between their plan of increasing the tariff, and the Conservative plan is, that they would have added, as they did in 1875, a certain rate per cent upon all imports alike; while the Conservatives prefer to increase the rate upon luxuries, and goods which we ourselves can manufacture; and to lower the rate upon the raw materials we require in the manufacture of these goods. The country already feels the benefit of the distinction; and will feel it still more; unless Dr. CHRISTIE and his friends regain power, and again place our industries under the heel of the United States.

The first two statements of Dr. CHRISTIE which he admits to have made, that our taxation has been doubled, and that we have a tariff of 35 per cent, are therefore ABSOLUTELY UNTRUE.

Again we ask did he make them from IGNORANCE, or with the intention to DECEIVE THE PEOPLE?

The third statement which he admits making, namely, that on every $200 worth of goods, we *pay* about $70 taxes, is therefore incorrect as already shown, even if it were true that a duty put upon the importation of goods increases the price of those goods to the extent of that duty. But this also is a transparent delusion, a thousand times refuted; and if Dr. CHRISTIE does not know that it is, he should know it if he aspires to be a member of Parliament.

The object of the increased duty in most respects has been to encourage the home manufacture of the goods, on which the duty is imposed. The effect of it is to check the importation of such goods, and cause them to be made within our own boundaries. For instance the duty on cotton goods is increased; while the raw material is allowed into the country at a low rate. The effect of this protection, is that we have now numerous cotton factories in full operation, in different parts of the Dominion; employing in each case hundreds of men; and competing with each other for the markets of the Dominion. The price of cotton in the country, therefore, is not regulated by adding, say, 20 per cent to the price of imported cotton, but it is regulated by the price for which it can be produced here by our own factories. So also with sugar, the duty which is levied upon sugar, does not increase the cost of sugar to the extent of that duty. It limits, to a large extent, the importation of the refined sugar; and confines it to the importation of coarse sugar to be refined. The consequence is the springing up of sugar factories in Canada; the employment of hundreds of our own people here, instead of the United States.—And the competition between the different factories keeps down the price below the price of the United States, where, under the Grit Government, we were obliged to go for our sugar.

In order to discuss in detail some of the pretensions of our opponents—we will assume that Dr. CHRISTIE's organ expresses his views as to the articles that have been raised in price by the National Policy; and we find in its columns among the goods so appreciated, quite a number, to some of which we will refer. Take the cotton goods: of which we have before us a statement from one of the first Wholesale Houses in Montreal.

Raw cotton cost per lb, in Dec., 1878, 9½cts. In Dec., 1879, 13¼cts. Or an increase in the price of raw material of within a fraction of 50 per cent.

Taking the ordinary average grade of cotton worth in Dec., 1873, 7¼cts. per yard, the *price remained the same* in Dec., 1879.

Taking a better grade, worth 8¾cts. a yard in Dec., 1878, the price in Dec., 1879, was 10cts. per yard: equal to an advance of 1¼cts. per yard: or an advance of 12½ per cent.

But if the raw material advanced 50 per cent in the same period: the National Policy must have REDUCED PRICES, otherwise the advance on manufactured cotton would have been more than 12½ per cent.

In like manner woollen goods have very slightly advanced in price. But why? Any farmer who has wool to sell knows, that the advance in the price of wool has been nearly 60 per cent. Canadian wool in Dec., 1878, was quoted at 22cts. per pound, while in Dec., 1879, it was quoted at 35cts per pound.

In hardware, the advance in pig iron in England and the United States, within the last year, has been enormous. We fear to state the amount, not having it before us: but it has been at least 60 per cent. And we ask any man whether during the year he has been charged any advance upon his hardware, greater than such advance in raw material would justify?

But says Dr. CHRISTIE's organ: "on "tea and sugar and other groceries the "duty has caused an enormous rise in "price." Is this true? Or is it a falsehood cut out of whole cloth? We shall see under the old tariff Black Tea was taxed 5c per lb. Green Tea was taxed 6c per lb. Under the new tariff Black Tea is taxed 2c per lb. and 10 per cent on its cost in China. And Green Tea is taxed 3c per lb. and 10 per cent on its cost in China.

How does this work?

Good medium Black Tea costing in China, say 16½c per lb., costs here wholesale about 28½c per lb. in Bond. Under the old tariff this would cost, duty paid, per lb. 33½c. Under the new tariff—cost in Bond 28½c. Specific duty 2c. 10 per cent on cost 2¾ 33¼. The new duty being LESS than the old by ¼c. On good medium green tea the new duty would be *less* than the old by 1¼c.

But according to the true Conservative principle, that luxuries must pay higher duty: the high priced teas would pay a little more duty under the new system; while the moderate priced teas pay less.

Of course therefore it is not the new duty which increased the price; and we will show what did increase it.

The tea which cost in China in December, 1878, 16½c. per pound, now costs in China 20½ CENTS per pound: and THAT is the cause of the rise.

Now, we ask, was Dr. CHRISTIE and his organ IGNORANT of all these facts; or were they DECEIVING THE PEOPLE?

But the organ says: "The duty has "caused an enormous rise in the price "of sugar." Is that so? Or is it another misstatement?

The whole increase of duty on sugar is from five to ten per cent. on the cost in Cuba, according to the quality. If this were added to the import price; it would only increase the price here, from ½ to ¾ a cent per pound? But even this trifling addition is not made to the cost here, because we refine it ourselves—only importing the coarser grades. And our wages and other expenses are so moderate, that we manufacture it more cheaply than in the United States; where Dr. CHRISTIE's friends would have us buy it; which the following figures will shew:—

	per 100 lbs.
The prices here and in New York, for granulated sugar, were in April last, in New York	$8.07
Here	8.16
Now, the price of the same in New York is	11.37½
Here	10.72
Difference in favor of Canadian Manufacture	.65½

Shewing that the price of sugar has not risen so much in Canada as it has risen in the United States. And it would be easy to shew that it is the rise in the raw material alone, which caused the advance in both countries.

Again we ask, was Dr. CHRISTIE IGNORANT of these facts; or was he DECEIVING THE PEOPLE?

But as we have frequently shewn, there can be no doubt but that our internal competition will keep down prices, if we keep our own market for our own people.

Our cotton mills, woollen factories, implement factories, sugar refineries, furniture factories, boot and shoe factories, and many new industries; will thus be increased and developed and the men, women and children, who work in them, will be retained in the country.

We ask Lachute, which is rapidly becoming a manufacturing town; whether this is not better than remaining a small country villiage? And we might ask the same question of hundreds of other places when the busy hum of machinery is now heard for the first time. The thousands of workmen who thus receive employment, will consume dutiable goods, and thus increase our revenue; they will consume farm produce, and so improve the farmers' market, and increase the value of every farm. And thus the prosperity of each section of our people reacting upon the other, will raise Canada to that rank among nations, which, we believe, she is destined; and from which the suicidal policy of the Grit party would forever have debarred her.

Surely the *Advertiser* must have been aware at the time he penned the following article, that Dr. BERGIN was returned for Cornwall by 182 of a majority! as the election came off on Tuesday, and his paper was not issued until Wednesday evening. However, we suppose, he had a purpose to serve; in thus trying to make the electors of Argenteuil believe that all the elections held since the New Year for the Commons, have gone or will go against the Government, and that consequently a re-action had set in adverse to Ministers and their policy. Well, three elections have recently been held, and two of them have gone in favor of the Conservatives with increased majorities. North Lanark—a strong Grit Constituency—returned a Reformer by only 98 of a majority; being considerable of a decrease compared with the vote polled at the general election for Mr. GALBRAITH, the late member.

"Of the four constituencies open since New Year, the Tories bragged they would capture them all. Well, North Lanark has gone Reform by double its majority of 1878; Darby Bergin will fall short in Cornwall, notwithstanding his piteous appeal to the Ministry for aid; Dr. Christie is safe for Argenteuil; in Montmorency the "hum" is not yet."

Well, the "hum" in Argenteuil is already sounding pretty vigorously, and by election day will be heard over the whole County; sounding the death knell of Gritism forever more. And we doubt not Montmorency will follow suit.

THE ARGENTEUIL ELECTION.

[*From the Montreal Gazette.*]

With the personal abuse heaped upon the Hon. Mr. Abbott by our morning contemporary, we do not propose to deal. When a newspaper which professes to be an intelligent exponent of public opinion and to have some knowledge of public men and public affairs, ventures to say that personally Dr. Christie would be a more useful representative than the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott it is hardly worth while to enter upon the personal aspects of the question. Mr. Abbott's bitterest political opponent would hardly deny that he has always been, when in Parliament, a most useful and valuable member, and that his presence now in Parliament would be a great public advantage. On political grounds we quite admit the right of our contemporary to prefer the triumph of its own principles. All we ask is that it shall not insult the public intelligence by attempting to secure that triumph by such statements as those which appeared in its article of Monday morning.

The argument which is urged with great persistency is that based upon the circumstances under which the election was voided. Dr. Christie, in his address, which is simply the deliverance of an angry man, dwells upon the fact as he alleges it to be, that he is a victim to a conspiracy on the part of a couple of Conservatives; that he and his friends were entirely free from any wrong doing; and that, therefore, he ought to be returned again, if only as a punishment to the conspirator who compassed the voiding of his seat. That there was a plot in this matter there is no doubt, though the plot was not on the part of Dr. Christie's opponents, but on the part of that gentleman himself, through his counsel. We publish a letter this morning from Mr. Archibald, who acted for Mr. Abbott in the contestation, and from that it will be seen with what skill Mr. McLaren, the counsel for Dr. Christie, managed to prevent the exposures which must have resulted from a full inquiry into the circumstances connected with his election. It turns out that Mr McLaren stated his willingness to admit the McIntyre charge, or the charge in which the name of Mr Filion was mixed up, as sufficient to void the election, and he warned Mr. Archibald not to incurr expense in summoning witnesses for the other charges, unless he wished the expense to fall upon the parties he represented. Under the law, a Judge is not justified in going on with the trial and incurring expense, after sufficient evidence has been established to void the election, unless there is a disposition to proceed with the personal charges against the candidate. In this case there was no such desire, and therefore the statement of Mr McLaren to Mr. Archibald had for its result the preventing of the summoning of witnesses, whose examination would have proved acts of corruption of the grossest and most deliberate kind. As there were two cases, either of which Mr. McLaren admitted was sufficient to void the election and neither of which involved a great number of witnesses, Mr. Archibald sent word to his bailiffs not to proceed with the summoning of witnesses, and resolved to confine himself to these two cases. He put Mr. Fillion in the box first, and then come out the evidence of a conspiracy on the part of Dr. Christie and Mr. McLaren, for we are bound to assume that Mr. McLaren acted for Doctor Christie in the matter to prevent exposures which must have been most damaging, and to secure the voiding of the election on a case which seemed to them to give opportunity for the clap-trap in which they have since indulged. The story about Mr. Fillion was a deliberate falsehood. He had never told Dr. Christie what Mr. McLaren informed Mr. Archibald he had told him. The whole thing was manufactured out of whole cloth for no other purpose than to secure the voiding of the election upon the McIntyre case; and yet these are the men who, having thus, by means of falsehood, prevented the exposure of the frauds by which the election was carried in 1878, now whine as the victims of a conspiracy, asking the public sympathy on that account. We are satisfied that the people of Argenteuil will not be entrapped by the cunning devices of Dr. Christie and his council. Mr. Archibald's letter proves that they were afraid of an investigation into the other charges; such for instance, as the Grenville abduction charge and the Labelle charge. It proves that an honest and fair investigation of the whole circumstances must have shown that Dr. Christie owed his election entirely to corrupt pratices, and the electors will rejoice in the fact that they have now an opportunity of availing themselves once more of the services in Parliament of their old and honoured representative, whose abilities conferred honor upon the county and advantage upon the country at large. Of Mr. Abbott's election we are glad to learn that there is little doubt, except that which may possibly arise from the over-confidence of his friends. Argenteuil, accustomed as it has been in the past to be represented by front rank men, is thoroughly tired of the position in which it has since been placed in being represented in Parliament by a gentleman who, however personally respectable he may be, can never be anything else but a nonentity on the floor of the House of Commons.

The National Policy.

That staunch old Reformer, Mr. Billa Flint, whose principles mean something better than merely hanging on to the coat tails of leaders, because they choose to call themselves Liberals, devoted his New Year's Day to the preparation of the following communication for the Belleville *Intelligencer*:—

MR. EDITOR,—Walking down Front street a few days ago, I fell in with two farmers. One had on a new pair of boots, extra made by hand, for which he said he paid $4.50. The other remarked that they were dear at that price. The answer was, "Leather has gone up because hides are so dear." In answer he was told that "it was the effect of the N. P.; is makes you pay more for your boots." I could not help but smile. Here was a farmer railing out against the N. P., because another farmer had paid (as he thought) 25 or 50 cents more for a good pair of hand made boots than formerly, and yet he would take double the price for his beef hides, pocket the money, and think nothing about its bearing on the N. P., because he was the gainer thereby. It is all very well to get double price for beef hides, and thereby put $4 per 100 lbs. in his pocket, but to pay the shoemaker 50 cents or even 25 cents extra on a pair of boots was outrageous, and showed how hard the N. P. was on the farmer.

This N. P. must be a dangerous thing. Did not it cause the loss of a shipload of tea coming from China? And did it not raise the price of tea in England, and the States some 6 or 8 cents per lb? and that raised the price in Canada. Did not the N. P. cause the sugar crop to fall short, and thereby raise the price of sugar? How are the people to stand the rise in price? If it had not been for the N. P. we would not have been bothered with sugar refineries in Canada to give us pure sugars. We would have had our sugars from New York or Boston, and have had the privilege of eating 40 per cent of glucose adulteration to get 60 per cent of sugar, besides a great many other things well adulterated which could be named.

Then again the N. P. is to be blamed for the large harvest. Did it not cause the fields to yield an abundant increase? Yes, but the price of hay is too low. If the N. P. had not allowed so much to grow it would have brought better prices. Here again the farmers have cause to find fault. Then just look at the low price of barley. Was it not the N. P. that brought about the ring with Belleville grain buyers, whereby the farmers were shaved out of several cents per bushel not only on their barley, but rye? Then again the N. P. has caused bad harvests in England and Ireland, in order to cause a rise in wheat and flour here; so as to make the poor man, the mechanic, the merchant and lumbermen pay more for their bread, and as a set off against which the farmers has to pay extra for his tea, sugar, &c Now, sir, have we not all cause for complaint against the N. P., and the promoters thereof? It must all be Mr. Tilley's fault, but what are we to do?

Then, with all the evils the N. P. is bringing on the people, we find that without the consent of the *Globe* and other papers of that class, the Finance Minister dared to go through the country and examine the various manufacturing and other industries, which Sir Richard would think beneath the dignity of a Cabinet Minister. And all this done by Mr. Tilly to obtain information for his new budget speech to come off next February, in Ottawa, also to try and make the people believe that the country is prosperous under Sir John A's rule. But wait till Mr. Blake gets hold of them, and then we shall see what we shall see. What will become of the N. P. then? Is it not a very wicked thing, and ought it not to be labled "poison?" O, these men, won't they be the destruction of our Dominion?

When the Ministers were in Belleville they visited the new establishment of Mr. G. S. Tickell. That it *tickled* Mr. Tickell to such a degree that, good Reformer though he is, yet he feels well pleased with the visit and more so with the N. P., which is helping his business as against "Yankee competition," and no doubt, if necessary, would vote to maintain the principle. Still there are plenty of persons who believe the N. P. is "the wickedest thing in the world."

I once read of a little boy who ran in from the garden and said, "Mother, I have found the wickedest thing in the world, I am sure I have, do come and see it; it must be a Presbyterian." The Mother went to see, and found it to be what is called a 1,000 legged worm. The boy had heard his parents say that "Presbyterians were the wickedest things in the world," and he felt quite sure he had found one of them. So with the opponents of the N. P. If the price goes up it is the doing of the N. P. If the price goes down it is the fault of the N. P.; and so the N. P. must be the "wickedest thing in the world." Alas, alas! what is to become of Canada if the present Government retains power four years more! Please, Mr. Tilley, don't go about the country any more, or you will ruin the prospects of the grumblers, and destroy all their hopes of obtaining power.

Yours, &c., &c.,
BILLA FLINT.
Belleville, January 1st, 1880.

To the Electors of the County of Argenteuil.

GENTLEMEN:

In response to the numerously signed requisitions, with which you have honored me, I again offer myself as a candidate for your suffrages. My whole life and career are known to you; as they have been passed either actually in the midst of you—or in the closest relations with you, both public and private; and you have therefore before you all you need, to enable you to decide whether or no, I can be of service to you as your representative. And if you elect me I shall endeavour to do my duty.

You know that I have always advocated such an adjustment of our tariff as will foster native industry, in manufactures and agriculture; and thereby employ our own people at home, and provide a market at remunerative prices for our agricultural produce. I have been a life-long promoter of the line of the Ottawa Valley as the true central highway for our traffic; and I have steadily supported, independent of party, every measure which tended to the public benefit.

I feel that if I receive your suffrages, the task imposed upon me will be an important one. The financial and industrial policy of the Liberal Conservative party; which has already produced such beneficial effects; will require attention, and some adjustment. The Banking system of the country must be entirely reconsidered and revised, to prevent the recurrence of the deplorable disasters of the last two years.—The evils which have resulted from the Insolvent Act passed by the late Government in 1875, must be remedied; and the abuses which it engrafted upon the simple and effective system under the act of 1864, must be removed. The facilities for communication with the North-west must be increased.—The attempts now being made to divert the carrying trade of the West and North-west from the line of the Ottawa valley, must be resisted.—And many pressing matters of less vital importance than those to which I have referred, will demand the action of Parliament. Many of these subjects have already engaged my attention, and my best efforts shall be devoted towards dealing with them in the manner most consistent with the interest of the country.

In conclusion, I would beg of you not to allow your attention to be diverted from the great questions before the country; by any appeals to prejudice or passion. Let us endeavour to conduct the impending contest calmly and thoughtfully, as becomes intelligent men, engaged in one of the most weighty of their duties as citizens. Let us refuse to be drawn into angry personal discussions, or to listen to vague and exaggerated declamation. The strength of the great loyal and liberal Conservative party, lies in its devotion to our country, and our constitution; and in the patriotic energy of its members in promoting that good cause. And the most certain means of success in developing that strength are to be found in the temperate and dispassionate discussion of the principles on which it depends; and on a vigorous maintenance of those principles at the polls.

I am,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. J. C. ABBOTT.

Aux Electeurs du Comté d'Argenteuil,

MESSIEURS:—

En réponse aux nombreuses requêtes qui m'ont été présentées, j'ai l'honneur de me porter candidat et de briguer vos suffrages. Ayant longtemps vécu au milieu de vous, avant eu avec vous les relations les plus intimes, soit comme homme public, soit comme citoyen; vous êtes en état de juger si je puis être pour vous un bon représentant; et si vous me faites l'honneur de m'élire, je m'efforcerai de remplir fidélement la charge que vous m'aurez confiée.

Vous savez que je me suis toujours montré en faveur d'un remaniement de notre tarif, qui aurait pour effet de protéger nos industries manufacturières et agricoles, et de fournir ainsi de l'emploi à nos ouvriers canadiens et de nous ouvrir des marchés avantageux pour l'écoulement des produits de notre agriculture. J'ai toujours été le promoteur de la ligne de la vallée d'Ottawa, que je considère la voie centrale de notre trafic et j'ai appuyé fortement, sans distinction de partis, toutes les mesures qui tendaient à l'avantage public.

Si vous m'accordez vos suffrages, je comprends que la tâche qui me sera imposée sera d'une grande importance. La politique financière et industrielle du parti libéral conservateur, qui a déjà produit de si beaux résultats mérite une grande attention et au sérieux examen. Il faut reprendre en considération et reviser complètement le systéme des banques du pays, afin de prévenir le retour des désastres regrettables dont nous avons souffert pendant les deux derniéres années. Un reméde doit être apporté aux maux qu'a porduit l'Acte de Faillite passé sous l'ancien gouvernement en 1875, et les abus qu'il a produit et dont s'est entaché le systéme simple et efficace provenant de l'Acte de 1864 doivent disparaitre. Les moyens de communication avec le Nord Ouest doivent être augmentés. Une résistance énergique doit être opposée aux efforts que l'on fait en ce moment pour détourner du chemin de la Vallée d'Ottawa le commerce de l'Ouest et du Nord Ouest. Et plusieurs autres questions d'une importance moindre que celles que je viens de mentionner seront soumises au Parlement. J'ai déjà dirigé mon attention sur plusieurs de ces sujets et m'efforcerai de les traiter de la manière la plus avantageuse pour les interêts du pays.

En terminant, je vous prie de ne pas perdre de vue les grandes questions dont nous nous occupons, et de vous dépouiller de toute passion et esprit de parti. Efforçons-nous de conduire avec calme et sagesse cette lutte que nous entreprenons, comme il convient à des hommes intelligents, qui comprennent un de leurs devoirs les plus importants comme citoyens. Ne nous laissons pas entrainer sur le terrain des personnalités, et ne nous arrêtons pas à des discours vagues et remplis d'exagérations. La force du grand et loyal Parti Libéral-Conservateur repose entièrement dans son amour de la patrie et sa fidélité à notre constitution, et dans l'énergie patriotique déployée par ses membres pour faire triompher cette juste cause. Et les moyens le plus propres à développer cette force doivent être puisés dans une discussion sage et modérée des principes dont elle dépend et dans le maintien vigoureux de ces principes aux polls.

Je suis, Messieurs,
Votre obéissant serviteur,
J. J. C. ABBOTT.

ORANGE NOTICE.



NOTICE IS HEREBY Given that the ANNUAL COUNTY Orange Meeting will be held in Olivet Hall, Lachute, on Tuesday, the Third day of February, at 1 o'clock, Sharp. Full meeting is Requested. By Order,
ISAAC Jekill
County Master.
22w1.

ARCHIBALD AND McCORMACK,
ADVOCATES, COMMISSIONERS, &c., &c.
120 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
MONTREAL. 14y1.

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.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company,
OF THE COUNTY OF JOLIETTE,
HEAD OFFICE No. 214 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the members of this Company will be held at the office of the Company 214 St. James Street, Montreal, on Wednesday, the 4th day of February, 1880.
By order of the Board,
A. A. DICKSON,
Secretary.
Montreal, December 13, 1879.

Fish & Ireland
WANT
10,000 Bushels
Of good clean Oats for which they will pay the highest price in Cash.

TRY OUR
GRAHAM FLOUR,
CRACKED WHEAT,
AND
OATMEAL,
Try Our Tea.
By the box, caddie or pound,
AT
Fish & Ireland's,
Lachute Mills.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY!!
Positively No Humbug.
NO CAPITAL REQUIRED.
MONEY made during the winter months at home, male or female, no peddling, nice business, sure pay, don't interfere with other business, suits anyone, can't explain here, send a three cent stamp and you will get a beautiful specimen of ore from one of our gold mines, by mail, free, and full particulars of business.
Address, "HOME MIRROR,"
Longmont, Colo.

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.
6y1.

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.
3eow.

New Job Printing House.
WE HAVE MUCH PLEASURE in announcing to our friends and the public, that we have added to our Bindery and Stationery business a well-appointed JOB PRINTING OFFICE, which will be under the special charge of Mr. HUGH CAMERON, Jr., who was admitted a partner in our firm, dating from 1st September last.
With newest type, the latest improved presses and steam power, we are in a position to turn out first-class work with promptness and at reasonable rates.
The combination of Bindery, Stationery and Printing departments under one roof gives us unexcelled facilities for executing orders in all these branches to the satisfaction of our customers.
MORTON, PHILLIPS & BULMER,
MANUFACTURING STATIONERS AND STEAM JOB PRINTERS,
375 NOTRE DAME STREET,
MONTREAL.

WANTED
AT THE LACHUTE WOODENWARE Factory, First-class Logs, Basswood, Birch, Maple, Elm and Ash.
J. R. McLAREN, Jr.
19y1.



GOVERNMENT RAILWAY.
WESTERN DIVISION.
Q. M. O. & O. R. R
SHORTEST and MOST DIRECT ROUT TO
OTTAWA.
Trains leave Hochelaga Depot as follows:

	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains for Hull at	9.30	and 4.25
Arrive at Hull at	1.50 p.m.	and 9.55
At Aylmer at	3.35 p.m.	and 9.35
	A.M.	P.M.
Express Trains from Aylmer at	8.35	and 2.35
Hull at	2.40	and 4.00
Arrive at Hochelaga at	7.20 p.m.	& 8.50
Trains for St. Jerome at	5.00 p.m.	
Trains from St. Jerome at	7.00 a.m.	

Trains leave Mile End Station ten minutes later.
Trains leave Lachute going West as follows: 5.35a.m., 11.07am., and 6.07p.m.
Going East, 8.08a.m., 12.14p.m. & 7.12p.m.
MAGNIFICENT PALACE CARS ON ALL PASSENGER TRAINS.
GENERAL OFFICE, 13 Place d'Armes square
STARNES, LEVE & ALDEN,
Ticket Agents.
Office—203 St. James and 158 Notre Dame Sts.
C. A. SCOTT,
Gen'l Superintendent Western Division
G. A. STARK,
Gen'l Freight and Passenger Agent.

$500 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than 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

Charles Geigers,
UNDERTAKER & CARPENTER,
WOULD INFORM the people of this County, that as money is scarce and hard to get, he will take in payment for his work, country produce at market prices. 10m3.

PHOTOGRAPHY.
IF YOU WANT YOUR LIKENESS Taken for your Sweet-heart or friends.—Go to Bedard's Photo Gallery, and Mr. Deragon, will give you a first-class one. He will be here only for a short time—don't loose the chance. 20w3.

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 TODAY.

S. Carsley, Dry Goods.
Wm. Hay, Assignee's Sale.
Isaac Jekil, Orange Notice.

LOCAL.

REFORM TRIUMPH.—North Lanark—Mr. McDonnell's majority is 98.

CONSERVATIVE TRIUMPH.—Stormont—Mr. Kerr's majority is 108. Cornwall—Dr. Bergin's majority is 182.

TALMAGE says the printing press is the Telephone set up by the Lord which made all the church and all the world one audience.

Next Thursday is nomination day at the Court House, Lachute, and the following Thursday election day. Every voter who can be present, ought to be, and hear what the Candidates have to say to them.

A JOY FOR EVER.—Such a fine head of hair, it's the pride of youth and the glory of age. Alcoholic and mineral washes should never be used: simple and healthful preparations are the best; such is Barine. Use no other.

The Dominion Telegraph Office in the store of Messrs. Fish & Ireland was opened on Wednesday last, under the able management of Miss L. Sharpe, whom we are confident will give every satisfaction to those doing business by this line.

We have received from the publishers, the reprint copies of the "Boys' Own Paper," the "Leisure Hour" and the "Sunday at Home." These papers are of a first-class order, the matter being well selected, instructive and interesting, and just the thing for the youth of our land. One or all of these publications should find a home in each family.

CAUTION.—Beware of a man who offers you an imitation article, no matter what is, and says it is just as good as the genuine; they sell all kinds of "sham remedies" in this way upon the reputation of the PAIN KILLER.—be sure and get the genuine made only by PERRY DAVIS.

OPPOSITION.—The young men of Dalesville, encouraged by the good success of the Lachute O. Y. B. Band, have started an opposition band. Their instruments were obtained from A. & S. Nordheimer, Ottawa. The spirit of friendly rivalry which exists between the two bands will be a spur to greater exertions on the part of the members.

ANOTHER CARNIVAL.—Another carnival is to be held in St. Andrews on Saturday evening, the 7th. This one is sure to be a success if the weather is at all favorable, if we may judge from the splendid ones held there last winter under the able management of Mr. Ladouceur, who knows just how these affairs should be managed. Great preparations are being made for the occasion; one young lady, who evidently intends to shine, began to make her costume two weeks ago.

We are indebted to Mr. P. Lane for the following statistics of horses, horned cattle and sheep, purchased by him in the County of Argenteuil and sold in Montreal and Boston. The figures embrace the period from January, 1879, up to the present:

566 horses, average cost		$68	$38,488
110 head cattle	do.	16	1,760
176 old sheep	do.	3	528
1260 lambs	do.	2	2,520
2112			$43,296

Forthport Wis, May, 6 1879.

JAMES I. FELLOWS, Esq.

SIR:—I have been using your medicine for over a year now and with the best effects, I have used 12 bottles of the Hypophosphites, and it has made a new man of me, I have been ailing over six years with a number of diseases, but lung difficulty was the most prominent, I have been under the care of a great many Doctors, and have taken quantities of medicine without any apparent benefit, but appeared to be still growing worse and weaker until I accidentally came across your circulars and was constrained to try your medicine, and I found its effects were almost magical, upon me, and I was a surprise to myself and friends, having gained so rapidly in flesh.

I remain respectfully,
LAWRENCE DORAN.

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:—In a certain fly sheet which has been circulated in the county of Argenteuil appears a letter from Mr. McLaren, criticising my letter published in the WATCHMAN of last week; also a copy of a letter addressed by Mr. McLaren to me;

In answer to Mr. McLaren's letter to me I sent him by the same messenger as brought his, the following letter which he has not deemed advisable to publish.

MONTREAL, 20 January, 1880.

"DEAR SIR:—The letter you speak of was "certainly written by me and contains the "exact truth so far as I understand the mat"ters contained in it.

"With regard to my right to publish it, "it seems to me that it arose out of the pub"lication of CHRISTIE'S address, which I as"sume was dictated by you. You could "scarcely fancy that you could have the "right to pretend that the only piece of "corruption we could find, was the McINTYRE "case, when you knew very well that, that "case was taken up in accordance with your "own desire, and yet that we should be de"barred from explaining the real state of the "case. I would be glad if you would explain "to me in what respect my letter conveys "an *erroneous* impression, as I assure you "my only desire is to produce a true im"pression."

"I am, yours truly."
"J. S. ARCHIBALD."

"J. J. MCLAREN, Esq."

To this letter I received no reply but the letter of Mr. McLaren, above mentioned, although not addressed to me, may in some sense be considered a reply. It may be fair to assume that Mr. McLaren has in his letter particularized all the points in which he considers my first letter is erroneous.

In his first particular he says that he told me he had investigated the Labelle and Grenville Bay charges. My statement was that he told me on the 27th December last, he had not been able to investigate these charges in consequence of the absence from Grenville on the day he was there (the 26th December) of the principal parties connected with them. Is Mr. McLaren able to say that on the date above mentioned he had seen either Labelle or the principal parties connected with either of those two charges, or that he did not inform me of that fact on the 27th December last? I would ask Mr. McLaren if he did not say to me on the 27th December, that if it were necessary for him on that day to give a final answer, as to whether he should further contest the petitioners case, that that answer would have to be that he would do so; as the facts then in his possession were not sufficient to warrant him in abandoning the contest. Note that at this time Mr. McLaren had, and does not deny that he had, investigated the McIntyre case, and that he had told me so and stated that he could rebut it. We are then forced to the conclusion from Mr. McLaren's present letter, taken in connection with his past declarations, that he could have rebutted the whole of the charges. It will be in order for Dr. Christie to inquire what he meant by allowing the election to be upset. Mr. McLaren says he told me that he had investigated the Labelle and Grenville Bay charges. Certainly he did, but some days after the 27th December, and that investigation no doubt led him to the conclusion that after all that MCINTYRE CASE was more serious than he had at first supposed, and then the Filion case was no doubt invented as a cover for his retreat.

The second particular relating to the Filion—Johnson matters really the most unworthy piece of subterfuge that it is possible to conceive. It is quite true that on the day of the trial Mr. McLaren did tell me and Mr. Lecoste that there was no foundation in that charge. Does not that throw a strange colour upon his previous communication of the charge to me, which Mr McLaren admits, or does not deny, and which I assert to be the fact and challenge him to deny. He says I told him I had it in my Bill of Particulars. If that were true, why did I add that charge in the margin of the Bill and get him to sign it by consent? The fact is I told him that I had Filion's name, but not in connection with any specific charge and that I would not risk proceeding upon that case without amending the particulars, to which he readily consented.

This fact is apparent upon the record.

I am astonished that Mr. McLaren should have so far forgotten his usual shrewdness—if there were no higher motive to influence a man—as to have published that allegation in relation to the Filion matter.

Here is the position in which he puts himself,

My first letter asserted, and he does not deny, that on the 27th December, he stated to me that he had investigated the McIntyre case and could rebut it that some days after that date he (Mr. McLaren) told me that Filion had told Dr. Christie that he (Filion) had given one Johnson ten dollars, which he suspected to be in connection with the election, and that taking this case and the McIntyre case, he would not feel justified in offering further opposition.

He (Mr. McLaren) now admits that he knew there was no foundation in the Filion charge. Does he like the situation?

I am, your obdt. servant,
J. S. ARCHIBALD.

AVOCA, Jany. 23rd, 1880.

To the Editor of the WATCHMAN.

DEAR SIR:—At a meeting held here this evening, the electors of this part of the county were very much edified by hearing Dr. Christie's *lament* at the way he has been treated by Messrs. Higginson and McIntyre in the late election trial. On which subject he dwelt at great length; and then went on to try and make the people believe that they were being ruined by the National Policy. He had called the meeting in his own interest, and of course never gave the friends of the Hon. Mr. Abbott any notice of the meeting, as it is evident that he does not like public discussion, but makes a point of having only one side of the question argued. Fortunately, however, Mr. Higginson and Mr. Williamson arrived just in time to take part in the discussion. The former making a complete and satisfactory explanation of the whole matter, and proving that Mr. Wells was the man who ordered that Mr. McIntyre should be paid the sum in question; and also compelled the Doctor to confess to the meeting that *his son had paid Mr. Labelle the sum of $75.00* a short time after the election, but says it was only a loan, and was not in settlement of Mr. Labelle's liquor account; but of the truth of this the people can judge. And it is very evident, as was shown by Mr. Higginson, in his remarks here tonight that the Filion case was *invented* in order to keep back the more weighty and damaging evidence which the examination of the Labelle case would have unfolded.

I think that the Doctor had better withdraw whatever claims he has been putting forth for reelection on the ground that the last one was pure, after his acknowledgment of this evening.

The meeting was well conducted and orderly, but was a complete failure for the Doctor, as his arguments were completely upset by Mr. Williamson, on the question of the tariff and its effect upon the country.

If the Doctor and his friends would have the courtesy to let Mr. Abbott's friends know when they intend to call a meeting, I am sure they will be glad to attend to discuss the questions which are before the people. Mr. Abbott's prospects in this section are much better than at the last election, and if the feeling is as good in other parts as it is here his return to Parliament is beyond doubt.

Yours &c.,
AVOCA.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—I have before me a campaign address, wherein Dr. Christie, after a lachrymose and scarcely true introduction, proceeds to some extraordinary statements that should not be allowed to go forth uncontradicted.

[Concerning the "Election Trial"—It was quite within the power of Dr. Christie's counsel to deny that Higginson was an authorised agent, and to have proceeded with the remaining charges.

Now, Heaven knows, we have been charitable enough to Dr. Christie, but he can scarcely expect us to believe that he would throw up the sponge so easily if the remaining charges were unprovable.

So long as the Grits could keep the case out of court, they fought the petitioners "tooth and nail;" but no sooner are they confronted by a Bill of Particulars than down goes their flag at the first round of blank cartridge, on the principle, doubtless, that

"He who fights and runs away
May live to fight another day."]

Truly "iniquity and corruption are rampant in high place," when the Wilfred Lawson of the Canadian Commons is unseated for bribery, and only saved from disqualification through the mistaken charity of his opponents.

"Your taxation has been doubled, the tarif "imposes enormous burdens such as neither "you nor your fathers ever bore in Canada. "We have virtually a tariff of 35 per cent., "which means that on every $200 worth of "goods which you purchase you pay some"where about $70 of taxes, and that is impos"ed in such a way that only a small part of "it goes into the revenue; for every dollar "which goes into the public treasury a much "larger sum goes into the pockets of monopol"ists."

"We are told that "righteousness exalt"eth a nation," but is it just or right that "your hard earnings should be filched from "your pockets to bolster up other industries "from which you derive no benefit? Is it "just or right that the toiling millions should "be so heavily taxed to build up colossal "fortunes for a few wealthy millionaires? "No, it is unjust and oppressive, and every "man should record his vote and protest "against it."

It is very hard, Mr. Editor, to draw the line between exaggeration and mendacity. Can it be possible that Dr. Christie is again relying upon charity, or that he has signed his name to a document without enquiring as to its contents?

For the five memorable years, during which Mr. McKenzie (with Dr. Christie's assistance) controlled the affairs of the Dominion, we never, in any single year raised as much revenue as met the expenditure. We were like a farmer whose crops brought him $1000.00 annually, but whose store accounts always amounted to $1500.00; at the end of five years, the farmer would be $2500.00 in debt and yet, Sir, the McKenzie Government wished to continue that state of things; they were afraid of taxes; they were afraid to say "we must spend less and raise more"—"we must at least pay as we go"—no, they preferred to go on increasing the national debt, increasing our responsibilities rather than face the unpalatable truth and spend less, whilst they raised more revenue.

When the present Government came in, they determined that the expenditure should not exceed the revenue,—debt has to be paid some time, and the sooner the better, so they raised the Tariff, not to 35 per ct., but just enough to keep deficits out of the Budget. When they did this they killed a lot of monopolists, men of "colossal" wealth who sold goods to us, took out their few cents of profit, and sent the balance of our hard earnings to England and the United States, to enrich those already rich. We were kept poor by these merchants who never gave us a cent of cash but took all they could get; they kept us so that we were dependent on the weather, if it happened fair and we had good crops we, perhaps, got out of debt—if unfavourable we got into debt again whilst our lands grew poorer every year and our sons had to wander away off to Michigan and Wisconsin to find employment.

The present Government wisely determined that our money should be kept in Canada, that they would encourage people who employed labor and spent their money amongst the farmers and the poor. Some goods may be a little dearer in consequence, but we have more money to buy them with. We pay no such sum as $70.00 on every purchase of $200.00—possibly, we pay a dollar or two more on a hundred than we did two years ago, but we have nearly double the prices we could then obtain for nearly every thing we have to sell.

This talk about monopolists is all humbug. The only monopolists I know, are George Brown (who pretends to monopolize all the brains of the grit party) and Dr. Christie (who certainly monopolizes a large share of its virtue and purity) and we have a sample of both commodities in the fly sheet before me.

I confess it is decidedly wrong that we, "the toiling millions, should be compelled to build up colossal fortunes" for manufacturers in England and the United States, and importing merchants in Montreal, when our money might and should be used in developing our own resources and employing our own population. The country at large protested against this injustice on the seventeenth Sept, 1878, and now let Argenteuil fling off the bond of slavery to foreign monopolies and domestic nonentities! Let a torrent of righteous indignation sweep across this county that will settle forever our claim to consideration by the outside world! Ireland is an example of a Free trading agricultrual country; it is to the condition of that unfortunate nation that George Brown and his followers would bring us, if their theories could be inflicted upon Canada.

GRENVILLE.

GRENVILLE, 27th Jan., 1880.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—You sadly spoiled my metaphor, in your last Friday's issue, where you turn "dissolution" into "desolation," and make "characters" of those whom I had rightly christened "charlatans." But I bear no malice, as it will be all the same a hundred years hence. Perhaps it was wrong on my part to call names, and if two wrongs could only make a right, it is no worse than for Dr. Christie to say that, those in high places are rampant in corruption and iniquity. I do not know if he means the Governor General and the Princess or not; for there is that vagueness about the Doctor's assertions which leaves the most astute in doubt. I think myself justified in upbraiding him with discourtesy, as he has not answered my civil questions; and especially, as there were others interested as well as myself. He might have attended to my case, for I belong to the "toiling millions" whom he so deeply compassionates. It would have served his purpose better, than stealing Mr. Blake's thunder, which has had no more effect than Paddy's second hand powder.

Yours truly,
AN ELECTOR.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—You and the correspondents of your paper, are wrong in altogether denying Dr. Christie's statement that the National Policy has doubled prices. You must admit that it has doubled the price of butter and pork; and increased the value of everything we farmers raise. And I think that is a good reason for voting *against* Dr. Christie. It is true he does not raise pork, or make butter for sale. But surely he does not grudge the few dollars extra he pays us farmers, for such things, since we got Canada for ourselves. If he does, he is a very poor representative for;

AN ARGENTEUIL FARMER.

Heavy Snow-fall and Cold Weather for February.

To the Editor of THE WATCHMAN.

SIR:—It is probable that the Ottawa Valley will be visited during the first week of February by a very heavy snowfall, immediately followed by the cold "dip." I have already twice made mention of. This snow-fall is likely to set in on the 2nd or 3rd of the month, and will be the heaviest of the season so far. It will be attended by high winds which will cause heavy drifts. The cold period will likely stretch over some four or more days, and will be followed by a second period of thaw, slush and rain, lasting for a number of days. Shortly after the 20th, the second cold dip of the month will take place; and this bids fair to be severe.

HENRY G. VENNOR.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

[Compiled from our Exchanges.]

OTTAWA.

A committee appointed on behalf of the city carters, waited upon His Excellency the Governor General, on Tuesday, at his office in the Eastern Block, and presented him with an address. This tribute has been called forth by the many kindnesses which the carters have received at the hands of His Excellency. His Excellency thanked the carters for their address, and said that he was not aware of having done anything to call forth this mark of appreciation. He had noticed at Government House, while passing around, that some sort of shelter for the carters was required, and he had had a small house erected, which he assured the deputation would always be kept warm and comfortable for them. He would endeavour to have shelter erected for them at the cab-stands. The deputation was received most kindly, and every individual member of it is now a sworn friend of His Excellency.

Ald. Rowe has purchased the plant of the Winnipeg *Times*, and will recommence the publication of the paper before meeting of Parliament. It is said that he has sold his residence at the corner of Maria and Metcalf streets for $15,000, and will close up his business here as speedily as possible, so as to leave for Winnipeg early next month.

The coming summer promises to be a lively one at the Chaudiere, and the mills are being brushed up. Most of the mill men have already decided on runing night and day gangs.

Shortly after six o'clock on Monday evening a lamp exploded in one of the boarder's rooms at Mrs Huckell's residence, McCormack's block, O'Connor street, and fired the premises. The alarm was sounded from box 3, and the brigade were soon on hand. The fire was extinguished by the use of a Babcock extinguisher before a great amount of damage was done. The contents of the room were nearly all destroyed, so that the young man will be quite a looser by the affair.

Ash Wednesday falls on the 11th of Feb., this year, the day before the opening of Parliament. Good Friday comes on the 26th of March. Lent coming so early is likely to interfere with the dancing season this year.

MONTREAL.

Two young girls, one being the daughter of a minister, have been arrested on a charge of stealing articles from the fancy goods store of Samuel Hincks & Co., St. Lawrence street. About $15 worth of nic-nacs were found in their possession when arrested, and the proprietor of the store alleged that they have been robbed of $250 worth of goods at various times by the accused. An offer to compromise the affair has been made by the parents of the young thieves.

The Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway has been organized here with a capital of $100,000. The Hon. James Ferrier was elected President, Joseph Hickson, Vice-President, Charles Drinkwater, Secretary, and E. B. Haanaford, Engineer. A Survey of the line was ordered.

During the season of navigation the Beaver Line Steamship Company shipped 1,966 cattle, 4,771 sheep, and 54 horses from Montreal for Liverpool. Of these 1,951 cattle, 475 sheep, and all the horses were landed alive.

QUEBEC.

The directors of the Stanacona have entered a suit against a well-known citizen for $30,000.

The Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba, Hon. Mr. Cauchon, was married on the 27th at Chicago, to Miss Lemoine of Ottawa. Mr. Cimon, M. P., for Chicoutimi, was married the same day at the Cesilier to Mdlle. Delphine Dounet, daughter of the late Judge Dounet.

Hon. P. Roy, member of the Legislative Council for the district of St. Pie, arrived in town on the morning of the 27th inst., and is stopping at the St. Louis Hotel.

Senator Chinic is suffering from a sudden attack of paralysis.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint the following trustees of the North Shore Turnpike Trust:—Messrs. P. Deblois, C. Rheaume, B. Parent, J. Bowen, and T. Bureau, and the following trustees of the South Shore Trust:—Messrs. G. Couture, C. Lemieux, P. Lagueux, C. Collet, J. Begin, A. A. Marsan and H. Guay.

Mr. R. P. Vallee, M. P., for Portneuf, who has just been admitted to the study of law, has given notice of his intention to apply at the next sitting of the Provincial Legislature for a bill to authorize the Bar of Quebec to admit him to practice after passing the usual examination and without further loss of time.

MARRIAGE.

CLELAND—SHAW.—On the 20th inst., by the Rev. H. J. Evans, Michael Cleland, to Maggie Jane Shaw.

DEATH.

BOA.—At Lachute, on the 20th inst., of Diptheria, Andrew James, second son of Andrew Boa, in the seventh year of his age.

Due notice of the Funeral Service will be given in this paper.

COMMUNICATED.

The following lines are from some sent us about three months ago. As the mild term appears now likely to be succeeded by a long cold spell, together with the fact that our winter goods are being sold at greatly reduced prices, the two accompanying verses are still seasonable:—

THERE'S A COLD TIME COMING.

There's a cold time coming, boys,
A cold time coming;
The autumn season now declines,
And anyone can trace the signs
Of the cold time coming.
Drifting snows will soon descend,
And Winter's winds blow stronger,
Then go to Carsley's store at once;
Don't wait any longer.
There's a cold time coming, &c.

2. There's a cold time coming, boys.
A cold time coming,
And Samuel Carsley has now on hand
A stock unequalled in the land,
For the cold time coming.
Quality is there displayed,
And nothing can be stronger;
Then take the hint and go and buy;
Don't wait any longer,
There's a cold time coming, &c.

NOW FOR THE SNOW-SHOEING

S. CARSLEY'S FOR TUQUES.

Tuques for men at 65c, 90c. $1.
Tuques for boys at 75c and 80c.
Red Tuques, with blue tassels
Blue Tuques with red tassels,
All blue Tuques,
All Red Tuques.

TOBOGGANING.

Men's and Boy's Long Tobogganing Mitts in scarlet, brown and black made of fine wool and fancy stitch, at 75c.

GUERNSEYS FOR TOBOGGANING

Navy Blue Guernseys, for all size men, at S. Carsley's.
Good quality and emboss-ed pattern $1.95.
Navy Blue Guernseys, for all size boys, at S. Carsley's.
Fancy Striped L. W. Guernseys, in great variety, at $1.80.

S. CARSLEY.
393, 395, 397 and 399 Notre Dame Str. et.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875, AND AMENDING ACTS.

ON MONDAY, 15th March next, at TWO o'clock p. m., I will offer for sale by Public Auction at my office at Lachute, the property known as

Walker's Saw Mill,

with a good FARM attached, situated on the Riviere Rouge, about 8 miles from its mouth.

The Mill is particularly well constructed, fitted up with first-class machinery and in good repair. There are a good Dwelling House, Stable and Barn on the property, a large extent of which is under cultivation.

Also

Timber Limits.—Licenses Nos. 30, 31, & 32 of Season 1879-80, covering an area of 21 square miles, situated in the Township of Harrington and Gore of Harrington—in these limits is a large quantity of valuable timber easy of access. Full particulars may be learned on application to A. PRIDHAM, Esq., Grenville, or to the undersigned at his office.

WILLIAM HAY,
Assignee.

Lachute, January 23, 1880. 2w6.

Buy For Cash

TIS MONEY IN YOUR POCKET.

THE above fact is demonstrated at the

"PEOPLE'S CASH STORE,"
C. T. Wales & Co.
ST. ANDREWS.

QUESTION:—Why pay credit stores 60 or 65 cents for a pound of choice Japan Tea while you can get WALES' the

BEST JAPAN TEA FOR 55cts!

ANSWER:—Small profits and quick returns.

CLEARING SALE OF WINTER GOODS commences FRIDAY, January 9th.

C. T. WALES & Co.
St. Andrews, Jan. 5, 1879. 1mo

POPULAR

Demonstration

IN FAVOR OF Messrs.

A. PILON & Co.

Over a thousand Customers are daily served at the

Palace Cheap Store.

As Fall Trade was dull on account of the warm weather and the season for to sell Winter Goods being now very short, we have decided to sell at

Great Sacrifices.

ALL OUR WOOLLEN GOODS,
DRESS GOODS, and
MOURNING GOODS,
Including
1800 PAIRS OF BLANKETS, 1800.

We sell at Prices to suit the times at the

Popular Store,
647 ST. CATHERINE ST. 649.
Sign of the Green Ball.

A. PILON. J. B. LABELLE.

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.

MONTREAL MARKETS.
January 23, 1879.

FLOUR.—		
Superior Extra	$6.10	to 6.20
Extra Superfine	6.10	6.15
Fancy	6.00	0.00
Spring Extra, new ground	5.92½	6.00
Superfine	5.60	5.70
Strong Bakers'	6.20	6.50
Fine	5.20	5.35
Middlings	4.45	4.50
Pollards	3.20	3.35
U. C. Bags, per 100 lbs	2.90	3.00
Oatmeal	4.70	4.75
Cornmeal	2.90	3.00
PROVISIONS, &c.—		
Pork, mess, per brl	$17.00	to 18.00
Pork, thin mess, per brl	17.00	00.00
Hams, city cured, per lb	0.11	0.12
Lard, in tubs and pails per lb.	0 11	0.12
Dressed hogs	6.40	6.50
Beef, prime mess, per brl	14.00	15.00
Tallow, rendered, per lb	0.04	0.06
Eggs fresh, per doz	0.17	0.19
Ashes, pots per 100 lbs	4.25	4.30
DRESSED POULTRY.—		
Turkeys per lb	06	08
Geese ditto	03	05
Chickens per lb	05	07
Ducks per lb	06	07
Partridges per pair	55	60
BUTTER—		
Creamery, fancy, fresh per lb	28	00
fine	26	27
Townships; fine to finest	21	22
fair to good dairies	20	21
Morrisburg, choice lines dairy	22	00
fair to good	20	21
Brockville, choice lines of dairy	21	00
fair to good	19	20
Western dairy choice lines	18	19
fair to good	16	17

LACHUTE MARKET.

Lachute, Thursday, Jan. 23th, 1880

Flour per barrel	$6.50	to 7.00
" " bag	3.50	3.60
Oats " bushel	0.35	0.36
Corn " "	0.60	0.70
Peas " "	0.65	0 00
Oatmeal " 100 lbs	2.00	2.25
Cornmeal " " "	1.25	1.50
Moullie " " "	1.00	1.25
Grue " " "	1.00	0.03
Bran " " "	0.90	1.00
Dressed Hogs " "	5.75	6.00
Pork per lb	0 07	0.10
Beef " "	0.03	0.09
Mutton " "	0.07	0.09
Lamb " "	0.09	0.00
Hay " ton	5.50	6.00
Potatoes " bag	0.45	0.55
Butter " lb	0.15	0.20
Cheese " "	0.12	0.16

The Promotor and Perfector of Assimilation.

The Reformer and Vitalizer of the Blood,

The Producer and Invigorator of Nerve and Muscle,

The Builder and Supporter of Brain Power,

FELLOW'S
Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites

Is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon some of them.

By its union with the Blood, and its effect upon the Muscles, re-establishing the one and toning the other, it is capable of effecting the following results:—

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dyspepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, worry, overtax or irregular habits, Bronchitis (Acute or Chronic,) Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most alarming stages.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Wheezing Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in substaining life during the process of Diptheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is substitute for this under any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

Price $1.50 per Bottle, six for $7.50.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

NEW STORE.
New Goods.
New Prices.
AT THE
Montreal House,
LACHUTE.

HAVING LEASED the premises lately occupied by ALFRED BENN & Co. I am now prepared to buy all kinds of produce, such as

BUTTER, EGGS, HOGS,
POULTRY, OATS, &c.,

For which the highest market prices will be paid, in Cash or in exchange for Goods.

My stock is complete in
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
BOOTS and SHOES, HARDWARE,
CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, &c.

Call and examine and be Convinced. All parcels delivered free within the Village Limits.

Mr. Joseph Patenaude,
Lachute, Dec. 29, 1879.

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.

Tweeds! Tweeds!

We have the
Best Assortment
OF
TWEEDS
in Lachute, and customers admit prices to be uncommonly low. We want to
CLEAR OUT
OUR
Entire Stock
if possible, at once, to make room for new SPRING PATTERNS and call our customers' attention to the extremely LOW PRICES for the next
Three Weeks

We take Wood, Butter, Hogs, Wool, and other marketable produce in exchange.

Call early and secure Bargains, as Prices will be much higher in the Spring.

W. Banford & Co.

FIVE PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH, ON ALL PURCHASES OVER ONE DOLLAR.

Five cents on each Dollar can be saved by buying at

John Murphy & Co's,

Where they are constantly receiving New and Fashionable Goods from the leading markets of the world.

Every article we sell is marked in Plain Figures, and we have

One Price Only.

JOHN MURPHY & Co.
IMPORTERS OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
402 and 404 Notre Dame Street,
Corner of St. Peter Street,
Montreal.

Wm. ROBERTSON,
PRACTICAL FURRIER,
Keeps in stock and makes to order Ladies Gents and Children's

FUR GOODS.
OLD FURS CLEANED, DYED OR ALTERED TO THE PRESENT STYLE.
PRICES MODERATE.
The Address is
233 McGILL STREET,
MONTREAL.

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

LADIES COLUMN.

Make Your Own Pies.

How well we remember, the fair days of yore,
The old farm house kitchen, the bright painted floor,
Those days of our childhood, where mother's dear face
Illumined each corner about the old place.

Those days of our boyhood I never can see,
The custard and pumpkin, the apple and mince,
So juicy and deep, and so mammoth in size;
But then our dear mother, she made her own pies.

Then pretty, fair housewife, with home bright and neat,
Your kitchen so tidy, your household complete,
What happiness beams in your fair sunny face;
With snowy white apron that adds such a grace,
You make your own bread that is spongy and white.

You "putup" preserves, and make cake dark and light,
Would you be a man's choice your husband to suit,
Then pretty, fair housewife, pray bake your own pies.

And dear little maiden, expecting to wed,
Now don't pass this by without a thought of your head.
If your husband would please, all the days of your life,
And make him the sweetest and best little wife
Pray, would you be healthy an I would you be wise
Why, dear little maiden, then make your own pies.

CHALE OYSTERS.—Boil in two waters, drain and if they are large cut into quarters, and pour over them a cup of scalding milk in which a pinch of soda has been stirred; set over the fire, add a tablespoonful of butter, half a teaspoonful of corn starch wet with milk, a little minced parsley, white pepper and salt. Simmer and pour out.

POTATO PUFF.—To each two cupfuls of mashed potatoes take one tablespoonful of melted butter and beat to a cream; put with this two eggs (whipped light) and a cupful of milk, salting to taste. Beat all well; pour into a greased baking dish and bake quickly to a light brown. Serve in the dish in which it was cooked.

A GOOD WAY to keep cut flowers fresh is to lay them in wet cloths. Take them out of the vases at night, sprinkle with cold water and then wrap them up in cloths made very wet with cold water. The weight of the cloth will not crush the most delicate flowers while it keeps out the air and prevents their falling to pieces or opening further.

FRIED PARSNIPS.—Boil until tender in water slightly salted; let them get almost cold, scrape off the skin and cut in thick, long slices, divide with flour and fry in hot drippings, turning as they brown; drain very dry in a hot colander; pepper and salt to serve.

TO ROAST COLD TURKEY.—Cut up the remains of a turkey in small pieces. Add to this a half pint or more of good, high flavored oysters, cut in pieces. Strew the bottom of a deep dish with cracker crumbs, cover with a layer of turkey and a layer of oysters, add a very little salt, cayenne pepper and mace. Repeat until the turkey and oysters are used up. Add a little liquor from the oysters and set them in the oven for twenty minutes, then add more oyster liquor, an egg beaten, a few small lumps of butter, some cracker crumbs and a grate of nutmeg. Let it brown nicely.

ARRANGING IN THE KITCHEN.—The pantry shelves are getting grimy, or finger-marks around the door-latches are looking dark and unsightly. For lack of time they are left day after day, for it is hard work to scour all the time, and it wears off the paint, too. The husband keeps his bottle of oil, or perhaps a large can holds it, for he never stints in that. Now suppose his wife has her bottle of ammonia to use. She takes her basin of water and clean cloth, just puts on a few drops of the fluid and wipes off all the dirt; it is worth half a day's labor, and does not hurt the paint either. She could put a few drops in her dish water and see how easily the dishes would be cleaned. A few drops on a sponge would clean all the windows in the sitting-room, making them shine like crystal. It would take the stains off the teaspoons, and a teaspoonful in the mop pail, would do more towards washing up the kitchen floor than ten pounds of elbow grease applied to the mop-handle. A housewife has just as much right to make her work easy and expeditious as her husband has. If she does not do it, the fault is her own in a great measure.

A writer in the *Scientific American* tells how he cleans his premises of rats by making whitewash yellow with copperas and coloring the floors and rafters with a thick coat of it. He says—In every crevice where a rat might tread we put the crystals of the copperas and scatter the same in the corners of the floor. The result was a perfect steampacle of rats and mice. Since that time not a footfall of either rats or mice has been about the house. Every spring a coat of yellow wash is given the cellar, as a purifier as well as a rat exterminator, and no typhoid dysentery or fever attacks the family.

Miss Yocum, a school teacher of Kittitas Valley, Ore., has taken up a land claim, fenced it, built a house and raised 215 bushels of grain, besides teaching her school.

EMPLOYMENT.—It is estimated that fifty thousand men and women are employed in Philadelphia in the manufacture of clothing, and twenty millions suits are made there every year. Cutting machines are gradually finding their way into all of the large manufacturing establishments of the city. These machines have a capability of cutting nearly eighteen hundred garments in a day of twelve hours, or about equal to the combined results of the labor of eight men. Button-holes, also, can be worked by machinery at the rate of one hundred and eighty per hour, while by hand it would take the same period to complete three holes. By the cutting machines folds of cloth forty ply thickness can be easily cut through. An instance of the value of machinery in expediting manufacturing is that in the establishments where cutting and button-holes machines are used turns out one hundred suits ready for wear inside of twelve hours.

Miss Lilian Whiting, on the editorial staff of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, stays at her post until eleven o'clock at night. She is said to look the picture of strong, healthy, fresh, young life, and has proven by her work that a woman can do well on a daily pay.

ARRANGING PLANTS IN WINDOWS.

A correspondent desires to know how she can arrange her plants in a low window and do without a flower stand in the room. If she will purchase a few of the different sizes of the immitation bronze brackets, she can arrange them very tastefully, and in such a manner that they can be cared for easily, and not take up any more room.

Two of the largest sized double brackets—with four places for pots, one at each side, and a single bracket should be attached to the middle of the casement, on each side of the centre window. Then on each side of the casement, next the wall, three brackets holding two or three pots each, can be fastened; and in this way nearly two dozen pots of plants can be placed near enough to the sunlight to grow luxuriantly. I wish your correspondent could see my window. It gives sunlight and air to eighteen large plants, such as callas, hydrangeas, begonias, fuchsias, roses, geraniums, and a large crimson achyranthes plant as a central figure to light up the groups. The windows thus arranged require no curtains, the drapery of green leaves and flowers being far more beautiful than the richest of lace or tapestry hangings. Nearly every visitor exclaims "How lovely your plants are!" How tastefully they are arranged with the various shades of green, the silver variegated leaves, and the crowning flowers of the fuchsias, mingled with the rich colors of the geraniums and bouvardias."

But one can see after he has sat by the cheery, open fire-place, filled with a good supply of birch and maple sticks, and warmed his feet well, said: "Well, Miss J., I suppose you think them posies pretty, or you wouldn't put 'em there, but I hain't been able to see a team pass by since I sot here, and I like to see folks go by. My woman thinks a lot about flowers, but I never sot much by 'em."

So, like everything else in life, my tastefully arranged windows fail to please everybody.—[S. O. J.]

THE WOMEN OF TO-DAY.

Throatlets of pearl are now very fashionable. At first they were finished with tassels at the ends; now they are clasped round the throat. The Princess of Wales wears hers with a magnificent diamond clasp.

A LITTLE GIRL'S CLOTHING.

I have just been dressing my little nine-year old daughter in her winter clothing, which I have been at work on for several days. She and I are so delighted with the suit that I am tempted to describe it for the benefit of other mothers, who may be as ignorant as I once was of making clothes in the most healthful and comfortable manner.

First comes a high necked and long-sleeved red flannel chemise. The neck, which never is seen above the dress, is simply bound with plain red calico and the short open ning down the front is also faced with that. But the sleeves I buttoned is stitched in small scallops with red worsted, which would look a little neater in case they accidently showed at the wrist. The binding, however, wears a little better for the neck. Next comes a long waist made of brown drilling (waist lining) fitted, but loosely; by seams under arms and on shoulders and buttoned up the back. On the lower edge, directly under each arm, is a button-hole into which one end of the stocking elastic is buttoned, and the other end is fastened to the stocking by a buckle. There are two rows of buttons around the waist, the lower ones for the drawers, the upper ones to fasten the skirts upon, so that there might not be the slightest dragging upon the hips.

If all of the present mothers would take these precautions, to sus and the clothing upon the shoulders instead of the hips, would not this be one step toward bettering health for the coming generation of women? The drawers, of thick, firm flannel, are made long enough to reach underneath the stockings to the tops of the high buttoned calf-skin shoes. They are cut quite tapering, so as to fit rather snugly below the knee, (not to fill the stocking too much), and are left open three or four inches at the bottom to allow drawing on easily. This opening is kept from spreading before pulling the stocking up, to avoid all clumsiness possible, the drawers are not hemmed, but are overcast with useful and thread. On best occasions a pair of muslin drawers tucked, puffed, or embroidered at pleasure, may be worn over these; but they are unnecessary for "every day." The skirt is buttermut colored, thick, home-made flannel, cut goring and trimmed with three rows of narrow, black braid just above the hem. The band at the top is made of strong drilling with button-holes for attaching to waist. The bands of the drawers should also be made of strong cloth, or they will be worn out before the flannel is. Her dresses are all cut after the Princess pattern and made without much trimming, as large aprons nearly cover them.

How to Cure Sleeplessness.

A few minutes' rest before eating, plenty of time and joke and laughter while eating, and then again a few moments rest, and we believe you might laugh at dyspepsia.

You might rest while weeding your garden, training your vines, playing with the children or dipping into some bright work on fiction or poetry. But if sleepy, heed the sign. You are either overtaxed and need rest or you have eaten too much—you are the best judge of that.

A five minutes' nap is often better than half an hour's sleep, because you do not wake up with the same half dread feeling which some people complain of when we urge them to rest—and after the sleepiness is gone.

Some people find, after going to bed, that they are hungry. They had a light supper early in the evening; they have been out driving or walking; have been reading aloud or singing, perhaps talking a good deal, and unheedful of time have sat up late. They cannot sleep—Nature is calling out for more fuel; they long for something to eat.

"But you know it is very unhealthy to eat so late an hour"

"Oh! is it? Then by all means don't yield to the demands of your stomach however long you lie awake."

What fudge are the English a race of dyspeptics! They very often have very heavy suppers just before retiring.

The hungrier you are the faster your brain will work, and the harder will throb your head; restlessly you will turn and toss; you will strive to quell the hunger fit by a draught of water; but that won't do it; at last, in a fit of despair, you give up the hope of sleep. A cracker or a small piece of bread would have hindered all this, and you would have fallen into sleep as calmly as a little child does after taking its milk.

Why don't you keep the baby awake after feeding it, if it is injurious to sleep on a full stomach? We are tempted to quote from an article we saw the other day: "Sleep following supper:

Nothing is more absurd than to pretend that it is unhealthy to sleep after the day's hearty meal. Is not man an animal? Do not animals, without exception, sleep after eating? Do we not feel like sleeping after each day's last meal? Evidently the body yearns for sleep. Exercise immediately after eating is pernicious; rest is healthful. What rest can compare with sleep, which reposes the mind, the lungs, and even the heart.

So the peasants! No, persons enjoy better health than they do. Supper is the best meal of the day. No sooner have they supped than they go to bed.

A Grand Banquet.

Expert dinner givers and dinners out and gastronomists and epicures will appreciate the true menu at its true value; but they can form but a feeble idea of its expensiveness, even when told that the strawberries cost fifteen cents apiece, and that there was an ample supply for the twenty-eight guests who sat down to dinner. Each menu card cost, for painting and illuminating alone $15, not to count the cost of the red gros grained satin scarfs, half a yard in length and a quarter of a yard wide, to which each card was attached. Each card had its appropriate design, conveying a delicate compliment to the individual guest. The table covered with gorgeous mounted pieces, was a glittering mass of Baccarat, glass, silver, gold, Sevres porcelain, flowers, and fruits. The mind of an artist in such matters directed all the details and arranged the service. The room, a magnificent appartment 19 feet by 32 feet, with its walls glowing with pictures by the best artists of Europe and America, had all its windows decorated with Christmas garlands, and in each window a white dove was suspended, apparantly fluttering in the brilliantly lighted, glowing appartment. Rare exotics decorated the consoles, sideboards, and other furnitures of the room as well as the table. Three hundred dollars was expended with one florist alone for this part of the entertainments.

The gentlemen of the party (it was only a family affair), were attired, of course, in the conventional black full dress suit of a man of society, but the costumes of the ladies were superb. All wore full evening toilets, delicate colored silks, satins and velvets, with any quantity of genuine laces, and all round the brilliant circle glowed and flashed over a million of dollars in diamonds, in earings, necklaces, crosses, pendants, bracelets, combs, and ornaments of every description, not to speak of the jewelled fingers. One pair of solitaire diamonds alone, worn by the wealthiest lady present, cost over $50,000.

But the most remarkable thing told of this remarkable dinner is that the gentlemen, though telling their wealth by millions, displayed no jewelry, not even a diamond stud, a seal ring or a gold watch chain.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Leap Year's Difficulties.

He was a nice young man, with cane, high hat, and patent leather boots. He strolled leisurely down Fourth avenue, puffing daintly upon a cigarette, and occasionally twirling the waxed ends of his moustache. He was accosted by a stout woman with a florid complexion.

"Top of the mornin' to ye, Mister Charley," said she.

"Good morning, Mrs. McGuinness," said the nice young man.

"Me darlint boy, would ye—" and she bestowed a bewitching smile upon him. He dodged out of her reach. The recollection that it was leap year rushed upon him. He answered:

"Madame—really—I can't—I am very sorry if I cause you pain—but my affections have already been bestowed upon another—and madame—I can't—I can't marry you."

She gazed at him in astonishment, and then said indignantly; "Who axed ye to marry me! The idea of the likes of me, a poor lone widdy, wid four children to support by washin', axin' ye to marry me. I was only goin' to ax ye for that dollar for washin'."

He signed and gave her a dollar, and walked sadly away.

President Lincoln's favorite sermon to his children was: "Don't drink, don't smoke, don't chew. Don't swear, don't gamble, don't lie, don't cheat. Love your fellow men as well as God. Love truth, love wisdom and be happy. Let all boys and young men heed this charming little sermon, and O! what a happy land we will soon have.

A little boy asked another whether he would not be afraid to ride in such a terrible frightful chariot as was Elijah's chariot of fire. "Why, no," said he, "I shouldn't be afraid *if I new the Lord was driving.*" That was it. Only so we are sure the Lord is doing the work what more need we ask? He promises to lead us safe, clear our way and come out us through all the terrifying things of life and land us safe in the harbor. O, for a firm, fixed faith in him.

FOREIGN.

A thousand operatives of the Mosely cotton mills, in Lancashire, are locked out, having struck for a 10 per cent. advance in wages.

Mr. Vere Foster, of Belfast, has addressed a letter to the Mansion House Committee, in which he offers to give £15,000 to assist Irish emigration to Canada and the Western States.

News of three terrible disasters which took place in England, on the 21st inst., comes over the cable. Two of the accidents are coal gas explosions in mines, by which 100 miners are said to have perished in the Lycett mine at Newcastle, and 80 miners in the Fair Lady mine at Hanley, in Bradfordshire. The third disaster was an explosion at the gunpowder mills at Dartford, in Kent, but the despatch does not state whether any loss of life occurred in this instance.

Organs & Pianos

AT REDUCED PRICES.

Sixteen Reed ORGANS, with Four Stops.....$75
Double Reed ORGANS, with Eight Stops, with Octaves.....$112
Coupler, 8 stops.....$140
PIANOS, from.....$160 to $190

Violin Strings, strongest and best imported, 25c. each.

Robert Stevenson.

Lachute, Dec. 20, 1879. 15w3

Best Bargains EVER OFFERED.

F. X. BERTRAND,

Offers the Best Bargains in Furs such as

MEN'S MINK CAPS, SEAL CAPS, BEAVER CAPS, CLOTHS and IMITATION CAPS, BOYS and WOMEN'S FUR CAPS, WOMEN'S MUFFS, CHILDREN'S BOA and MUFF, FUR TRIMMINGS FOR CLOAKS.

DRY GOODS! DRY GOODS!

12 yards Cotton for one dollar, Black Beaver for Over Coating and Cloaking, Brown and Blue Waterproof, Blue and Red cloaking for Children, Fancy Check Flannels for Shirts, tted Flannel 20c per yard, White Flannel, Black Lastreand Colored for dresses, Under Shirts and Drawers, Ready-made over shirts.

Boots and Shoes

a large and well assorted stock at prices to defy competition.

CROCKERY.

Selling Off the whole stock at 10 per cent cheaper than market prices to make room for new stock. Lives and Forks at all prices.

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!!

Just Received a fresh supply such as: Teas at 25c. to 55c. For Best Sugar, molasses, Syrup, Raisins a specialty, Currants, Dried Apples, &c., always on hand at

F. X. BERTRAND,

West-End Lachute.

N. B.—All those having standing accounts, will oblige by paying during this month.

Lachute, Dec. 10, 1879. 13m1

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.—Thomas Christie, Esq. (Mayor), Messrs T. Sheppard, Patrick, Dunbar, William McCoat, George Borrison, Thomas Pallister, and R. G. Meikle.

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

Terms of Court.

DISTRICT OF TERREBONNE.—In the future, the Circuit Court, for the District of Terrebonne, will be held in St. Scholastique, from the 14th to the 18th 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 13th to 17th, May 12th to 20th, 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. 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. 5 school at 2 p. m.
On the second Monday, the Gore meets at No. 1 school at 2 p. m.
On the last Monday, St. Andrews, No. 1 school at 6 p. m.

Each Secretary-Treasurer is to give eight (8) days notice of these meetings to the School Commissioners who will, however, meet all the same, even if he fails to do so. All who have business with Commissioners now when and where to find them in session.

List of Post Offices in the County of Argenteuil.

ANTOINETT—Is in the township of Desalebury, about forty miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

ARUNDEL—Is in a township of the same name twenty-eight miles from Grenville, and thirty-eight miles from Lachute. Mail weekly.

AVOCA—Is in the augmentation of Grenville. It is fifteen miles from Grenville, and about twenty-nine miles from Lachute. Mail bi-weekly.

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

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

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

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

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

CHATBORO—Is in the township of Chatham near Douglas Crossing, on the N. 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, 41 miles from Lachute, fourteen miles 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 N. O. & W. R. R., and on the North river. It is the County-seat and the Circuit Court is holdhere. 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 Monroe, 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 ISLES—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 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 Grenville Post Office every Friday evening.

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

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

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ASTONISHING!

YET TRUE TAHT AT THE

Montreal House,

ST. ANDREWS, Q.

Goods are at lower rates than Montreal prices.

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOOD 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, Nov. 25, 1879. 20tf

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,

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SKUNK SKINS:

Now is the time to send them in. For good skins we will pay a good price. Send us a lot by express and we will remit a Post Office Order. Refer to the Editor of this paper.

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Of a large and elegant Stock of Choice

FURNITURE

OF OUR OWN HOME MANUFACTURE.

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Furnish Tastefully.
Furnish Elegantly.
Furnish Economically.
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CRAIG & CO.

447 and 449 NOTRE DAME STREET.

PARISIANS OLD STAND. 2-1y.

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OUR STORE HAS BECOME THE MOST Popular in Montreal, for DRY GOODS,

FANCY GOODS,

Dress and mantle making, Tailoring and GENT'S FURNISHINGS.

All our goods are of superior quality and are sold at Wholesale Prices.

Do not fail to visit the PALACE STORE when in the city.

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226 & 228 ST. JAMES STREET, Montreal. 51y1.

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.

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THE BOYS OWN PAPER

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THE SUNDAY AT HOME

MONTHLY

$1.50 PER ANNUM 15c PER NUMBER

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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.

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.

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. 46y1.

MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL!

Lachute Bakery.

THE SUBSCRIBER will receive in a few days a choice assortment of

CANDIES, FRENCH CREAMS, BON BONS, &c.

Which, notwithstanding the rise in sugar, he will sell at former prices—special mixture for Christmas and New Year's press 25c. per pound.

FRUITS.

Oranges, Lemons, Grapes, and Figs Fresh and Cheap.

BREAD.

Finest quality of White and Brown Twists, Scons, Rolls and Buns, also Self Raising flour the cheapest in the market.

CAKES.

Fruit and Spunge Cakes, Scotch Shortbread, and all kinds of pastry.

JOHN HOPE,
Baker and Confectioner.

Lachute, Dec. 4, 1879. 14tf.

F. Poitras & Sons' Woollen Factory.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to announce to the Public that in addition to the

Lachute Carding and Fulling Mill,

They have removed the machinery belonging to their Belle Riviere Factory to Lachute and have

FOUR LOOMS, TWO JACKS, and THREE SETS OF CARDS.

running, and are prepared to do FULLING and WEAVING for Farmers and others on Reasonable Terms.

Cloth exchanged for wool and other produce.

F. POITRAS & SONS.

Lachute, Nov. 18, 1879.



DICK'S

CELEBRATED

MEDICINES.

DICK'S BLOOD PURIFIER.

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