

# Glengarryman.

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COUNTY OF GLENGARRY.

ALEXANDRIA, ONTARIO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1889.

NO. 14.

## Here

Leslie has returned the arrowed about three weeks you the interest he agreed please lend them to us for o, and we will endeavor to much more dangerous the is than the 40,000 toothed sea.

re and unadulterated fact. ls" man is a man who sells "Hardware" man is a man lware. Right here we ask e that it is the day. On no! s in dry goods down in New an.

y goods man sells you arti- are at such a mighty small actual cost that it would ematical skill of Napoleon figure out what that fraction to infer that we are robbing e cannot do likewise. Of d sell you just as cheap and per, if we liked, for a short we did, at the end of about would collapse on our sto- ditch of insolvency, and a ome round with a solemn face, and tack on our door, closed until further notice."

make a living selling hard- y goods man makes his liv- goods, and if he sells you ost "to bait you," and then ver your eyes to the tune -and-a-half-on-a-two-dollar- y goods line, we ask does eap? Live and let live. as and a happy New Year us customers and friends.

Hardware Store.

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Received!

—BY—

## McDonell

## ROCER

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7 in GREEN FRUITS,

comprising

LEMONS

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## & CONFECTIONERY

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## OLD GLENGARRY.

Sketches Illustrating the Early Settle- ment and History of Glengarry.

Relating principally to the Revolutionary War 1776-83, the war of 1812-14, and the Rebellion of 1837-8.

By J. A. Macdonell (Greenfield).

[CONTINUED.]

GLENGARRY'S PART IN THE WAR OF 1812. It would be foreign to the purpose of a little work such as this to enter at any length in the history of the people of Glengarry, and indeed those of Canada, had nothing to do with that. These matters have been discussed at length by various writers on the subject, by James in "The Military Occurrences of the War," by Christie in his admirable "History of Lower Canada," by Auchinleck in the "History of the War of 1812-13-14," and later by Col. Coffin in his "Chronicle of the War of 1812," published as late as 1864. My object is simply to show that the war having come upon us, owing to no act of ours, the Highlanders of Glengarry did their share of the work and merited the high encomium of Col. Carmichael passed upon them in his letter to Sir James Macdonell in 1840, which I quoted at the beginning of my paper.

Suffice it to say, that they were fighting for their homes, for the possession of British North America was what the Americans aimed at. Not only, however, were they instful of further territorial aggrandizement, but they recognized the fact that, as stated in the Weekly Register, The conquest of Canada will be of the greatest importance to us in distressing our enemy; in cutting off his supplies of provisions, and naval stores for his West India colonies and home demand. There is no place from where we can supply the mighty void that would be occasioned by the loss of this country, as well in her exports as imports. It would operate upon him with a double force; it would deprive him of a vast quantity of indispensable materials, as well as of food, and close an extensive market for his manufactures. Canada and Nova Scotia, if not fully conquered immediately, may be rendered useless to him in a few weeks. Without them, and particularly the latter, he cannot maintain these terrible fleets on our coast which we are threatened with, or bridge our harbors with frigates, admitting he may have no use for them to defend his own shores; for he will not have a dockyard, filling the purposes of his navy, within three thousand miles of us.

Mr. Porter, then chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, said:—

These provinces were not only immensely valuable in themselves, but almost indispensable to the existence of Great Britain, cut off as she now is, in a great measure from the north of Europe. He had been credibly informed that the exports from Quebec alone amounted during the last year (1810) to near six millions of dollars, and most of these too in articles of the first necessity—in ship timber and in provisions for the support of her fleets and armies. (Auchinleck, page 40.)

Britain's battle, therefore, became our fight, and our defence not only an obligation to us but a duty she owed to herself and her posterity on the sea. Canada was the battleground, and the success of the war must largely depend on the temper and loyalty of its people. They proved equal to the emergency. Such of the veterans of the war of 1776-83 as were left had their experience to fall back upon and place at the service of the crown, though their limbs had lost the elasticity of youth, and in most cases were crippled with age and the hardships incidental to their lot; the children of those who had gone proved true to the loyalty of their forefathers and the obligations incumbent upon subjects of the British Crown, nor were the late immigrants less loyal than they.

"We will drive the British from our continent" was the text of their speeches and manifestoes. "The falls of Niagara could be resisted with as much success as the American people when they should be called into action," cried an excited orator in Congress. "I am willing," was the magnanimous declaration of Mr. Grundy of Tennessee, "to receive the Canadians as adopted brethren. \* \* \* I feel anxious not only to add the Floridas to the south, but the Canadas to the north of this 'empire'." The willingness, however, was not reciprocal, and we purposed to hold our own on what they were pleased to term their continent. The Canadian people, less inflated and less vulgar and verbose, gave them their answer in few words when they declared "For King and Country."

There can be no doubt but that they counted, and counted largely on a portion, a large and influential one, of our population being inimical to Great Britain, but

devotion are revered in the province": General Brock was the eighth son of John Brock, a gentleman of ancient family in the island of Guernsey, by Elizabeth De Lisle, and was born on the 6th October, 1769, the same memorable year which gave birth to Wellington and Napoleon.

He received his commission as ensign in the 8th (the King's) regiment 2nd March, 1785, and served in Guernsey and Jersey, in 1790 receiving his company. He then exchanged into the 49th regiment, which he joined at Barbadoes in 1791, but was shortly afterwards compelled to return very suddenly to England on sick leave, having nearly fallen a victim to the pestilential climate. He was then employed on recruiting service in England, and in 1795 purchased his majority. In 1797 he purchased his lieutenant-colony, when but 23 years of age, and soon after became senior lieutenant-colonel of the 49th. He served with distinction in the Peninsular War, at Egmont op Zee, where 30 of his regiment were killed and 50 wounded. The loss of the enemy on that occasion was estimated at 4,000 men.

His next active service was at the celebrated attack on Copenhagen by Lord Nelson in 1801, when Lieut.-Colonel Brock was second in command of the land forces, and where his brother, Savory Brock, also greatly distinguished himself.

In 1802, his regiment, the 49th, was ordered to Canada, being stationed at York (now Toronto) in 1803. In 1805 he was made full colonel, and returned on leave to England, that being his last visit, and early in the following year he laid before His Royal Highness, the commander-in-chief, the outlines of a plan for the formation of a veteran battalion to serve in the Canadas, recommending that ten companies should be raised, each of 60 rank and file, with the usual proportion of officers, distributed in the following manner:—

St. John and Chambly, 1 company; Kingston, 1 Co.; York, 2 Co.; Port George and dependencies, 3 Co.; Amherstburg, 2 Co.; St. Joseph, 1 Co.

Colonel Brock received the thanks of the Duke of York "for the communication of his very sensible observations respecting the distribution of the troops in Canada, which His Royal Highness will not fail to take into consideration at a seasonable opportunity." As in the case of Colonel Macdonell's recommendation on a kindred subject, nothing however appears to have been done towards carrying out the views of these far-seeing men, who were so well acquainted with the country and its defensive requirements.

While on a visit to his family and friends in Guernsey, Colonel Brock deemed the intelligence from the United States to be of so warlike a character that he resolved on returning to Canada before his leave was expired, and such was his anxiety to be at his post that he overtook at Cork the Lady Saumarez, a Guernsey vessel, well manned and armed as a letter-of-marque, bound to Quebec. He left London on June 26, 1806, never again to return to home and kindred.

On September 27, 1806, he was appointed to the command of the troops in both provinces, with the rank of a brigadier, his appointment as such being confirmed by the King to date from July 2, 1806.

In September, 1806, he addressed a very able representation to the Horse Guards with regard to the defence of the country:—

"It is impossible to view the late hostile measures of the American government towards England, without considering a rupture between the two countries as probable to happen.

I have in consequence been anxious that such precautionary measures might be taken as the case seemed to justify; but his honor the president (Dunn, with whom Sir Isaac did not appear to agree) has not judged it proper to adopt any other step than merely to order one-fifth of the militia, which amounts to about 10,000 men, to hold itself in readiness to march on the shortest notice.

The men thus selected for service being scattered along an extensive line of four or five hundred miles, unarmed and totally unacquainted with everything military, without officers capable of giving them instructions, considerable time would naturally be required before they could be brought into action, and therefore very much doubt whether, in event of actual war, this force could assemble in time, and become useful.

Without considerable assistance from the militia, the few regulars which might be spared from this garrison (Quebec) could avail nothing against the force the Americans would suddenly introduce by various roads into this province."

After referring to the state of affairs in Lower Canada, he continues, "From every information I can receive, the Americans are busily engaged in drilling and forming their militia, and openly declared their intention of entering this province. The very instant war is determined upon, they will be encouraged to adopt this step from the very defenceless state of our frontiers. The means of my disposal are too limited to oppose them with effect in the open field, and I shall be constrained, unless his honor the president make exertions, which I do think him disposed at this moment to do, to confine myself to the defence of Quebec."

He then narrates the preparations he had made for placing Quebec in a defensive condition, and proceeds, "Although these remarks may be premature, I yet conceive it to be my duty to give His Royal Highness, the commander-in-chief, a view of my real situation. I must confess that I am unable to account for the motives which seem at present to guide the councils of this province. Voluntary offers of service have been made by numbers, on whose loyalty the utmost reliance can be placed, to form themselves into corps of cavalry, artillery and infantry, at little or no expense to government, provided they were furnished with arms; but this liberal spirit has not been encouraged by the president."

In 1808 Colonel Brock was stationed at Montreal, which, from the description of its society given by Washington Irving in Axtoria, was a good place to be quartered in. There were the palmy days of the then celebrated North-west company, "which for a time held a lordly sway over the wintry lakes and boundless forests of the Canadas, almost equal to that of the East India company over the voluptuous plains and magnificent realms of the Orient." The principal partners resided at Montreal, where they formed a commercial aristocracy

although Craig was some distance away at the time the shooting was done. There was very little, if any evidence to show that Craig actually participated in it, or had any reason to think it was likely to occur. The Judge's charge in this case too was against the prisoner, and he was found guilty. D. B. MacLennan, Q.C., for the prosecution; R. A. Pringle for the defence.—Standard.

## BANQUET TO DR. H. N. McDONALD, OF LACCAN.

When it became known to his friends and neighbors that Dr. Hugh N. McDonald had decided to take up his abode in Minneapolis, Wis., they determined to give their young friend, whose career they had so closely watched from his infancy, a send-off in which they would mark their appreciation of him and afford a certificate of good name and character to the doctor that will no doubt be the means of giving him a good recommendation to strangers in Uncle Sam's domains. To discharge this duty properly in the rural part of the county a difficulty presented itself in the way of public accommodation. They, therefore, got the host of the Grand Union, of Alexandria, to get up the banquet, and invited their friends of the latter place to join them on the occasion. There were, all told, 58 present. The chair was ably filled by Mr. D.J. McMillan of Laccan, one of his first neighbors, the first vice by Mr. D. Fraser, of Alexandria, and the 2nd vice by another neighbor of the doctor's, Mr. Duncan D. McLeod. To the right of the chair sat the guest, the left sat Senator McMillan and Major R. R. McLennan. After full justice had been done to a neatly prepared dinner, which did great credit to the host and hostess of the Grand Union, the chairman called the gentlemen to order by proposing the health of Her Majesty the Queen and Royal Family. "The Army, Navy and Volunteers" brought Major McLennan to his feet. He spoke of the great naval review he had witnessed at Spithead, England, when there last summer, where 15 miles of battle ships were in a line, and also a military review of 30,000 men seen by him at Aldershot. He briefly referred to the great naval and military power of England as mistress of the sea, and finished his remarks by the toast that with the volunteers of Canada, his would also be mistress on land. After paying very worthy compliments to the guest, he referred to the number of Glengarry men who had made their mark in every calling in life, and he hoped by dint of perseverance and determination the doctor would succeed beyond his most sanguine expectation. The major then read a letter from Capt. Macdonell (Greenfield), regretting his inability to be with them, as he was suffering from a severe cold. To show his good wishes, however, he had purchased a ticket, and if not personally present was also there in spirit.

The chairman, in a few well chosen remarks, spoke of the occasion of the banquet, referring to the doctor's antecedents, and said that although he has been left, he might say, an orphan by the death of his father when a mere child, he had, through his own industry, with very little outside help, succeeded in acquiring a profession, and that he was now leaving them with a diploma from the great Canadian medical school. McGill—a certificate which, with his own genial ways, will place him at once into a good and lucrative practice.

Dr. H. N. McDonald, on rising, was most heartily cheered. He thanked his friends from the bottom of his heart for the kindness they had shown him upon this occasion, and he would never forget it, no matter where he might be. He resolved upon leaving his native county for the reason that the medical field is ably occupied by other good men. His attachment to the equity would, however, not be impaired by his absence abroad, and he would be always glad to hear and read of its progress and advancement through the columns of the paper, the Glengarryman. He thanked all present, and said that words could not convey the feeling he had for their honor and kindness towards him. He concluded by quoting from Burns,

"The bridegroom may forget his bride, whose bow in an hour had been;  
The mother may forget her child which smiles so sweetly on her knee,  
But I will not forget Glengarry, and all that thou hast done for me."

Mr. David Fraser, the silver-tongued orator of Glengarry, as first vice, joined in his order of praise in wishing a successful career to the young doctor, and then proposed the next toast, "Municipal Institutions," which was responded to by Reeve McArthur. "Parliamentary Institutions of Canada" brought a unanimous cry from the audience for the Senator, who, being in a good vein of humor, eulogized Canada's legislative bodies in a practical speech. "The legal Profession" was ably responded to by Mr. Munro and Mr. A. L. Smith, both of whom exalted themselves. "The Medicals" by Dr. D. D. McDonald, who made a very good speech, followed by Dr. A. L. McDonald and Dr. Westley.

The second vice chairman, Mr. D. D. McLeod, proposed "The Agricultural Interests" in a Tupper-like speech. This brought Mr. D. McCaskill to the fore, as well as Messrs. J. McGillivray and Rankin H. McLeod. Commercial and Manufacturing Interests" were duly eulogized by Messrs. D. A. McDonald, H. Mooney, J. Chisholm, J. F. McGregor, F. W. S. Orsop and D. D. McPhee. "The Ladies" by Messrs. G. F. McDonald, F. Home and D. A. McArthur. "The Press" by A. E. Power. The side toasts were now in order, when Major McLennan proposed the health of the people of the north. This was duly recognized by the chairman and second vice and Messrs. A. J. McGillivray, D. McCaskill, D. R. McLeod, Donald McDonald, Charles McDonald and others. The latter spoke in Gaelic, which was highly appreciated by those who understood the language of Adam and Eve. In return, the Lagganites proposed the health of the "Vice Chairmen," "Host and Hostess," "God Save the Queen" was rendered in a patriotic mood, and all joined hands and sang "Auld Lang Syne," bidding adieu to the guest, and separated with the sounding of the pibroch of Alex. McLeod, the talented son of our friend, Neil K., who was also present, who gave some good Scotch airs during the evening.

## LACCAN.

On Monday morning a large number of the friends of Dr. H. N. McDonald went to his residence here and presented him with the following address, which was accompanied with a gold chain and local and gold pen and pencil. Mr. James McCrea read the address and Dr. McDonald replied in feeling terms. The good people, headed by Piper Kenneth H. McLeod, to the number of nine teams, escorted their young friend to the O.A.R. station, Alexandria, and gave him a hearty send-off, cheered following cheer as they bid adieu to the doctor. The following is the address:—

Dear Dr. McDonald,—It is with a deep feeling of sadness that we, your friends and well-wishers, have gathered here this morning to bid you good-bye, and with a sincere feeling of regret that we are losing one so young and clever. These feelings, dear sir, are much intensified by the fact that whilst living and moving in our midst as a citizen and social companion you have conducted yourself in the most serene and honorable manner, and your character, in all phases of life, is beyond reproach.

We have heard of your success while studying for the profession of which you are now a member not without feelings of pleasant emotion; and feel confident that, whenever your duties of life may call you to the future, there your success will be as great. And dear sir, we deeply sympathize with the other members of your family, who are losing for a while an affectionate son and brother. We wish health and long life to you, and that the highest success will crown your labors. We also beg you to accept this small token from your Laggan friends. Wishing you a merry Xmas and a happy New Year, we bid you good-bye. Signed, K. K. McLeod, J. D. McGillivray, J. J. McGillivray, D. D. Campbell, J. G. McNaughton, F. J. Morrison, J. J. Grant, J. P. McNaughton, D. Dewar, D. A. McLennan, D. Urquhart, R. F. McLennan, D. D. McLennan, J. A. McLeod, W. R. McLeod, D. D. McMillan, A. A. McMillan.

## LOCAL AND OTHERWISE.

See Dr. Leggo's Dental advertisement in first column on first page.

See the ladies' companion and dressing cases in solid English sole leather at the Medical hall.

Footpad—Hold up yer hands. Pedestrian calm—I have been out shopping all day with my wife. Footpad, sympathetically—By Jinks! Here, take this quarter.

The Christmas number of the London Free Press is to hand, 53 pages full of seasonable reading.

Busy as bees, even at Xmas, cutting print and selling print patterns at S. Carsley's to Xmas presents.

"Public Schools as Affecting Crime and Vice" is the title of an article by Benjamin Beece, to appear in "The Popular Science Monthly" for January. Mr. Beece cites figures which show that crime does not decrease as literacy is diminished, and says that the American school system should be made more effective by the addition of moral teaching.

Silk grenadines in all shades just received at S. Carsley's. These goods are to be the leading material for evening dresses this season.

The Glengarry office turns out as good work as city houses; cheaper and more promptly.

On Sunday last a pastoral letter from Principal Grant, moderator of the General Assembly, was read in all Presbyterian churches, designating the claims of the Home and Foreign Missions of that church, and called upon all to help with their mite in spreading the glad tidings of great joy to the benighted world.

As to the value of a good seed bed a little experiment comes from the Arkansas experimental station which cannot fail to be of interest to Glengarry men. Four fields similar in soil were used to test various degrees of ploughing. The first was ploughed once, the second thrice and harrowed once, the third was ploughed twice and harrowed twice, and the fourth was ploughed twice and harrowed twice. In every other respect the fields were treated exactly alike. The wheat sown was of the Fultz variety. The yields per acre of the four fields were respectively 16 bushels, 18 bushels, 24 bushels and 23 bushels.

Sir Roderick Cameron, of New York, has given an order to William H. Jr., the Scotch designer of the wonderful little cutter Minerva for a 70-foot yacht, to be built for racing in American waters next season. Sir Roderick as our readers doubtless know, is a Williams town boy. Last week he wrote a long and interesting letter to our townsman, Capt. Macdonell (Greenfield), commending him for his patriotism in writing our county's history. The letter is filled with reminiscences of Sir Roderick's early days in Glengarry.

A large number of Glengarrymen have left for our Northwest the past year, and from all accounts are well satisfied with the country. We see from the daily press that "a couple of Russian German delegates who came to Winnipeg from Dakota to prospect for land for 5 families, have returned. They have decided to locate near Dunmore, and will move their goods from Dakota early next spring." This is only one of many reports to the same purpose.

## GLENGARRY AND DISTRICT.

### GREENFIELD.

Miss Fanny Robinson left recently for Windsor, Ont., where she is attending the college and finishing her education.

### GLEEN SANDFIELD.

As stated last week, Mr. J. H. Sabourin has purchased Mr. S. McCaug's stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, groceries, &c., &c. He is offering the goods very reasonably. Can an patronize him.

### M'CRIMMON.

Mr. J. A. McCrimmon is going into lumbering extensively this winter. He has purchased 100 acres of timber limits from Mr. Angus McIntosh, Dunvegan, and will employ quite a number of hands.

Did you hear of the latest way of harvesting



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There can be no doubt but that they  
counted, and counted largely on a portion,  
a large and influential one, of our popula-  
tion being inimical to Great Britain, but  
they reckoned without their host, as the  
gallant DeSalaberry and his countrymen  
of the Voltigeurs and George Macdonell  
with his Fencibles (so largely composed  
of French Canadians) taught General  
Hampton and Izzard and 3,500 of their  
countrymen at Chateaugay, and as they  
proved by their action throughout the  
whole course of the war.

War was declared by act of Congress on  
the 18th June, 1812. Previous to that,  
on the 12th Jan., 1812, following on the  
President's war message of 4th November,  
1812, the legislature of the United States  
had authorized the immediate raising of  
25,000 regular troops and 50,000 militia,  
and had voted ten millions of dollars to  
equip them for the purposes for which it  
was anticipated they would be required.

The odds, therefore, so far as numbers  
were concerned, were largely against us.  
The legislature of Lower Canada author-  
ized 2,000 men to be raised by ballot to  
serve for two months in two successive  
summers, while Col. Coffin estimated the  
number of militia of Upper Canada at the  
time to have been 1800, "not all called  
out, unarmed and undisciplined, and pos-  
sessing little of the appearance or of the  
qualities of soldiers, except pluck."

The regulars in Upper and Lower Can-  
ada numbered 4,450 of all arms. Sir Geo.  
Prevost was governor-general of Canada  
and commander of the forces, his head-  
quarters being Quebec, while to quote from  
a commission signed by him, before me,  
"Isaac Brock, Esquire," was "President  
administering the government of Upper  
Canada and major-general commanding  
His Majesty's forces therein." To the  
fact that he was largely due the pre-  
servation of at least this province to the  
British Crown and to us the institutions  
it is alike our privilege and our heritage  
now to enjoy.

From Mr. Martin Brock Tupper's "Life  
and Correspondence of Sir Isaac Brock," I  
quote the following particulars regarding  
the man so deservedly designated "The  
Saviour of Upper Canada." His name  
will be remembered with gratitude by  
our people, as his biographer stated of a  
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the usual proportion of officers, distributed in  
the following manner:—

St. John and Chateaub. 1 company; King-  
ston, 1 Co.; York, 2 Co.; Fort George and de-  
pendencies, 3 Co.; Amherstburg, 2 Co.; St. Joseph,  
1 Co.

Colonel Brock received the thanks of the  
Duke of York "for the communication of his  
very sensible observations respecting the dis-  
tribution of the troops in Canada, which His  
Royal Highness will not fail to take into con-  
sideration at a seasonable opportunity." As  
in the case of Colonel Macdonell's recommenda-  
tion on a kindred subject, nothing however  
appears to have been done towards carrying  
out the views of these far-seeing men, who  
were so well acquainted with the country and  
its defensive requirements.

While on a visit to his family and friends in  
Quebec, Colonel Brock deemed the intelli-  
gence from the United States to be of so war-  
like a character that he resolved on returning  
to Canada before his leave was expired, and  
such was his anxiety to be at his post that he  
overlooked at Cork the Lady Sauramar, a Guin-  
ness vessel, well manned and armed as a letter-  
of-marque, bound to Quebec. He left London  
on June 26, 1816, never again to return to home  
and kindred.

On September 27, 1816, he was appointed to  
the command of the troops in both provinces,  
with the rank of a brigadier, his appointment  
as such being confirmed by the King to date  
from July 2, 1816.

In September, 1816, he addressed a very able  
representation to the House of Commons re-  
garding the defence of the country:—

"It is impossible to view the late hostile  
measures of the American government towards  
England, without considering a rupture be-  
tween the two countries as probable to happen.  
I have in consequence been anxious that such  
precautionary measures might be taken as the  
case seemed to justify; but his honor the  
president (Dunn), with whom Sir Isaac did not  
appear to agree, has not judged it proper to  
adopt any other step than merely to order one-  
fifth of the militia, which amounts to about  
10,000 men, to hold itself in readiness to march  
on the shortest notice.

The men thus selected for service being  
scattered along an extensive line of four or  
five hundred miles, unarmed and totally un-  
acquainted with everything military, without  
officers capable of giving them instructions,  
considerable time would naturally be required  
before they could be introduced into the field,  
therefore very much doubt whether, in event  
of actual war, this force could assemble in  
time, and become useful.

Without considerable assistance from the  
militia, the few regulars which might be  
spared from this garrison (Quebec) could avail  
nothing against the force the Americans  
would suddenly introduce by various roads  
into this province."

After referring to the state of affairs in Lower  
Canada, he continued, "From every infor-  
mation I can receive, the Americans are  
busily engaged in drilling and forming their  
militia, and openly declared their intention of  
entering this province. The very instant war  
is determined upon, they will be encouraged  
to adopt this step from the very defenceless  
state of our frontiers. The means at my dis-  
posal are too limited to oppose them with effect  
in the open field, and I shall be constrained,  
unless his honor the president make ex-  
perts, which I do think him disposed at this  
moment to do, to confine myself to the defence  
of Quebec."

He then narrates the preparations he had  
made for placing Quebec in a defensive con-  
dition, and proceeds, "Although these remarks  
may be premature, I yet conceive it to be my  
duty to give His Royal Highness, the com-  
mander-in-chief, a view of my real situation.  
I must confess that I am unable to account  
for the motives which seem at present to guide  
the councils of this province. Voluntary offers  
of service have been made by numbers, on  
whose loyalty the utmost reliance can be  
placed, to form themselves into corps of  
cavalry, artillery and infantry, at little or no  
expense to government, provided they were  
furnished with arms; but this liberal spirit  
has not been encouraged by the president."

In 1815 Colonel Brock was stationed at Mont-  
real, which, from the description of its society  
given by Washington Irving in Astoria, was a  
good place to be quartered in. These were the  
palm days of the then celebrated North-west  
company, "which for a time held a lordly  
sway over the wintry lakes and boundless  
forests of the Canadas, almost equal to that  
of the East India company over the voluptuous  
climes and magnificent realms of the Orient."  
The principal partners resided at Montreal,  
where they formed a commercial aristocracy  
and lived in a generous and hospitable man-  
ner. Few travellers who visited Canada at  
this period "in the days of the MacTavishes,  
the MacGillivrays, the Mackenzies, the Fro-  
bisher and other magnates of the Northwest when  
the company was in all its glory, but must re-  
member the round of feasting and revelry  
kept up among these hyperborean nabobs.  
With these merchant princes Col. Brock lived  
on terms of much intimacy.

In 1810 Brigadier Brock was sent to Upper  
Canada where he remained in command of  
the troops until his death, Lieutenant-Gov-  
ernor Gore, at first administering the civil  
government.

In 1811 he was promoted and appointed by  
the Prince Regent to serve as a major-general  
on the staff of North America and on October 9  
of the same year was appointed president  
and administrator of the Government in Up-  
per Canada in succession to Lieut.-Gov. Gore,  
who had returned to England to leave. Gen.  
Brock had previously expressed his desire  
for more active employment in Europe, and  
Sir George Prevost was authorized to replace  
him by another officer, but when the per-  
mission reached Canada early in 1812, war  
with the United States being evidently at  
hand, Major-General Brock was retained both  
by honor and inclination in this country.

(To be continued.)

**COUNTY COURT IN CORNWALL.**

The Grand Jury found the following true  
bills:—Against Norman Deruchie, for wound-  
ing a horse; J. J. Craig, for being a principal  
in the second degree to the wounding and for  
buglary; Duncan McNamara, for rape; Ran-  
som Clement for larceny. On the charge of  
stealing Ward's horse, brought against Nor-  
man Deruchie, and of stealing Baker's horse,  
brought against J. J. Craig, the jury found  
"no bill."

Queen vs. Deruchie.—The prisoner was ac-  
cused of feloniously wounding a horse, the  
property of one John A. Craig. Craig while  
returning from attending a prayer meeting at  
Summerville, on the night of Nov. 20, was  
met and accosted, as he claimed, by Deruchie  
and one J. J. Craig, who were on horseback.  
Deruchie, after passing and re-passing him  
several times, fired his revolver when he was  
a few feet in advance of the horse and the ball  
struck the animal in the jaw. The evidence of  
Craig was corroborated by that of McLaghlin  
and Russell, although neither of the latter  
would swear positively as to the identity of  
Deruchie. The evidence on the whole was  
strongly against the prisoner as was the  
judge's charge, and the jury, after a short de-  
liberation, brought in a verdict of guilty.  
The prosecution was conducted by D. B. Mac-  
lennan, Q.C., and the prisoner defended by  
R. A. Pringle.

Queen vs. Craig.—The prisoner was charged  
with being a principal in the second degree to  
the wounding of the horse for which Deruchie  
was found guilty. The evidence was much the  
same as in the case against the latter. It ap-  
pears that the two were on the road together,

McMillan and Major R. R. McLennan. After  
full justice had been done to a neatly prepared  
dinner, which did great credit to the host and  
hostess of the Grand Union, the chairman  
called the gentlemen to order by proposing  
the health of Her Majesty the Queen and  
the Family, the Army, Navy and Volun-  
teers' brought Major McLennan to his feet.  
He spoke of the great naval review he had  
witnessed at Spithead, England, when there  
last summer, where 15 miles of battle ships  
were in a line, and also a military review of  
30,000 men seen by him at Aldershot. He  
briefly referred to the great naval and military  
power of England as mistress of the sea, and  
finished his reference to the toast that with  
the volunteers of Canada she would also be  
mistress on land. After paying very worthy  
compliments to the guest, he referred to the  
number of Glengarry men who had made  
their mark in every calling in life, and he  
hoped by dint of perseverance and determina-  
tion the doctor would succeed beyond his most  
 sanguine expectation. The major then read  
a letter from Capt. Macdonell (Greenfield), re-  
gretting his inability to be with them, as he  
was suffering from a severe cold. To show his  
good wishes, however, he had purchased a  
ticket, and if not personally present was also  
there in spirit.

The chairman, in a few well chosen remarks,  
spoke of the occasion of the banquet, referring  
to the doctor's antecedents, and said that  
although he has been left, he might say, an  
orphan by the death of his father when a mere  
child, he had, through his own industry, with  
very little outside help, succeeded in acquir-  
ing a profession, and that he was now leaving  
them with a diploma from the great Canadian  
medical school. McGill—a certificate which,  
with his own genial ways, will place him at  
once into a good and lucrative practice.

Dr. H. N. McDonald, on rising, was most  
heartily cheered. He thanked his friends  
from the bottom of his heart for the kindness  
they had shown him upon this occasion, and  
he could never forget it, no matter where he  
might be. He resolved upon leaving his  
native country for the reason that the medical  
field is ably occupied by other good men. His  
attachment to the country would, however, not  
be impaired by his absence abroad, and he  
would be always glad to hear and read of its  
progress and advancement through the col-  
umns of its paper, the GLENGARRIAN. He  
thanked all present, and said that words could  
not convey the feeling he had for their honor  
and kindness towards him. He concluded by  
quoting from Burns.

"The bridegroom may forget his bride, whose  
the maidens in the room have sung, upon a  
brow an hour has been;  
The mother may forget her child which smiles  
so sweetly on her knee,  
But I will not forget Glengarry, and all that  
thou hast done for me."

Mr. David Fraser, the silver-tongued orator  
of Glengarry, as a first vice, joined in his  
moed of praise in wishing a successful career to  
the young doctor, and then proposed the next  
toast, "Municipal Institutions," which was  
responded to by Reeve McArthur. "Parlia-  
mentary Institutions of Canada" brought a  
unanimous cry from the audience for the  
Senator, who, being in a good vein of humor,  
eulogized Canada's legislative bodies in a  
practical speech. "The legal Profession" was  
ably responded to by Mr. Munro and Mr. A. L.  
Smith, both of whom exalted themselves.  
"The Medicals" by Dr. D. D. McDonald, who  
made a very good speech, followed by Dr. A. L.  
McDonald and Dr. Westley.

The second vice chairman, Mr. D. D. McLeod,  
proposed "The Agricultural Interests" in a  
Tupper-like speech. This brought Mr. D.  
McCasill to the fore, as well as Messrs. A. J.  
McGillivray and Donald R. McLeod. "Com-  
mercial and Manufacturing Interests" were  
duly eulogized by Messrs. D. A. McDonald, H.  
Mooney, J. Chisholm, J. F. McGregor, F. W. S.  
Orlano and D. D. McPhee. "The Ladies" by  
Messrs. G. F. McDonald, F. Home and D. A.  
McArthur. "The Press" by A. E. Powter.

The side toasts were now in order, when  
Major McLennan proposed the health of the  
people of the north. This was duly recognized  
by the chairman and second vice and Messrs.  
A. J. McGillivray, D. McCasill, D. R. McLeod,  
Donald McDonald, Charles McDonald and  
others. The latter spoke in Gaelic, which was  
highly appreciated by those who understood  
the language of Adam and Eve. In return,  
the Lagganites proposed the health of the  
Alexandrians, which was duly responded to.  
After proposing the health of the "Cheerful  
Vice Chairmen," "Host and Hostess," "God  
Save the Queen" was rendered in a patriotic  
mood, and all joining hands sang "Auld Lang  
Syne," bidding adieu to the guest, and separated  
with the sounding of the pibroch of Alex.  
McLeod, the talented son of our friend, Neil  
K.—who was also present—who gave some  
good Scotch airs during the evening.

The songs sang by Messrs. Duncan J. Mc-  
Millan, G. F. McDonald, Dr. D. D. McDonald  
and others were excellent, the Gaelic being  
"O mu dhuathaleh st' h'air maire," "Hug oho,  
laid oho, Hug oho, 'n' eall leibh," and  
"Chanid mi 'n' damh doun n' eilein."

**OBITUARY.**

Died in the city of Au Sable, Mich., on Sat-  
urday, 30th Nov., 1893, the beloved wife of John  
C. McDonald, after a brief and severe illness.  
The deceased lady was the daughter of Angus  
J. McDonald, and born in Cote St. George,  
County of Soulanges, on the 6th of January,  
1851. She leaves a husband and seven children,  
the youngest being only one month old, to  
mourn her loss, also many relatives and  
friends in Glengarry and Au Sable. In the  
latter place she was respected as a good neigh-  
bor, charitable and a Christian mother. Her  
funeral was largely attended by relatives and  
friends. The religious service was conducted  
by the Rev. Father Winters, after which the  
remains were interred in the Catholic ceme-  
tery, Au Sable.

**CONTEMPORARY PRESS.**

The Witness is characteristically dishonest  
when it says the election of Mr. Colby will be  
the ratification of the Jesuits' Estates act by  
the electors of Stanstead. What is before the  
electors of Stanstead is the conduct of the Fed-  
eral government in declining to disallow the  
measure. The Jesuits' Estates act was before  
the electors of Montserrat a year ago for ratifica-  
tion, when Col. Rhodes took the responsibility  
thereof and appealed for endorsement; and,  
when he was endorsed and the act was ratified,  
the Witness approved of it, and said he was a  
glad representative of the Protestants of  
Quebec. It is double-faced hypocrisy like this  
that has made the Equal Rights movement a  
foregone failure.—Empire.

The only original Mary who "had a little  
lamb" died Tuesday last at Somerville, Mass.,  
aged 93. She was familiarly known as Aunt  
Mary Tyler, and was in good circumstances,  
having left an estate of \$60,000. Probably few  
people ever thought that the well-known story  
in verse of Mary and the little lamb that  
loved her so because Mary loved it, you know,  
was based on facts. It is asserted positively,  
however, that such is the case, and that Mrs.  
Tyler was the subject of the lines. Many  
people who have obtained prominence in this  
world have gained much less enduring fame  
than she has.—Mail.

**Merchants can purchase Envelopes,  
4c., cheaper at the GLENGARRIAN  
Office than at wholesale houses,  
because we purchase in lots of  
100,000, and get 35 to 50 off for  
spot cash.**

highest success will crown your labors. We  
also beg you to accept this small token from  
your Laggan friends. Wishing you a merry  
Xmas and a happy New Year, we bid you  
good-bye. Signed, K. K. McLeod, J. D. Mc-  
Gillivray, J. D. McGillivray, D. D. Campbell,  
J. G. McNaughton, P. J. Morrison, J. J. Grant,  
D. Urquhart, H. F. McLennan, D. A. McLennan,  
J. A. McLeod, W. R. McLeod, D. D. McMillan,  
A. A. McMillan.

**LOCAL AND OTHERWISE.**

**See Dr. Leggo's Dental advertise-  
ment in first column on first page.**

**See the ladies' companion and dressing  
cases in solid English sole leather at the  
Medical hall.**

**Footpad—Hold up yer hands. Pedestrian,  
calmly—I have been out shopping all day with  
my wife. Footpad, sympathically—By Jinks!  
Here, take this quarter.**

The Christmas number of the London Free  
Press is to hand, 50 pages full of seasonable  
reading.

Busy as bees, even at Xmas, cutting prints  
and selling print patterns at S. Carsley's for  
Xmas presents.

"Public Schools as Attracting Crime and  
Vice" is the title of an article, by Benjamin  
Reece, to appear in "The Popular Science  
Monthly" for January. Mr. Reece cites figures  
which show that crime does not decrease as il-  
literacy is diminished, and says that the Ameri-  
can school system should be made more ef-  
fective by the addition of moral teaching.

Silk grenades in all shades just received at  
S. Carsley's. These goods are to be the lead-  
ing material for evening dresses this season.

**The Glengarrian office turns out  
as good work as city houses; cheap-  
er and more promptly.**

On Sunday last a pastoral letter from Prin-  
cipal Grant, moderator of the General Assem-  
bly, was read in all Presbyterian churches. It  
presented the claims of the Home and Foreign  
Missions of that church, and called upon all  
to help with their mite in spreading the glad  
tidings of great joy to the benighted world.

As to the value of a good seed bed a little ex-  
periment comes from the Arkansas experi-  
mental station which cannot fail to be of in-  
terest to Glengarry men. Four fields similar  
in soil were used to test various degrees of  
tilth. The first was ploughed once, the second  
three times, the third twice and harrowed once,  
and the fourth was ploughed twice and har-  
rowed twice. In every other respect the fields  
were treated exactly alike. The wheat sown  
was of the Fultz variety. The yields per acre  
of the four fields were respectively 16 bushels,  
18 1/2 bushels, 21 1/2 bushels and 23 1/2 bushels.

Sir Roderick Cameron, of New York, has  
given an order to William Fife, Jr., the Scotch  
designer of the wonderful little cutter Minerva,  
for a 70-foot yacht, to be built for racing in  
American waters next season. Sir Roderick,  
as our readers doubtless know, is a Williams-  
town boy. Last week he wrote a long and in-  
teresting letter to our townsman, Capt. Mac-  
donell (Greenfield), commending him for his  
patriotism in writing our country's history.  
The letter is filled with reminiscences of Sir  
Roderick's early days in Glengarry.

A large number of Glengarrians have left  
for our Northwest the past year, and from all  
accounts are well satisfied with the country.  
We see from the daily press that "a couple of  
Russian German delegates who came to Win-  
nipeg from Dakota to prospect for land for 20  
families, have returned. They have decided  
to locate near Dunmore, and will move their  
goods from Dakota early next spring." This  
is only one of many reports to the same pur-  
pose.

**GLENGARRY AND DISTRICT.**

**GREENFIELD.**

Miss Fanny Robinson left recently for Wind-  
sor, Ont., where she is attending the college  
and finishing her education.

**GLEN SANDFIELD.**

As stated last week, Mr. J. H. Sabourin has  
purchased Mr. S. McDonald's stock of dry goods,  
boots and shoes, hardware, groceries, &c., &c.  
He is offering the goods very reasonably. Call  
an patronize him.

**M'CRIMMON.**

Mr. J. A. McCrimmon is going into lumber-  
ing extensively this winter. He has purchased  
100 acres of timber limits from Mr. Angus  
McIntosh, Dunvegan, and will employ quite  
a number of hands.

Did you hear of the latest way of barreling  
pork, Mr. Editor? No? Well, we will tell  
it to you. First kill your pig, then cover him  
with coal oil and burn off the hairs; and next,  
if he be too big for your pork barrel, skin  
him. This was done here the other day, but  
alas it did not result very suc-  
cessfully, as most of the fat and a good  
deal of the lean of the 30 lb. porker came  
off with the skin. The experiment, therefore,  
will not be repeated here, but after all if en-  
terprising men did not experiment where  
would our progress be? Oh, where?

**SUMMERTOWN.**

The arrest of the ringleaders in the gang of  
desperados that has made life hardly worth  
living for the past year, has not entirely put a  
stop to the devilry that has gone on for so long.  
On Friday evening, between 6 and 7 o'clock,  
two men broke into the cheese factory. Two  
citizens heard the noise and started to see  
what was the matter, but being afraid of being  
fired on, did not approach close. The burglar  
went away without doing any further damage  
than smashing windows and a few utensils,  
the damage being estimated by Mr. McLeod,  
agent for Mr. D. M. Macpherson, cheese king,  
at \$10. There was no apparent motive for the  
outrage, as there was nothing of value in the  
factory. Mr. Macpherson is away from home  
at present, but as the parties are known, he  
will take steps to send them up soon as he  
returns.—Freeholder.

**PLANTING WINDBREAKS.**

To the Editor of the GLENGARRIAN.

SIR,—Perhaps you will allow me to suggest  
your readers the infinite advantages which  
would follow if every young man, in starting in  
farm life on a property of his own, would plant  
along the north, or most exposed side, a plant-  
ation of hardwood or pine trees. Young trees  
can be got from the bush, or from the nursery;  
the cost would not be much, but the benefit, if  
many could be induced to carry out the plan,  
would be very great. The country, for want  
of the forests which covered it once, is drying  
up. Crops are not nearly as large as formerly  
obtained, and there is apparently but one  
remedy, namely, to restore some proportion  
of the old forests. If carried far, and there are  
good plantations, well cared for, and above all  
things, kept clear from cattle, existed, I have  
no doubt, from what has been observed in  
other countries, that a very beneficial effect  
would follow with reference to the agriculture  
of our own. All lands in our zone need either  
woods to the south or woods intermixed. The  
woods to the south have long been cut away.  
The woods intermixed are fast following. If  
our farmers do not desire to see Ontario crops  
lower far beyond their present scale, they  
must plant trees. They must neither grade  
land nor labor. The average of Ontario fall  
wheat is not more than between 16 and 20  
bushels an acre. I can remember when it  
fully double that. That difference was that  
we had more forest.

R. W. PHIPPS.  
Toronto, Dec. 13, 1893.







## Clubbing Rates for the Year.

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Glenarrigan (\$1) and Home-Maker Magazine (\$2) and a \$500 accident insurance policy..... | \$3 00 |
| Glenarrigan, Weekly Empire and splendid premium picture.....                               | \$1 80 |
| Glenarrigan, Weekly Star and Star Almanac.....   | 1 75   |
| Glenarrigan and Weekly Witness.....  | 1 80   |
| Glenarrigan and Daily Witness.....   | 3 25   |
| Glenarrigan and Farmers' Advocate.....   | 1 80   |

We now make a grand offer to our subscribers. We will give them that splendid weekly the Montreal Star, which costs \$1; the Star almanac, containing 400 pages of most interesting information, and costing 25c; and the GLENGARRIAN for one year at the low price of \$1.75.

## ARE YOU INSURED?

If not, why not?—when you can get a policy free? That fine monthly magazine, the Home-maker (price \$2) and the GLENGARRIAN, together with an accident insurance policy of \$500, will be sent for one year to any one sending us \$3. This is a grand chance to insure your life and limbs against accident at no extra cost.

## A SPLENDID OFFER.

In this issue will be found an advt. of the Weekly Empire. The GLENGARRIAN and Weekly Empire will be sent to any address for \$1.80, and when the grand premium picture which goes with these papers is seen we are satisfied hundreds will avail themselves of this wonderful opportunity. One of these premium pictures is on exhibition in the GLENGARRIAN office, and when in town don't fail to come in and judge of its excellency. The picture which measures 3 feet 6 by 2 feet 4 inches, is much larger than the photographic ones, and which sell for \$4 each!

"Uncle Donald" says he would have been surprised if the GLENGARRIAN had come, out in favor of making coal oil cheaper for the farmers. If "Uncle Donald" took the trouble to read he would have seen that we have advocated the reduction of the duty on coal oil several times within the past two years.

## THOSE BRIDGES.

The Iroquois News claims that the statute referring to bridges so much talked of was passed in 1836, and states:

That it was while this act was on the statute book that Dr. Stacey proposed that the counties' council should build the South Mountain bridge; that it was in resisting this proposal Reeve Harkness, of Matilda, said there were nine or ten bridges that would be regarded as county bridges within the meaning of the act as it then stood, but said that he thought the act would be repealed. It was repeated the next year, and the South Mountain bridge was built, notwithstanding the GLENGARRIAN to the contrary—and paid for by the people of Matilda. No important bridge that requires building in this county is on any of the county or township boundary lines so far as we know.

Reeve Harkness of Matilda (who is Dr. Harkness' brother) did not "repeal this proposal," but he did say there were 9 or 10 bridges within the operation of the statute that would cost the counties \$50,000.

The statute was never repealed, but subsequent legislation, becoming law April 7, 1890, has increased considerably the liability of county councils in respect to township bridges.

True, a bridge at South Mountain had to be and was built, so we understand, but not of the substantial nature as if constructed by other people's money.

We are credibly informed there are many bridges required in Dundas which come under the present wording of the statute.

When the doughty knight of Lancaster, Dr. Harkness, contradicted us last week about the reeve of Matilda saying that there were 9 or 10 bridges wanted in Dundas within the operation of the statute, we thought of giving our authority. The above quotation from the Iroquois News makes this unnecessary.

Thanks to J. Fraser, dep. reeve Kenyon, last year the counties' council, in conjunction with the county of Oxford, memorialized the Mowat govt. to amend this objectionable bridge section, but the govt. refused—and yet we were informed by one of the Charlottenburgh speakers at the St. Raphaels meeting that he would have the law changed! Has he more influence with the Ontario govt. than the representatives of 4 counties?

We can inform the ratepayers of Charlottenburgh that their reeve verbally notified the counties' council last June that Charlottenburgh would take advantage of this statute, and we understand they have a perfect right to do this, our authority being an Ottawa lawyer. If Charlottenburgh makes use of this law, why should not the Dundas townships? And if they do, will not Kenyon, Maxville, Lancaster, Alexandria and Lochiel have to pay their share towards these Dundas and Charlottenburgh bridges?

## COTE ST. GEORGE.

After the prayer meeting at Cote St. George on Monday evening, Nov. 28th, a very pleasing surprise was given to the pastor and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. McLennan. The chairman, Jas. Helps, in a few well chosen words, stated the object of the meeting, and then called on D. McNaughton to read the following address, after which Messrs. Willie J. Helps, and Willie McEwen presented Mr. McLennan in behalf of the Cote St. George section of the congregation with a valuable set of sleigh robes and Mrs. McLennan with a purse of money to purchase a first class parlor lamp. Mr.

He hoped that this tangible proof of their good will given to himself and wife would bind them closer than ever to one another. The meeting was brought to a close by singing.

Blest be the tie that binds,  
Our hearts in Christian love.

To the Rev. A. K. MacLennan, B.A.,  
A number of your friends in this section of your congregation known as Cote St. George thought the present time not inappropriate to mark in some tangible way our appreciation of your able, earnest and faithful work as Pastor during the few months that you have been with us. It is our wish that you should regard this action as prompted solely by our love and esteem for you and from a sense of the many kind offices done to us in the comparatively brief period of seven or eight months which you have spent among us. We pray that God's rich blessing may attend both your public ministrations and your visitations from house to house. We also pray that you may be protected from the cold snaps of our Canadian winter by these robes which we now present to you. Signed on behalf of the donors,  
WILLIE J. HELPS and WILLIE McEWAN.  
Cote St. George, Nov. 28th, 1892.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—Gentlemen,—About five years ago I noticed on my hand a great number of soft, spongy warts, very painful, and which bled when touched. I never witnessed anything like it, and was quite alarmed. We are never without Hayward's Yellow Oil, and one evening my little girl applied it to each wart. They did this several nights, and in the morning the pain and itching were so bad I had to cool my hands with snow, but finally the warts dropped out and I have never been troubled since. Mrs. Wm. CRAIG, Brighton, Ont.

## ST. ANDREW'S.

The following telegrams were sent and received here on Wednesday:—

ALEXANDRIA TO MONTREAL.  
Here's health, wealth, wit, and weal;  
That'll rock them in a reel,  
That does us wish us a' weel.

MONTREAL TO ALEXANDRIA.  
For a' we have and a' we be, we praise our gude auld Scotie.

ALEXANDRIA TO TORONTO.  
Here's health to the sick,  
Smile to the lame,  
Clasp to the back,  
And brose to the wame.

TORONTO TO ALEXANDRIA.  
There's three some reels, there's four some reels,  
There's hornpipes and strathspeys,  
man.

ALEXANDRIA TO OTTAWA.  
May ye enjoy yourself the night,  
And round the festive board long tarry;  
But in the morn'g feel fresh and bright,  
As your brither Scots in auld Glenarrig.

OTTAWA TO ALEXANDRIA.  
St. Andrew's sons of Ottawa greet a' auld Scotia's bairns of Alexandria.

ALEXANDRIA TO CORNWALL.  
May the mouse never leave your meal pock with the tear in its ee.

CORNWALL TO ALEXANDRIA.  
Wi' you we'll do to honour bonnie Scotland.

ALEXANDRIA TO CHICAGO.  
May we ne'er want a friend nor a drapple to gie him.

## WEDDING BELLS.

A very pleasant event occurred on Monday, the 14th Nov. at St. Finians church, Alexandria, being the marriage of Samuel Grant, of Loch Garry, to Miss Maggie E. McDonald, daughter of Jas. E. McDonald, of the same place. A. J. McDonald (athlete) acted as groomsmen and Miss Bessie McDonald, sister of the bride, as bridesmaid. The bride looked charming in a handsome grey camel's hair costume, the bridesmaid being similarly attired. After the ceremony was performed by the Rev. D. R. McDonald, the happy couple, accompanied by a number of friends, drove to the Temperance hotel kept by Mr. McKee, station, where all partook of a hearty breakfast, after which Mr. Grant and his bride took the 11 o'clock train for Ottawa, returning the following evening to Greenfield, where they were met by a number of friends and all drove to Mr. Grant's home at Loch Garry, where a most beautiful supper awaited them, to which they all did ample justice. Supper being over, songs and music was indulged in, and a good time spent by all until long after midnight when the guests departed wishing Mr. Grant and his lovely bride much happiness through life. Following is a list of the presents received by the bride:—Jas. E. McDonald, dining table; Mrs. J. E. McDonald, dinner set; Miss Bessie E. McDonald, knives and forks; John E. McDonald, \$5; Alex McDonald, butter dish; Mrs. Donald Grant, glass cake dish; Miss Kate Grant, linen table cloth and pr. towels; Miss Libbie Grant, quilt; A. J. McDonald, parlor lamp; Mrs. J. D. McDonald, linen table cover; Mrs. R. J. McDonald china tea set; C. J. McDonald, glass preserve dish; Annie B. McDonald, pr. towels and pr. pillow covers; Maggie J. McDonald, glass water jug; Kate McDonald, tea tray; Lizzie McDonald, 1 doz water glasses; Mrs. John B. McDonald, quilt; Maggie B. McDonald, 4 pr. towels; Mrs. Fraser, \$1.00; Mrs. J. H. McPherson, blanket; Mary C. McPherson, silk handkerchief; Mrs. John O'Brien, quilt; Flora O'Brien, fancy whisk holder; a friend, blanket; a friend, counterpan; Miss Barbara McPherson, sideboard cover; Mrs. Roberts, (Montreal) \$10 and several articles; Miss Eva Robert, silver brooch; Miss Ada Robert, gold scarf pin and photo frame; Mrs. McDougall, toilet set; Miss Kate R. McDonald, counterpane and linen table cover; Miss Flora McDonald, clock; Mrs. Molan, Japanese cape plate; Miss Eliza O'Brien, wax work in glass; Miss Teresa Grant, cream jug; Miss B. Delaney, glass preserve dish and 1 doz sauce dishes; Miss Mary Timbers, glass cream jug; Lizzie Murdock, pr. pillow sham holders.

Milbury's Col. Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hyposulphites builds up and strengthens the entire system.  
Little men and little women sometimes suffer from worms. Low's Worm Syrup is very highly recommended as a cure.

## IN WHICH A SMITH'S FALLS CHILD FIGURES PROMINENTLY.

A MARVELLOUS RECORD WHICH IS OF THE GREATEST INTEREST TO PARENTS—NO ROMANCE BUT SIMPLY SOLID FACTS THAT WILL BEAR THE FULLEST INVESTIGATION.

Following rapidly on the case of the young man, A. H. Norton, of New Dublin, who had suffered for six years from St. Vitus dance, despite the efforts of the best physicians and was cured by the use of six boxes of Dr. Butler's Golden Pills, comes the still more wonderful relation of the cure of a child six years of age by the use of two boxes of Golden Pill on a treatment of 1 pill for a dose, continued for five weeks. The mother of this child, a most estimable lady was of a progressive mind, and after exhausting her patience and nearly her purse with the orthodox remedies of physicians in her town, no benefit to her child resulting, she called to her aid at the expense of \$1.00, that truly marvellous and well known remedy, Butler's Golden Pills. Under date of 23rd Sept. 1892 Mrs. Jas. Scott, of Smith's Falls, enclosed \$1.00 for 2 boxes of pills stating she had seen the cure of the young man Norton reported, that her child was affected with St. Vitus' dance, that she had tried all remedies and the doctors as well, but to no use. The child was placed under treatment of 1 pill for a dose, very inexpensive all must admit, and under date of 14th November, this for mother writes: "My little boy is so much improved, in fact he has no symptoms of St. Vitus dance. At present he sleeps well and is looking well, and I am sure it is the effects of the Pills." We have here unmistakable proof of their efficacy in chorea—all nerve diseases are as speedily cured by their action. The cases of Neuralgia and Rheumatism relieved by their use are too numerous to recite here.

The magical curative properties of Butler's Golden Pills are not confined to St. Vitus dance only; they are equally efficacious in all diseases dependent on a vitiate condition of the blood and nerves, as Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Palpitation of the Heart, Shortness of Breath, Asthma, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, and all forms of Female Weakness, Suppressions, Irregularities and the many ills that attend women at change of life, all blood diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Catarrh of the Throat or Stomach, Incipient Consumption and Chronic Erysipelas.

These pills were formulated by a most distinguished practitioner, after years of trial and study. They are recommended as one of the most potent and effective preparations for the cure of nerve and blood diseases. They are offered to the public at a price that makes a course of treatment inexpensive. Never sold in bulk; always in package wrapped in trade mark. No other remedy possesses such magical properties. Price 50c per box, or six boxes for \$2.50. They can be had at all druggists or by mail from Dr. Butler Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## Matrimony.

HAGGETT-McNEIL.—On Sept. 3, at the Methodist E. Parsonage, Harrisville, by the Rev. Wm. J. Bailey, Mr. William M. Haggett, of Black River, to Miss Annie McNeil, of Au Sable, Mich.

TO PREVENT THE GRIP.—Or any other similar epidemic, the blood and the whole system should be kept in healthy condition. If you feel worn out or have "that tired feeling" in the morning, do not be guilty of neglect. Give immediate attention to yourself. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla to give strength, purify the blood and prevent disease.

Hood's Pills cure Liver ills, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, constipation.

WILL KILL CONSUMPTION.—The Norwegian cure is destined to kill consumption. It has always been known that its oil, when properly prepared, contains all the potent elements for rebuilding wasting tissues in the human body. The difficulty has been to conserve the energies of the oil in its refining and this has only been accomplished by the manufacturers of "Miller's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil." All who suffer with lung troubles, and of course all who are threatened with consumption, should take it, in big bottles, 50c, and \$1.00, at all Drug Stores.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Donald J. McMillan, late of the Township of Lochiel, in the county of Glengarry, yeoman, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant R.S.O. 1887, chapter 110, section 36, that all creditors and persons having claims upon or against the estate of the late Donald J. McMillan late of the township of Lochiel, in the county of Glengarry, yeoman, who died on or about the seventeenth day of September, 1891, are requested to send by post pre paid to Donald J. McMillan, at Keith, one of the Executors of the Estate of the above named deceased, on or before the 8th day of January, 1893, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and the full particulars of their claims and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, and duly verified and notice is further given that after the last mentioned date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said executors shall then have notice, and that the executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims or claims the said executors shall not have had notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

DONALD D. MCGILLIVRAY,  
DONALD M. MCGILLIVRAY,  
Executors of the said estate.

Dated at Dalkeith, the 3rd day of November, 1892.

chester st., Montreal.

## WANTED.

Teachers for Union School Section No. 3, holding second or third class certificates, one for department No. 2, salary \$250.00; one for department No. 3, salary \$250.00; one for department No. 4, salary \$250.00. Apply before Dec. 15th, 1892.

NEIL MCGILLIS, S.S. No. 3,  
Lancaster Ont. Nov. 29th, 1892.

## WANTED.

A first class dressmaker wanted that will take charge of our dress-making department. Good business stands guaranteed.  
MISSE-MACDONELL

## FOR SALE OR TO RENT

## At Glen Robertson Ont.

A Frame Store, fronting on Main street, situated near the Canada Atlantic Railway Station.

A good dwelling house adjoining above store.

And three Granaries on the line of the Canada Atlantic Railway.

For terms and other particulars apply to

MRS. WM. ROBERTSON,  
Vankeek Hill, Ont.

## Farm for Sale,

Lot 21-8 Lochiel; first class land and good timber. Apply to the GLENGARRIAN office or address to D McIntosh, Redding, Cal. 5-t

## Piano for Sale,

Heintzman Cabinet Grand; almost new; in first class condition; will sell for \$300 cash. Apply Editor Glengarrigan.

## MUSIC LESSONS

Miss Mary Wagner having returned from a course of study under Xavier Scharwenka, Royal Prussian Professor and Court Pianist to the Emperor of Austria, will accept pupils desirous of being instructed on the piano at the residence of Mrs. Handy Cameron, Second St. Corn wall, Ont., on Fridays and Tuesdays.

## MUSIC.

Miss Stennett Willson, late of Hastings, will receive a limited number of pupils for either piano, organ, or violin. Terms moderate. Residence corner of Main and Elm streets, Station, Alexandria. 43 tf

## FARM FOR SALE.

A valuable farm situated about one mile from the village of Lancaster for sale on easy terms.

For full particulars apply to  
DUNCAN FRASER,  
Lancaster, Ont.

## Farmers, Attention.

Our new Corrugated Roller Feed Mill is in operation, and we are now prepared to do Custom Grinding. The Mill is the latest improved, of large capacity, and possesses many new features, one of which is that instead of crushing the grain it literally cuts it to any degree of fineness required; and will also turn out Fine Cornmeal and Graham Flour, for family use. We solicit from all a trial.

Our Pump business continues as usual.

DURANT BROS.,  
Vankeek Hill.

## NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Ogiste Charlebois, late of the village of Alexandria, in the county of Glengarry, iron founder, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to R.S.O. 1887, chapter 110, section 36, that all creditors and persons having claims upon or against the estate of the late Ogiste Charlebois, late of the village of Alexandria, in the county of Glengarry, iron founder, who died on or about the 2nd day of January, 1892 are requested to send by post pre paid to D. A. McArthur at Alexandria, one of the executors of the estate of the above named deceased, on or before the 12th day of December, 1892, a statement in writing of their names and addresses, and the full particulars of their claims and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, and duly verified; and notice is further given that after the last mentioned date the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the said executor shall then have notice, and that the executors will not be liable for the said assets, or any part thereof, to any person or persons of whose claims or claims the said executor shall not have had notice at the time of the distribution thereof.

D. A. McARTHUR,  
One of the executors of the said estate.  
Dated at Alexandria the 7th day of November, 1892.

## BATES BROS.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in  
SCOTCH, SWEDISH & AMERICAN

## GRANITES

AND ALL FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

## MARBLE

Monuments! Headstones! Posts!

WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, &c.,

Cheaper than the Cheapest

TERMS EASY. Work set up free of extra charge. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Bates Bros.

27-ly L'ORIGNAL, ONT.

## CHEAP FARMS

## FOR SALE.

The undersigned has been instructed to sell the following farms at a low price and on easy terms of payment to the purchaser: 1st Parcel—The south half of the north half of lot No. 5 in the 1st concession of Lochiel, with good buildings and well fenced.

2nd Parcel—The northerly 50 acres, of lot No. 8 in the 9 con. of Lancaster, with two good houses and outbuildings.

3rd Parcel—The west half lot No. 11 in the 1st con. of Lochiel, containing one hundred acres of land.

These farms afford cheap homes for industrious farmers, and intending buyers should select at once.

Alexandria, Oct. 20, 1892.  
GEO. HEARNEN  
Vendor's Agent

## A Grand Chan

Any one purchasing worth of Dry Goods between now and the 1st of February will be given two chances to draw magnificent Quadruple Castors, worth \$100.

We are selling a large number of Overcoats and also Ready-made Clothing going rapidly. And not, we are selling cheap enough in all science.

## Pilon Bro

CUTTING FREE.

## NORTH BRIT

## And Mercantile Insurance

Edinburgh & London

CAPITAL — — \$14,000,000

As share of your Fire Insurance

solicited for this reliable

wealthy company, renovate

its prompt and liberal set

Geo. F. Macdonald

(Sandfield), Alexandria

## P. McCutcheon

## WATCHMAKER &amp; J

Cleaning and Repairing

and to the entire satisfaction

customers.

A choice stock of Watches

Jewellery, Spectacles and

constantly on hand.

P. McCUTCHEON

Main Street,

Next to John Simpson's store

Do you want a Duck of a

of the latest style? Or

Then call on the

Misses Macdonell,

and they will provide you

MILINERY of all

including DRESSES, TR

Gloves, BACERS, INF

Hosiery, &c., &c.

S. J. JAVIS, 117 Sparks St.

Best

PLACE

in

OTTAWA

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PHOTO

Do You Want a Cut

If so, get quotations from

N. BRAY

Kenyon st., Alexandria.

All kinds of Vehicles made

For Sale or to

The under-igned will sell

undemonstrated described prop

at Glengarry, namely the St

Granary, Tannery and a fra

or without 3 acres of land. A

Glennville, April, 1892.

## NORTHERN INSUR

## OF LONDON

Capital, - - \$10,

Accumulated

Funds, - - \$18,

A company which can o

curity is the one to insure i

Claims settled without de

ANCUS McDO

22-y District Agent.

## J. F. McCGregor

## Grain Merch

STATION, ALEXANDRIA, PA

EST CASH value for all kind

duce. We are at present giving

@2c wheat, 0000; barley, 35c

35c @ 40c; pork, \$6.00 @ \$5.50;

green hides, 2c @ 2.50; peas,

4c @ 4.50 largely in cheese during