

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1879.

Few persons in the country have an idea perhaps of the immense proportions the money-order system of the Post Office Department has grown to, and the perfect safety with which it is conducted. During the last fiscal year it issued over \$90,000,000 worth of money orders, and in no single case has its organization had one dollar less lost to the proper parties claiming it. Orders uncanceled through misdirection or fraud to the amount to date has reached the enormous sum of \$700,000.

The Secretary of the Navy has given notice that early in October he intends having a grand review in the Hampton Roads of the naval vessels now in use as practice ships for the education of American boys as sailors. There will be a fleet of fifty, a steam battle, and naval maneuvers of all sorts. The Secretary expects the review to work great good in the minds of the country, and he is determined to see that it is a difficult matter to secure good native seamen to man our ships of war and as a consequence our sailors are better foreigners. As the pay is better and the work lighter in our service than in that of other countries, our seamen prefer to enlist with us. The Secretary thinks this state of affairs would work to our disadvantage in the event of war, and hence his desire to educate and train our native boys for the service.

Washington, of late years, has become a great place for holding all kinds of conventions. This week the National Association of Fire-Engineers will assemble in Masonic Hall. Ample provisions have been made by the local authorities for the reception and entertainment of the delegates, who will be formally welcomed to the city by the Commissioners. The business of electing officers for the ensuing year. On the second day a trip to Mount Vernon is contemplated, and the National Band will accompany the party. The third day the trial of apparatus will take place, and on the fourth a grand parade and review of the department will be given, with the presence of the officers of the Army of the Cumberland have spared neither time nor money in their effort to secure a statue that would do justice to their old commander, and they think they have obtained this in the "Warrior" statue. The inauguration of the statue will be an event of great interest to the survivors of that army and will bring many of them to the city. The statue cost the officers \$10,000. The attitude of the General on horseback will be calm, dignified, and natural. In the hand he holds a sword, and in the other a hat. He is dressed in the uniform of a general, and the right arm is extended straight down by the side. The unadorned head is massive, strong and manly. The look serene and dignified upon some distant point—as if upon the movements of troops in a battle. The head is lifted slightly, showing finely the broad, solid forehead, the deep-set eyes and the short, curling hair. The thick but not corpulent body is clearly indicated, and the closely buttoned military coat, and the legs extended somewhat forward to accommodate themselves to the sudden cessation of the horse's motion. The animal itself is the best of common road horses, not a thoroughbred, or in any way "fancy," but having resources of strength to draw on at a sign—a beast to inspire and reward the confidence of the owner. All four of the horse's feet rest upon the ground—his front feet firmly, while the hind feet rest on the top of the toe. The lifted head and ears, the open mouth and eyes, and the mane and tail, stirred by the wind, are indications of excitement in rest. As who have seen the model of General Thompson's statue, the fine likeness and the work is worthy of the old General.

There is a man on Capitol Hill who thinks surprise parties quite too awfully lovely. The other night he had gone to bed, and he was dreaming of the robes on his chest—when the door bell rang. He thought it was a young man who lived in the house and unusually came in late, so he didn't take the trouble to dress. He stood behind the door, and he opened it, and there a young man to pass "Surprise!" yelled a loud outside, and a "whole raft of girls" he says, "rushed into the hall."

It was very much of a surprise, indeed, when he chafed him and asked him why he didn't come out from behind the door, and some one said, "strike a light." He had just presence of mind enough left to yell at them not to do it, and that they'd be more surprised than he was if they did. They didn't, and he had just juncture his wife came down with her hair in curl-papers and ostentatious gloves on. She was also surprised. But the crowd told her to never mind. And they took possession of the parlor and kitchen and halls and slid the banisters and curtains and broke three bowls, a blue pitcher and six plates, and decorated the carpets with sandwiches, candy and chicken bones. When they went away, at three o'clock in the morning, they declared they had had the sweetest good time they ever had in their lives. It was rather early in the season, he says, for surprise parties, and most too late to sed grave. But if they ever come around that way again the coroner will have the surprise party and some poor sod enter a solid job.

"MORLEY'S" LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

By Our Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Sept. 21, 1879.

DOWN THE ST. LAWRENCE. The River St. Lawrence offers rare attractions to the tourist; it is different from all other rivers in America, and is worth a long journey. Think, in the first place, of a river five miles wide many places! Such is its extreme width in the vicinity of the Thousand Islands. Think, again, of sailing forty miles down the river amidst an archipelago, whose islands are studied here and there with summer cottages and summer camps, and whose winding and endless varied channels open up vistas here and there of exquisite beauty. Think of it, finally.

SAILING DOWN HILL. For nine miles at one stretch, and of repeating the experience for shorter distances several times. Think of a river losing itself in a lake thirty miles long and twelve miles wide, and finding its way out again only to repeat the operation twice over, and then even a larger scale. All this and more does that King of Rivers, St. Lawrence.

AMERICANS cannot accuse themselves of locking northward and calling it "down the River," sailing "down North," or "south," as they are so apt to do. They are, in fact, rather opposed to all our ideas of geographical propriety; but this is another novelty to be encountered on the St. Lawrence, where the further down you go the further North you find yourself.

LONG SALES RAPIDS. For nine miles down hill at the rate of twenty miles an hour. During much of this distance the descent is so marked that it is perceptibly speeding down hill at a tremendous rate. The water is quite smooth except at four or five places; but in these it rushes and eddies and whirls till the angry waves are dashed in white swirling billows up straight into the air a distance of twelve or fifteen feet, and—falling in the water, they break into these thick and formidable masses of foamy water that descend, immovable, across the steamer's path like vast sea heaps awfully convulsed. As the boat nears these places steam is shut off, and propelled only by the force of the current, the steamer plunges in among these heaving snow-heaps where she aways and shivers and rolls till you cling to the rail and shout with enthusiasm, or hold your breath for fear, just according to the bias of nerves which Providence and your own habits have provided you with. Few people are afflicted with fear, however; the steamer caused by the staunch and trusty steamer buffeting with the angry waves being usually one of the highest of the continent—I might, indeed, say, of the greater part of the continent. The land being held in small farms, a far greater variety of produce is extracted from it than is possible under any other system. The produce are produced in quantities sufficient to supply the non-agricultural Americans. The same may be said of fruit, vegetables, poultry, milk and butter. It would be interesting to know, if it could be ascertained, how many hundred—I might, indeed, say, how many thousand—miles of fruit, vegetables and turn to good account, without the slightest protection, the margins of the roads and paths in this part of Germany. That this can be done is indicative of a very satisfactory trait in the soil. The other, Lake St. Lawrence, which is not so large is just above the little town of Lachine, and the famous Lachine Rapids, the widest and most difficult of the entire series. Our boat did not attempt the passage of these Rapids, but was diverted to the westward, and half an hour later stepped from the railroad train in Montreal. The Lachine Rapids are so great an attraction to tourists that two excursion trains run daily from Montreal to Lachine where the excursions take a small steamer and "shoot the Rapids" making the round trip in an hour and a half. The fall of the river is much greater here than at any of the preceding rapids and the channel is so narrow that at one spot the steamer was blocked by a few feet from her sides; within these narrow bounds the water rushes and surges with appalling speed, estimated by some authorities at FORTY MILES AN HOUR, while the surface of the river beyond is several feet higher than the channel through which we are being whirled, making what is really no less in the water. The Indian pilot, taken on at Lachine, directs the course of the vessel, and four stout men at the helm obeying his directions keep her in the valley of water, through all its winding coils, along which she pitches and rolls like a drunken man.

AROUND each rapid is constructed a short canal, through which the steamers return up the river. Traveling up the river is rendered extremely tedious by the numerous locks, which, owing to the abrupt descent of the river bed, sometimes follow one another in quick succession for almost a mile. Near the foot of the Long Sales is the Indian village of St. Regis, whose title claims, and is plainly visible from the steamer's deck is a timely association by a circumstance with the FAMOUS INDIAN MASSACRE at Deerfield, Mass., the story which used to curdle our youthful blood and make us draw the bed-clothes over our heads, "so many years ago." These Indians, through the efforts of French priests, had become sufficiently Christianized to build a church, and had sent to France for a bell. On its way across the sea it was captured by an English cruiser and brought to Salem, Mass., where it was sold to the Deerfield people for their use in church. Word was sent to St. Regis that their bell was in St. Regis that their bell was in Deerfield; an expedition was organized, and these dusky crusaders marched across the wild country intervening, attacked the town, killed many citizens, captured their bell and carried it off into captivity over a distance of a hundred and twenty years ago had some little sentiment, a tolerable sense of what was just, and enough clearness and energy to devise and carry out a rigorous plan for securing what belonged to him. Our present overbearing Secretary of the Interior may thank Providence that, with his predecessors

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If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Convulsions follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and to lay its system—which

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OLD TEA HOUSE. PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Allegheny, Pa., do hereby give notice that the real estate of George Thomas, late of said county, deceased, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, to-wit: On Saturday, October 4, 1879, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following real estate, to-wit: One lot of land, situated in the Township of Allegheny, County of Allegheny, Pa., containing 10 acres, more or less, bounded by the Allegheny River, and by the lands of John Smith, and by the lands of James Brown, and by the lands of William Green, and by the lands of Robert White, and by the lands of Thomas Black, and by the lands of Henry Gold, and by the lands of David Silver, and by the lands of Charles Lead, and by the lands of William Glass, and by the lands of James Paper, and by the lands of John Ink, and by the lands of Robert Hoop, and by the lands of Thomas Nail, and by the lands of Henry Thread, and by the lands of David Sew, and by the lands of Charles 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