feet 4 inches; and Manual S. Lucia, 6 feet 3 inches. The Captain of the Company is George Hespeler, Esq., and the other officers Lieut. Kribb and Ensign Phinn.—*Berlin Telegraph.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Black Water Spaniel Dog Lost.
Caution—Robert Skead.
Board and Lodging Wanted.

The Ottawa Times

Office: 38, Sparks Street.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1869.

☞ *For Ottawa Markets and interesting reading see Fourth Page.*

Hon. Mr. Langevin arrived yesterday.

A large addition was also made to the contingent of railway contractors previously in town.

We understand that the prisoner Whelan has, from his own choice, changed his spiritual Director. To this we are sure there will be no objection from any quarter, and least of all from the rev. gentleman who formerly was so assiduous in his attentions to the prisoner's spiritual necessities. If it may have been the case heretofore, that Whelan has buoyed himself up with prospects of reprieve and final deliverance from the dread sentence of the law that has been passed upon him, we hope that henceforth those who have the privilege of intercourse with him between the present date and the rapidly approaching day of his final doom, in this world at least, will be honest enough to warn him that all he has to hope for here is the stern fulfilment of the judgment of the Court. It would be cruel to mislead him with other expectations in the face of all that has transpired before our highest Courts. From their judgment we know not of any means of escape, and we must in candour say that not a circumstance, either in the conduct of the prisoner, or in the character of the evidence offered in his defence, has occurred that would warrant the Executive in extending the time for his execution beyond the date already fixed, the eleventh of the present month.

We know not what importance to attach to the information conveyed in our Montreal despatch of yesterday; but from a patient examination of the law bearing on the case, and after consultation with gentlemen of experience in the legal profession, we have been quite unable to discover wherein the Hon. John Hillyard Cameron had the first ground for an appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Queen's Privy Council on behalf of Whelan. Nothing short of a successful suit on a writ of *habeas corpus* could possibly bring the case up for judgment in England; and we cannot discover any warranty for such an action in the criminal laws of our country. It would be well, therefore, we think, were it at once understood that the efforts of the prisoner's counsel from henceforth are *nil*, and that he, the prisoner, has nothing before him but to expiate the righteous judgment of the court before which he underwent the ordeal of a fair and impartial trial. Whelan's case has been long enough before the public; let us hope we are approaching the end of it. The conduct of his counsel may, or may not, be matter for legitimate discussion hereafter.

A certain Western journal, profiting by the experience of a noted politician who touched the zenith of his political splendour in the summer of 1864, says that Mr. Howe "would have been much more powerful "advocating the new arrangement as an in- "dependent member on the floor of the "House than as a follower of Sir John A. "Macdonald." Why should the ex-Reform organ say so? Would George Brown have been "much more powerful" in 1864, had he not allowed himself to be "bribed" by office? Did the salary of five thousand a year attached to the Presidency of the Council emasculate his patriotism, and make him a mere blind follower of "John A.?" A supporter of Trinity College and other "sectarian" grants? Who would dare to say so? Not surely the *Globe*, which thanks "fortune"—and truth to tell, "fortune" seems to have been its supreme deity throughout its career—that the illustrious George stands no longer in the way of its performing its conscientious duty. Yet when we look back to the Coalition of 1864 —"for a special object"—we are strongly impressed with the parallel which it affords to the new "Coalition" just formed. Mr. Howe has a "special object" in view: the obtaining of better terms within the Union for his own Province. In 1864 Mr. Brown had "a special object" in view, that of tacking on two or three, as he called them, "poor sisters" to rob and plunder his own favourite Province! Can anybody suppose that Brown has an atom of justification that would not swell into a large lump when applied to the case of Howe?

And how did George Brown act, after he petulantly resigned his position as President of the Council? Did he as an "independent "member" help on the cause of Confederation, which was the "special object" of his becoming a "follower of John A. Macdonald?" On the contrary, was it not the truth that Mr. Brown, in his "independent" position, became the most fractious and obstructive member of the House? It is probable that this example may have warned Ministers of the folly of trusting to an "independent" position. At all events, it is certain that the Hon. Joseph Howe is not the man to shrink from responsibility, and having succeeded in obtaining so large a concession for his Province, it is not at all surprising that he should be willing to shoulder his full share of the responsibility before his own constituents and in the face of the whole Legislature of the Dominion. His past manly career ought to be a guarantee that no other course would be adopted by him; though we understand at the same time that the *Globe* may have very special reasons for disliking it.

With its usual capacity for distorting the truth, the *Globe* misrepresents the scheme proposed to be submitted to Parliament for the pacification and reconciliation of Nova Scotia. Our contemporary has a sort of mania for misrepresenting facts, and, therefore, perhaps we can hardly complain that in this particular instance it has followed its ordinary instincts. However, it is desirable that the truth should be told, and in this case, that can hardly be without first premising that the *Globe* lies.

It is unfortunate that respect for truth compels us to use a phrase seemingly so offensive, but we opine that our *confrere* has been so long and so well accustomed to the "soft impeachment" that it will accept it with becoming equanimity.

In the first place, then, it is utterly untrue that Nova Scotia "is to obtain an advantage "of two million of dollars in the arrange- "ment of the debt." The truth is, that Nova Scotia's debt being at the time of the Quebec Conference less than five millions, it was proposed to allow the Province to enter the Union with *eight*. But subsequent expenditures in the completion of public works raised that expenditure to more than nine millions, and it is now proposed that she be permitted to enter the Union with a debt of only $9,186,756, a considerable fraction below the actual debt of the Province, and precisely similar to the proportion, *per capita*, of the population, allowed by the London Conference to the sister Province of New Brunswick.

It is another untruth to say that Nova Scotia is "to sell her new Province building "to the Dominion." The only stipulation sanctioned by the minute of Council in regard to the Province Building is that, until it is handed over to the Dominion authorities, Nova Scotia will be *debited* with the interest on the cost of its construction. We fancy that Nova Scotians will have no difficulty in understanding either the meaning or the justice of this provision. The new building and its peculiar position is better understood in the latitude of Halifax than in that of Toronto, and on this particular matter we do not anticipate that there will be any serious trouble. If the Local Government fancies the fun of keeping this new Province building in their own hands—all right; the only condition attached is that they shall pay the interest for their fun, and this surely is reasonable enough. By and bye we shall see how long they care to hold it.

We learn from the same trustworthy authority (the *Globe*) that last session Mr. Howe "disgusted the Liberals of the West," and we can hardly hope that their sentiments towards him will be improved by seeing him occupying a prominent place on the Treasury Benches next session. However, we know the stuff of which western "Liberals," after the *Globe* pattern, are made, and do not, therefore, feel any special concern as to the measure of their "disgust."

"Diogenes" will have to look to his laurels. The Montreal *Gazette*, of yesterday, perpetrated a caricature on our much respected Governor-General, which beats the comic paper all hollow. Who will be next in the pasquinading process? Seriously, it is too bad that respectable gentlemen's physiognomies should be murdered in wretched "wood-cuts," and paraded before the public under the dignity of portraits. The Governor-General has, we think, fair ground for an action of libel against our *confrere*.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ERMATINGER.

The late Lieut.-Colonel William Ermatinger, whose decease recently took place, left Canada for the purpose of joining the Anglo-Spanish Legion, under the command of Lieut.-General Sir DeLacy Evans in 1834.

He joined the 1st or "Reyna Ysabel" Royal Lancers as a Lieutenant, and for his conspicuous gallantry in several engagements with the Carlists was promoted to the rank of Captain and Squadron Leader, and subsequently to that of Lieut.-Colonel; was also honourably mentioned in the general orders of the day, receiving with other decorations that of the tower and cross, and being likewise created by the command of Queen Isabella a Knight of San Fernando of Spain. He was twice slightly wounded and had two horses shot under him during his military career in the Royalist service.

The late Lieut.-Colonel Ermatinger was much esteemed by his brother officers of the 1st Royal Lancers, and considered by all who had the pleasure of serving with him in the Legion as a smart and dashing cavalry officer, and gallant soldier and true gentleman.—*Cor. United Service Gazette.*

LOCAL NEWS.

Acknowledgment.—The Sappers Fire Company gratefully acknowledge having received $6 of the donation made by Mr. Reynolds to the fire brigade of this city.

The Sparring Exhibition.—The entertainment at Her Majesty's Theatre to-night will, doubtless, be well patronised by the lovers of the "manly art," all of whom are familiar with the name of Joe Wormald. Joe is one of the most successful professors of the art, and claims the title of champion of the world, a claim which no one seems inclined to dispute him. The sparring will be between Joe Wormald and his pupil, Bill Hamall.

An Unwilling Witness.—In the case of A. D. Fraser, charged with receiving the water guages stolen from the steam boiler of Mr. Mulligan knowing them to have been stolen, Alexander Stewart, an engineer who was well acquainted with the articles, was summoned to prove them to be those taken from the boiler. He had so far complied with the requirements of the summons as to visit the locality of the Police Court yesterday morning, but positively refused to enter. The police magistrate being informed of the fact sent two policemen to bring him by force, but he had by that time disappeared and could not be found. In consequence of this it was found necessary to adjourn the case a second time, and the magistrate caused a warrant to issue for Stewart's arrest, and the police went to several places in search of him. Stewart, it seems, was ignorant of this fact, and presently he passed by the station to see if the court was over, thinking if it was he was clear of the summons. He was of course arrested and locked up to be ready this morning to give the evidence he might have given yesterday and had his freedom.

Police Court.—The adjourned case of Thos. Madden, charged with obtaining money and goods under false pretences from Mr. Edward McGillivray, was called up, when Detective O'Neill gave evidence to the effect that he had had a conversation with the prisoner on the subject, and he admitted having obtained the goods, most of which had been recovered, and the rest were on the person of prisoner, who had no others to replace them. It was understood that the money obtained for the wood had been returned to Mr. McGillivray.

Mr. McGillivray's clerk was examined, and proved that the prisoner came to the store, and that by the order of his employer he gave him the goods.

The prisoner had nothing to say on the subject, and was committed to take his trial at the next assizes.

The adjourned case of *S.* D. Fraser, charged with receiving a quantity of brass knowing the same to have been stolen, was called, and in the absence of Alexander Stewart, who had been summoned to appear as a witness, was again adjourned.

A warrant was issued for the apprehension of Stewart.

Save Your Doctor's Bills.—When Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will cure coughs, colds, bleeding at the lungs, and arrest the fell destroyer, consumption, it does more than most physicians can do. The use of a single bottle, costing one dollar, will satisfy the incredulous that they need look no farther for the required aid.

THE PROTESTANT HOSPITAL GENERAL MEETING.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the members and friends of the Protestant General Hospital was held in the Directors' Hall yesterday, 2nd February inst., at 2 o'clock, p. m. The directors and officers, and other friends of the institution, were present, amongst whom was His Worship Mayor Friel, who had been invited to attend. The directors had held a short session for the transaction of their monthly business. This being concluded, His Worship the Mayor was called.

The Mayor said he had received an invitation through the secretary to attend this meeting. As chief magistrate it was his duty to manifest no distinction between classes of the community, especially in giving official countenance to works of charity and benevolence, therefore he had accepted an invitation to be present. He was not a subscriber to the hospital, and for that reason hesitated to take part in their proceedings, but as they were courteous enough to insist that he should preside he would be wanting in reciprocal courtesy if he declined. (Applause.) This institution had been creditably sustained by the Protestant denominations of Central Canada, and it had rendered excellent service to the poor and suffering of those classes. He was of those who would desire to see no distinction between classes in charitable or benevolent undertakings, but he had reluctantly become convinced, even from evidence amongst his own co-religionists, that it was as yet impossible to control class distinctions, and we must therefore accept the situation and do all the good we can in separate channels, emulating each other in Christian charity and kindness. (Applause.) It had been well said by a great statesman that religion should not be a wall of separation to keep people asunder, but he feared that in matters of this kind the millenium must arrive before that happy consummation need be expected. Allusion had been made in the report just read to the want of material aid from the city corporation in the support of city patients. This was to be regretted, and if the directors brought the matter before the city corporation he did not doubt there would be a favourable result. He could only answer for himself. If it was a matter he could decide reasonable remuneration should be cheerfully accorded. (Applause.)

The secretary then read the annual report, and laid the treasurer's account for the past year on the table.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Directors of the County of Carleton General Hospital for the Year ending 31st January, 1869.

In accordance with their usual custom at the annual meetings the Directors have much pleasure in submitting to the members present and the public a brief record of their proceedings during the year gone by.

Varied as their reports have unavoidably and almost invariably been with details of stinted funds, debts and difficulties, side by side with the acknowledgment of the assistance and timely aid received, yet seldom has a year presented so many changes as the past. Still now, as ever, are they called upon to thank the Almighty, in whose hands are the hearts of men, that in their necessity He raised up friends; and that again at the close of another year, as at the last, they are allowed the happiness of feeling that God has blessed their efforts in enabling them to keep open the Hospital doors for the reception of all the Protestant indigent and destitute sick who sought admission—none having been turned away therefrom.

Although the Treasurer's report for last year did not appear very unfavourable, yet from the decrease in the subscriptions, and from the increased expenditure in consequence of the large number of inmates, it was found that at one period of the year the available funds had become entirely exhausted, and the Treasurer was even obliged to make an advance of money to meet some imperative demands; and it is with deep regret they are obliged to state that they are now far from being in a flourishing condition.

It cannot be gainsayed that there is more feeling than reason in charity. No sensational calamity occurs without being followed by a flow of charity far beyond what is needed, while old-established institutions are left to linger in hopeless difficulties. Very few philanthropists ever enquire how far existing charities will meet the needs and demands that come before them. Each one prefers creating something new of his own, and the new object diverts the stream of charity from the old ones.

Many persons are in the habit of viewing hospitals solely as charities, which is a great mistake. Charitable purposes they undoubtedly fulfil to the patient, but they are of equal importance to the public at large. Would that every rich sufferer lying in as much ease as can be given him on his restless bed, knew how much he owes of relief—possibly even life—to the skill and experience learned at those forlorn hospital beds where all the mysterious laws of disease are carefully studied, worked out into theories, and tested by incessant observation of cause and result on a scale much wider, more complete and satisfactory, than any private practice could ever supply. Would that all of us, who at some time or other, either for ourselves or those dearer than ourselves, have known what it was to live upon every look of the doctor—to recognise him as the one human being who is still important to us, on whose talent, decision, caution, and tenderness, hangs every thing most precious to us in this world. Would that all could understand how much of that which makes him what he is, has been gained within hospital walls, dedicated to physical suffering, and consecrated by its hopeful and merciful alleviation.

Turning aside from these unpleasant subjects, the Directors have great pleasure in stating, that this charity is again indebted to the kind remembrance of the Hon. the Legislature of the Province of Ontario, and to the County Council of Carleton, for their esteemed annual grants, and not only pray for a continuance of them, but trust the former will during the next Session of Parliament be augmented. Also to the clergymen of various Protestant denominations for their annual congregational collections, as well as in visiting the Hospital to impart religious instruction and consolation to the inmates, for which the Directors tender their heartfelt thanks.

They beg to acknowledge the receipt of a legacy bequeathed by the late Alexander Workman, jr., Esquire, and thank his father for the prompt manner in which he paid over the amount. A resolution condoling with the family at their sad bereavement and irreparable loss sustained has been adopted by the Board and conveyed to them.

With sincere thanks they acknowledge the receipt of a donation, the proceeds of a juvenile bazaar, through the hands of the Misses Fanny Dole, Amelia Mutchmor, Maggie Bate, Jennie Leslie, and Lizzie Hay. This donation from their young fair friends will be regarded, they are certain by all, as doubly precious, when considered as affording a speaking proof of the excellent feelings which animate the rising generation.

They also tender their warmest thanks to the Hon. Mrs. Thomas McKay, and the St. George's Society, for their annual subscriptions. To L. O. Lodges No. 811, Cumberland, No. 338, March, and Orangemen resident at Burritt's Rapids, for donations. To Mrs. Chas. Mohr, Mohr's Corners, to Allan Fraser, Esq., Fitzroy, for proceeds of bazaars held in those places, the latter under the patronage of the volunteers, and to all others who contributed towards the Hospital funds during the year.

They would not fail to express their great indebtedness to the members of the Medical Board, viz.: Drs. Hill and VanCortlandt, consulting physicians; but more especially to Drs. Grant, McGillivray, Henry, Sweetland, Loggo, and Codd, attending physicians, for their gratuitous, but valuable professional services, rendered to the patients during the year.

Nor would they willingly neglect to accord their appreciation of the very friendly feeling displayed towards the charity, by the editors of the *Citizen* and Times journals, who have ever made kindly mention of it, and have gratuitously published the annual reports year after year; and therefore they feel that these gentlemen well deserve their best thanks, which they cheerfully give.

In summing up their list of acknowledgments, they cannot overlook the kindness of the Hon. Mrs. Monk, in visiting the Hospital from time to time, and sending packages of newspapers to the patients for perusal, which they very much appreciate, and for which the patients feel truly grateful.

On the 21st day of January last, the Hospital was highly honoured by an unexpected visit from His Excellency the Governor-General, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Irvine, A.D.C., Col. McNeil, V.C., A.D.C., and suite, who went over the whole building from basement to cupola, examined everything very closely, and on leaving expressed himself highly pleased with the arrangements and comforts of the establishment, and recorded the same in the visitors' book.

The receipts from all sources during the year, including $335 received from pay-patients, amounted to $2,922.78. The expenditure to $2,648.71. For these, and other details of a financial nature, reference is respectfully made to the Treasurer's accounts herewith submitted:

Since the opening of the Hospital for the reception of patients in the year 1858 to the 31st January, 1869, thirteen hundred and fifty-one persons have availed themselves of its benefits, and remained therein 45,497 days, maintained at the expence of its funds, over nine-tenths being non-paying, or what is generally styled pauper patients. No registry appears to have been kept of the out-door patients, which must have been very numerous. It is barely necessary after reading this to plead the usefulness of such an institution in our midst, or the loss the community would sustain were the Directors obliged to close its doors for want of means to carry it on.

The number admitted for medical treatment during the past year was one hundred and twenty-nine, 103 males and 26 females, who remained in the hospital 3,737 days as follows:

Discharged cured	81
Discharged incurable	7
Discharged improved	2
Discharged relieved	7
Died	14
Remaining in Hospital	18
Total	129
The pay patients numbered	26
The non-pay numbered	103
Total	129
The former remained in Hospital	683 days
The latter remained in Hospital	3,054 days
In all	3,737 days

The Board has much pleasure in testifying to the efficiency of the officers, steward and matron, and are happy to add that their respective duties continue to be discharged to their satisfaction.

Contributions of cast-off clothing, male and female, would be very acceptable, and are much needed by many of the patients when leaving. They will be thankfully received by the steward and duly acknowledged.

The Directors do not consider that the Hospital has been fairly treated by the city corporation. They have sent a great many destitute persons to be relieved, but never contributed anything towards their support. It is to be hoped that this seeming oversight will be remembered in the future.

Having thus briefly stated the claims and requirements of the Hospital and its present position, the Directors earnestly and confidently appeal to the community of this city and surrounding counties for their prompt and zealous exertions in its behalf, and cherish the hope, that the call will be responded to in such a manner as may enable them to meet the inevitable increased demand which they anticipate will be made upon the charity during the current year.

"Blessed be the man that provideth for the sick and needy. The Lord shall deliver him in time of trouble."

Respectfully submitted,
RODERICK ROSS,
Secretary.

General Protestant Hospital,
Ottawa, February 2, 1869.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIANS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST JANUARY, 1869.

In-door Patients.

Admitted	129
Discharged cured	81
Discharged incurable	7
Discharged improved	2
Discharged relieved	7
Died	14
Remaining in Hospital	18
Total	129
Males	103
Females	26

Natives of

England	26
Ireland	39
Scotland	13
Canada	51
Germany	1
Denmark	1
Norway	1
United States	3
Total	129

Churches of

England	80
Scotland	15
Free Church	19
Methodist	8
Baptists	4
Congregationalists	1
Lutherans	2
Total	129

LOCALITIES RESIDING IN WHEN ADMITTED.

Ottawa	50	Renfrew	2
Osgoode	15	Quebec, C. E.	1
Gloucester	8	Pontiac, C.E.	1
Hull, C. E.	5	London	1
United States	4	Goulborne	1
North Gower	3	Richmond	1
March	3	Cumberland	1
Pembroke	3	Bristol, C.E.	1
Montreal, C.E.	3	Ross	1
Gatineau, C.E.	3	Quio, C. E.	1
Huntly	2	New Edinburgh	1
Lanark	1	Fitzroy	1
Kemptville	1	Kenmore	1
Buckingham, C.E.	1	Prescott	1
Hawkesbury	1	Aylmer, C.E.	1
Packingham	1	Clarendon, C.E.	1
Merickaville	1	Beckwith	1
Marlborough	2	Emigrants	3
Almonte	1	Total	129

On motion of Z. Wilson, Esq., seconded by Rich. Abbott, Esq., it was resolved unanimously that the report now read be received and adopted, and printed, under the direction of the secretary, and while this meeting feels called upon to record with gratitude to God for the past success attending the labours of those entrusted with the management of the affairs of the institution, they also pledge themselves in humble dependence on the Divine blessing, to continued perseverance, and increased exertions in furtherance of its objects.

Moved by Francis Abbott, Esq., seconded by Richard Bishop, Esq., that the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the President, vice-president, the directors, treasurer and secretary, for their zealous and unremitting exertions in conducting the business of the institution during the past year.—Carried.

Moved by George Hay, Esq., seconded by Judge Armstrong, that the report of Samuel Howell and Ed. South, Esquires, auditors, now read, be received and placed on file, and that they receive the thanks of this meeting, and that they be re-appointed for the current year.—Carried.

The members present then proceeded to the election of directors to replace those retiring. On the return of the scrutineers they declared three lowest on the list below duly elected.

CHAS. ARMSTRONG, President.
RODERICK ROSS, Secretary.

It was then announced that Alexander Workman, Esq., had paid $100 into the funds of the hospital, and he was thereupon appointed a life director.

The members present then proceeded to elect three directors to fill the places of Messrs. Edward McGillivray, H. V. Noel, and John Roberts, who having served the time for which they were respectively elected, retire. The new directors elected were Messrs. Z. Wilson, F. Abbott, and D. T. Browne. The business being concluded, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Mayor for his conduct in the chair.

The officers and directors of the hospital for the ensuing year are as follows:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

For three years from 1st February, 1867:
George Hay,
Thomas Patterson,
John Durie,
Alexander Workman,
James Peacock.

For two years, from 1st February, 1868:
Judge Armstrong,
W. H. Walker,
George May.

For one year, from 1st February, 1869:
D. T. Browne,
Z. Wilson,
Francis Abbott.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

Roderick Ross,
James McCracken,
A. M. Dole,
James Rosamond,
Richard Bishop.

OFFICERS.

President—Judge Armstrong.
Vice-President—George Hay.
Treasurer—Alex. Workman.
Secretary—Roderick Ross.
Steward—George Saddler.
Matron—Miss Sadler.

Signed, CHAS. ARMSTRONG,
President.
RODERICK ROSS,
Secretary.

OTTAWA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE —ANNUAL FESTIVAL.

The annual festival of the above Institution was held last night in Gowan's Hall. A very large and respectable audience were assembled before the hour of commencement, and the entertainment was opened by selections from the *repertoire* of Gowan's band, which drew forth great applause.

William White, Esq., President of the Institution, occupied the chair, and Mayor Friel, Dr. Sweetland, President of the St. George's Society, John Langton, Esq., President of the Natural History Society, and James Fraser, Esq., President of the St. Andrew's Society, occupied seats near the President.

The President then rose and said:

It has fallen to my lot on the present occasion to make what may be called the financial statement of the evening. You have been invited to assist us by your presence here this evening, and it is only proper that some account should be given to you of the position of the institution on behalf of which we ask your aid. The Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum of Ottawa was established, as no doubt many of you are aware, in 1853, the first meeting of the trustees having been held on the 9th of February in that year. Dr. Hill was the first president, and the first lecture given under the auspices of the institute was on the "Phenomena of Vegetation," and was delivered by Dr. VanCortlandt on the 19th of March, 1853. From that time up to 1858 the institute seems to have progressed favourably, its receipts from subscriptions and donations having been seldom equalled in later years. From 1858 to 1865 the receipts fell off considerably, being in 1864 less than $1,000. In 1866 and 1867 the income was somewhat larger, reaching in the latter year nearly $1,600. In 1868 the receipts were again down to $1,000. It may be as well here to state that the accounts are made up to the beginning of March in each year. I am not able to say what the income for the year now drawing to a close will be, but, probably, not greatly in excess of that of last year. Of the expenditure of such an institution as the Mechanics' institute it is hardly necessary to go much into detail. There are, of course, certain expenses such as rent, salary of custodian, gas, insurance, and newspaper subscriptions which must be met, and when the income has more than sufficed to meet these, which unfortunately has not often happened of late, the surplus has been devoted to the increase of the library. In 1863 the library contained 1,883 volumes, it now contains about 2,200. A large proportion of these works is upon the various branches of natural history; many of the volumes are of considerable value. The number of members now belonging to the institute is something under 400. I think I have now, ladies and gentlemen, given you all the information you will care to listen to just now respecting the past history and present position of the institute. I will, therefore, proceed to say a few, and very few, words, as to our wants and what it is we seek at your hands. As I said just now, there are certain items of expenditure which may be said to be almost beyond our control; that is to say, the institute must incur them, or it could not exist. These are rent, custodian's salary, gas, insurance, and subscriptions to newspapers, and I don't think any of them can, under our circumstances, be materially reduced without impairing the efficiency of the institute. But these expenses, amounting to upwards of $800 a year, absorb all our income, or so nearly all that the remainder is barely enough to meet small incidental expenses, such as postage, &c., and we are left without means to arrange and display our geological and other collections, and without the means of increasing our library, which sadly needs replenishing. We have a valuable geological collection, some cases of shells of birds and animals—in fact the commencement of a museum of Natural History;—but they are unfortunately so huddled together that no one can see them to any advantage, and I dare say many of our members hardly know we have got them. We are anxious to get up a course of lectures, but here again want of means so cramps our efforts that we are afraid to venture. Hence our appeal to you for assistance. This appeal will, however, be made to you by gentlemen more accustomed to public speaking, and more capable of presenting our claims, than myself, and I trust their eloquence may succeed in inducing you to give us the means of making the institute what it ought to be, an honour and a credit to the capital of the Dominion.

Mrs. Dunlevie sang in her magnificent style *Les Adieux* by Schubert. Mrs. Dunlevie laboured under the disadvantage of a severe cold, and was rather hoarse, but her execution and style was what it always is, and requires no comment after the applause of such an audience.

The piano solo *Fantasia*, from Oberon, by Mr. H. P. Hill, was exceedingly good, and elicited great applause.

"The Death of Nelson," by Mr. Beament, was rendered in his best style.

The Hon. Col. Gray was then introduced by the President, and delivered an address, which was frequently applauded, and evinced an intimate acquaintance with the mission of Mechanics' Institutes in their practical bearings on the best interests of society by the advancement of literary and scientific knowledge among the masses of the people.

The Mayor, H. J. Friel, Esq., was warmly received on rising to address the audience. He said the best use he could make of the brief time at his disposal would be to present a synopsis of the history of the Institute. He was induced to do this from having heard that a prominent member of the Ontario Legislature had insinuated in his place in the Assembly that the Ottawa Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum had an existence only on paper, and had neither a local habitation nor a home. The best reply to this gentleman would be a few facts, which would no doubt induce him to withdraw or modify his rather hasty and ill-founded reflections. (Cheers.) This institution was first originated in February, 1853, —sixteen years ago. The object stated by its founders was the association together of mechanics and others for their mutual improvement in the arts and sciences, and the promotion of the knowledge of natural and experimental philosophy and general literature. A library of reference and circulation, a reading-room and museum, and lectures on appropriate subjects, formed a portion of the arrangements. The promises then made were carried out faithfully. (Cheers.) A library was established, lectures have been given nearly every year, the reading-room has always been an important centre of attraction, and the museum, containing many scientific specimens, has always had an existence. Under the fostering care of G. Billings, Esq., now of the Geological Department, the Institute early obtained some degree of fame for its geological specimens. The first trustees of the institution were Dr. Sewell, Dr. Hill, Dr. Beaubien, Dr. VanCortlandt, Judge Armstrong, J. B. Turgeon, T. M Blaisdell, A. Workman, G. Billings, R. Kneeshaw, R. S. Cassels, G. Heron, R. W. Scott, Jas. Cunningham, A. Foster, J. Dufton, D. M. Grant, A. Scott, Geo. Sutton, and H. J. Friel. The first president was Dr. Hill. The association started with a cash foundation of £130, of which £50 was a donation from the late Stewart Derbishire, formerly M.P. for the town. Of the original trustees Messrs. Kneeshaw, Foster, A. Scott, Geo. Sutton and Dr. Sewell have paid the debt of nature, and are with us no more, but their works live after them. Messrs. Dufton, Heron and Billings have roamed to other fields of labour, and the remainder of the original trustees are amongst us still, most of them, doubtless, with us to-night. The institution became incorporated under the general laws of the Province. The first lecture before the Institute was delivered by Dr. VanCortlandt, in March, 1853, the subject being "The Phenomena of Vegetation." The first donation to the library was by Mrs. Sproule, being the "Works of Sir Joshua Reynolds." In the first year, on the occasion of the visit of the then Governor-General, an exhibition of the arts and manufactures of the Ottawa Valley was organised by the Institute, and was so successfully carried out as to draw forth the warmest commendation of His Excellency, who personally visited it. (Cheers.) The first life membership granted by the Institute was that of Stewart Derbishire, and as a relic of the past, and a memorial of the man, so widely and favourably known, the letter may profitably find a place here:

"New York, February 9, 1855.

"G. Billings, Esq., Corresponding Secretary "Mechanics' Institute and Athenæum.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge "the receipt of your letter of the 5th ult., "concerning a certificate of life membership "of the Bytown Mechanics' Institute and "Athenæum, and I regret my absence from "Quebec on a tour to some of the principal "cities of the United States, prevented me "from receiving at an earlier date this mark "of distinction I so much prize. I beg you "will assure the members of the Institute "that I readily and thankfully accept the "privilege of fellowship with themselves, to "which, by their vote, they have inducted me; "and if I can become a working bee it will "give me more pleasure than to be a drone "in the hive.

* * * *

"I have the honour to be,
"Your obedient servant,
"S. DERBISHIRE."

Capt. Baker, father of our present Postmaster, and Hon. Hamnett Pinhey, were early friends of the Institute. The former was a life member, and the latter at his death bequeathed a sum of money to its funds. These men were among the chief local intellectual lights of their day. (Cheers.) The Rev. Mr. Aiken, of Smith's Falls, was an early benefactor of the Institute, and received the distinction of life membership. The aim of many of the original founders of the Institute was to establish it as an intellectual centre for the Ottawa country, in consideration of the distance of Montreal and Toronto, cities possessing important scientific and literary institutions. In this spirit it has advertized prizes for specimens in natural history, held art exhibitions, and every year has held its annual festival like this to-night. (Cheers.) The inhabitants of Ottawa have year after year contributed liberally to its support, and on several occasions the ladies have interested themselves to aid its funds, even to the extent of holding bazaars for that object, from which large sums were obtained. (Cheers.) As regards the local habitation of the Institute, it has always had its rooms in the very centre of the city, in the position most favourable for the general public. It pays one hundred pounds a year for its rooms, which are large and well adapted for its museum, library, and news-room. It is quite evident that the member of the Legislature who spoke so slightingly of this institution must have been sadly misinformed. It may not be among the most flourishing, but it is amongst the most valuable and well-conducted of the scientific and literary associations of the Province. It is worthy of public countenance and public support, and has lofty aims, which paucity of means alone prevents it from at present attaining. The Mayor closed with some eloquent observations, and was applauded on taking his seat.

Madame Gelinas sang with powerful effect Millard's song entitled, "Waiting," and was encored, when she sang "The Merry, Merry Sunshine," which was greatly applauded.

Mr. Rice recited in his inimitable style of comicality Hood's comic poem, "Report from Below," and was greatly applauded.

Mr. Higgins sang in good time the dashing song "The Good Rhine Wine," and the festival concluded with "God Save the Queen" by the band.

Interesting to Volunteers.—An important article in the outfit of a soldier is a good medicine in a convenient form, and the Canadian Pain Destroyer is just the article; it cures wounds, bruises, and frost-bites, and is the best Medicine that can be used for diarrhœa, and summer complaints generally, and is a sure cure for rheumatism, and that class of complaints brought on by exposure or fatigue. Price 25 cts. per bottle, to be had of all medicine dealers.

—Twenty years experience in using Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have proved them to be the most effectual remedy for coughs, and irritation of the throat, caused by cold, or unusual exertion of the vocal organs; public speakers and singers will find them most beneficial. The entire freedom from all deleterious ingredients renders Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers, or Cough and Voice Lozenges, a safe remedy for the most delicate person, and has caused them to be held in high esteem by all who have used them. Sold by all medicine dealers at 25 cts. per box.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Coughs and Colds.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary Bronchial and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should at once be had to "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importances of checking a cough, or "common cold," in its first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected soon attacks the lungs. "Brow's Bronchial Troches," or cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the *genuine*. Sold by all dealers in medicines, at 25 cents a box.

Mothers Read This!—Holloway's Worm Lozenges are a certain and safe remedy for Worms in Children and Adults.—As it is a well-known and melancholy fact that one great cause of death among children is from Worms alone, it cannot be too deeply impressed upon the minds parents the necessity of closely watching their children. By so doing; and understanding the symptoms and true cause of the disease, thousands of children might be saved from early graves. Symptoms of Worms.—The following are a few of the very numerous symptoms and diseases which are caused by Worms: deranged appetite, emaciated extremities, offensive breath frequent picking at the nose, grinding of the teeth during sleep, hardness of the belly, with frequent slimy stools, and sometimes convulsive fits; itching of the arms, pain in the head and stomach, unquiet sleep, faintings, tremblings, coughs, indigestion, low spirits, frightful dreams, and a gradual wasting away of flesh.

They are palatable and self-administered to the child—drive out the worms thoroughly without pain and completely cleanse the stomach—thereby doing away with the necessity of administering Castor Oil or other unpleasant cathartics—as in the use of other Worms.

☞ Each box contains the fac-simile signature of Northrop & Lyman, Newcastle, C.W., who are the sole proprietors.

N. B. Ask for *Holloway's Worm Lozenges* and take no other. ☞ Sold by all the druggists in Ottawa, and medicine deale every where. 578y

Mothers! Mothers! Mothers!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere. Be sure to call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP." Having the *fac-simile* of "Curtis & Perkins" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations

LOST,
ON SATURDAY LAST,
In Wellington-st., a BLACK WATER SPANIEL DOG, about 7 months old. Any person giving information at this office, which may lead to its recovery, will be suitably rewarded.
Ottawa, Feb. 2, 1869. 964-3

CAUTION.
NARCISSE LACHAPELLE having left my employ contrary to the terms of his agreement I hereby forbid any person or persons from hiring or harboring him after date of this advertisement.
ROBERT SKEAD.
Ottawa, Feb. 1, 1869. 964-3

January 28, 1869. 959-2awk2m

Auction Sale.

By H. McLean, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STOVES.

The undersigned has received instructions from

MESSRS. ESMONDE BROS.,

to sell the balance of their large bankrupt stock of

STOVES,

ON TUESDAY, SECOND FEBRUARY,

at 11 a.m.,

At his Rooms, Sparks st.

The stock consists of every Description of Hall, Box, Parlour, Gr