THE FINEST SELECTIONS OF

NEW FRUITS

Ever offered to the public, consisting of

Malaga Grapes,
Transparent Figs,
Oranges,
Lemons,
Prunes,
Layer Raisins
Black Basket Raisins,
Black Crown Raisins,
Double Blue Crown Raisins,
Sultana Raisins,
Finest New Currants
And 100 doz. of those delicious mild Strawberries.

JOSEPH KAVANAGH

WELLINGTON-ST.

Dec. 15 1873 2434

ACARD.

The St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.

The Council of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum beg respectfully to represent to the charitably disposed public of Ottawa that at the present time they have 78 inmates in their institution, from the helpless child of one year to the disabled adult of seventy.

The demands on them for the sustenance of these inmates are very considerable, and they would therefore respectfully ask the benevolent public in their *Christmas distributions* not to forget the *Irish Orphans*

MARTIN BATTLE,
Secy. St. P.O.A.

Dec. 20, 1873. 2446-3in

THE LOTTERY

IN AID OF THE

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM

Announced to come off on the 22ND INST., is

POSTPONED

Till about the

20th January Next,

Of which due announcement will be made.

The Council of Management find this necessary in consequence of their inability to get in all the tickets for the 22nd inst, and hope that those interested with the sale of tickets will redouble their efforts and make returns by the 20th of next month.

MARTIN BATTLE,
Secy. St P.O A.

Dec. 20, 1873. 2446-2in

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of PRESTON & McLACHLIN, of the City of Ottawa, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the creditors of the above insolvents will be held at the office of Messrs. Scott, Ross and Stewart, in the City of Ottawa, on SATURDAY, THE THIRD DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the public examination of the said insolvents, and ordering the affairs of the estate generally.

WILLIAM F. MUNRO,
Assignee.

Toronto, Dec. 19, 1873. 2446-12in.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE AMERICAN

SCHOOL MUSIC READER!

Book 1. For Primary Schools—Price 35cts., or $3.60 per dozen.

The first of an excellent series of GRADED SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS, by L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden.

Emerson's Singing School.

Price 75cts., or $7.50 per dozen, is a complete, cheap and useful book for Singing Schools.

Clarke's Dollar Instructor for Reed Organs.

Clarke's Dollar Instructor for Piano.

Clarke's Dollar Instructor for Violin.

For beginners and amateurs. Full of useful, instructive, and at the same time brilliant music.

FATHER KEMP'S

Old Folks' Concert Tunes.

Price 50cts., or $5.00 per dozen books. Sung everywhere with great applause from old and young.

Sold everywhere. Sent post-paid for retail price.

CHAS. H. DITSON & CO.,
711 Broadway, N.Y.

OLIVER DITSON & CO.,
Boston.

Dec. 20, 1873. 2446

FOR a neat Counter Lunch, commend us to NOONAN'S.
Dec. 20, 1873.

TO CONTRACTORS.

OTTAWA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Contractors are required to send in Tenders for the erection of the above named building, on or before the noon of WEDNESDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1873.

Tenders will be received in bulk form, and also for separate tenders, by the Secretary of the Board, at his office, Sparks st. Contractors will be required to give ample security.

No tender, whether the lowest or otherwise, will of necessity be accepted. Plans, specifications and forms of tender may be seen at the office of Mr. Chesterton, Architect, No. 3 Rideau-st.

JOHN PENNOCK,
Secy. O. C. I.

Ottawa, Dec. 18, 1873. 2445-11in

HOLIDAY

ATTRACTIONS

—AT—

HENDERSON & CO.'S

Christmas Presentation Books: A choice selection in fine bindings.
The Poets: In Cloth, Morocco and Fern Pattern.
Toy Books, Juveniles, Annuals: A large assortment.
Christmas and New Year's Cards: Newest styles and novelties.
Writing Desks, Card Cases, Albums: Specially attractive.
Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views, In unequalled variety.
Gems, Alphabet Blocks, Building Blocks, &c.

Inspection invited.

HENDERSON & Co.,
39 Sparks-st.

Dec. 18, 1873. 2443

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that a half-yearly dividend at the rate of

10 PER CENT.

per annum on the capital of the Bank will be payable on the 3RD DAY OF JANUARY, 1874, to proprietors of shares registered in the Colonies.

The dividend will be payable at the rate of exchange current on the 5th day of January, 1874, to be fixed by the Local Boards or Managers.

No transfers can be made between the 23rd inst and the 5th prox., as the books must be closed during that period.

By order of the Court,
R. W. RADFORD,
Secretary.

No. 124 Bishopsgate-St., Within,
London, C. E., 2nd Dec., 1873. 2444

UNION BANK

—OF—

LOWER CANADA.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of

FOUR PER CENT.

on the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared

FOR THE CURRENT HALF YEAR,

and will be payable at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank on and after

Friday, 2nd January, 1874.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st December next, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.

P. MACEWEN,
Cashier.

Quebec, Nov. 29, 1873. 2433d

BUNNELL'S PATENT WASHER.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage of the past, still solicits the same. I beg to announce change of residence to No. 3 Webster's Terrace, Ottawa-st., where all orders will receive prompt attention. Washers always sent on trial.

W. F. BUNNELL.

Dec. 2, 1873 2430.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS AND STAGES.

Below we publish a Travellers' Directory, made up for the benefit of our citizens, and strangers who may visit the Capital. It is important to all travellers to have, within easy reach, information as to the arrival and departure of the various trains and stages for all places, East, West and South. The public can depend upon the correctness of this table:

St Lawrence & Ottawa Railway.

Leaves 10.00 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m.
Arrives, 4.20 p.m., 11.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

Canada Central Railway.

Leaves, 9.30 a.m., 5.00 p.m
Arrives, 12.40 p.m., 8.40 p.m.

Stages.

Aylmer Stage leaves the the Albion Hotel at 12 a. m. and 6 p. m.
Gatineau Stage leaves the Post Office at 6 p.m.
Grenville Stage leaves the Post Office at 6.30 p.m.
Richmond Stage leaves the Post Office at 1.30 p.m.

Grand Trunk Railway.

Connects at Prescott and Brockville with St. L. O. R. and R. & O. R. Trains for all points East and West. THROUGH COUPON TICKETS* issued at the Company's offices ONLY Russell House Block, Sparks Street.

A. JOYCE, Agent.

*These Tickets avoid the inconvenience of exchanging in travelling over different routes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Card—M. Battle.
Lottery—M. Battle.
Lunch—Noonan's Restaurant.
Christmas Cheer—W. Slattery.
School Music Reader—Ditson & Co.
Insolvent Act of 1869—W. F. Munro.

The Ottawa Times

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1873.

The telegrams state that Hon. Peter Mitchell is about to enter commercial pursuits in Montreal.

Hon. Albert J. Smith, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Mrs. Smith, family and servant, arrived yesterday afternoon at the Russell House.

It is rumored that Captain Joynter, of the 47th Batt., Kingston, has been removed from the service in consequence of irregularities in his Company pay-lists.

The following members of Parliament, other than Ministers, are at present in the city:—James O'Reilly, Q.C.; Mr. Shibley, Addington; Mr. Cook, North Simcoe; and Mr. Dormer, South Victoria. Mr. O'Reilly leaves for home to-morrow.

Mr. Senkler, of Brockville, has been appointed Judge of the County Court of the County of Lanark, vice Judge Malloch, deceased. Mr. Ambrose, of Hamilton, also has been appointed Judge of the County Court of the County of Wentworth, vice Judge Logie, deceased.

If there are any who had been led to doubt Mr. Martineau's position relative to the approaching Mayoralty contest, and who still entertain those doubts, let them read that gentleman's letter, which will be found in another column. It will then appear to them that there was no foundation for the statement, made in the interest of the Charter-sellers' nominee, that Mr. Martineau was not a *bona fide* candidate. What sort of a candidate he is, they will have an opportunity of learning to their disappointment and sorrow.

Mr. H. Seymour Hubertus, of Toronto has taken time by the forelock, by entering the field for the representation of the North Riding of York. Mr. Hubertus presents himself as a supporter of the present Government. Indeed it is questionable, since Lennox and West Toronto have pronounced, if an apologist of the lately condemned Administration can be found to face any constituency. The candidate for North York is not, as stated by an evening paper, the gentleman of that name for some years of Ottawa.

The old Conservative constituency of Peel has again, if our information be correct, repudiated Toryism and its corrupt record. The election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Coyne, a Conservative member of the Ontario Legislature, came off yesterday, and we believe it to be the case that Mr. Chisholm, the Reform candidate, has been elected. When is this sort of thing to stop? If not shortly, there will not be left, amongst the two hundred and six constituencies, ground enough to afford to the mortal remains of Canadian Toryism, decent burial.

THE LUMBER QUESTION.

The lumber interest, probably the most important and influential in this part of the country, is suffering at the present time from depressed trade, and fear of an increased impost for revenue purposes. The old adage that troubles never come singly, is verified in the circumstances in which the Ottawa lumber operators find themselves. Like sensible men, however, they are casting about them for a remedy; but we fear that one or two of their remedial suggestions are open to some standard objections which must always prevail where the general, or, we might say the national, interest, is assailed. We are fully aware how readily the representatives of any great private interest come to reason themselves into the earnest belief that their success and the prosperity of the country are identical. But it is our duty, while recognising the just claims of all, to lean to the general interest, which in this case may find expression in the sense that a country cannot be too conservative in that branch of its policy affecting its resources. There is not a system of economics adapted to the nation, and another by which the private citizen may guide himself. The principle that governs in the fiscal policy of a country is precisely indentical with that which must direct the administrator of a private fortune. In the case before us, therefore, in which the country is found dealing with an opposing private interest, about a matter closely affecting its resources, the Government is bound to hold to the side of prudence, to have a careful tendency towards preserving and perpetuating its sources of wealth, and by no means to be guilty of the folly of killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

In another part of this paper will be found the proceedings of a meeting of gentlemen interested in the lumber trade, held at Renfrew on Tuesday last. A week ago we had this meeting in view, and had made arrangements to have a reporter in attendance, which, however, were cancelled, upon learning, as we did, that in consequence of the intimation of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, that the Government had determined not to advance the dues this year, the meeting would not be held. At this late day, however we have pleasure in giving the report with which a correspondent has kindly supplied us. The difficulty which is made apparent in the first resolution adopted, is one which must threaten to become very perplexing. Manifestly, since the lumber manufacturers of Ontario and Quebec look to one common market, one common impost is necessary to preserve commercial equality. But how can that be secured? It is hopeless to think of collusion between the two Governments with the view of procuring an equilibrium of tariff. It is impossible that either Legislature would bind itself to respect any arrangement that the other might be compelled to make. The Legislature must be free at all times to adopt such measures as prudent administration and revenue exigencies may demand; therefore we apprehend, since the fiscal necessities of the respective Provinces differ widely, there cannot well be any guarantee obtained of assimilation between the two sides of the Ottawa River. There is, however, a good deal to be done, as recommended in the fourth and fifth resolutions, to which the lumbermen and the Government may profitably apply themselves. And so far as the protection of the timber may be the object of the second resolution, it is worthy of approval. The lumbermen, however, will not be able to conceal from themselves the justice of the ground upon which the country generally will regard with suspicion the design set out in the second resolution. What is understood in commercial circles by the terms "Association," "interests of the trade," and "closer alliance," is very well known. And however favourably we in Ottawa may think of the design of this proposed Association, elsewhere it may be suspected that it is nothing else than an organized attempt to control the natural tide of business. A movement having in view the protection from waste or abuse of the growing timber should be encouraged; but an association whose purpose is the promotion of the interests of those actively engaged in the lumber trade, in contradistinction to the interests of the public, must invite ungenerous criticism. We shall be glad if it turn out that the former and not the latter purpose, is that to which the proposed Association will give its attention.

It strikes us that there is a great deal of error abroad with respect to the matter of the Crown timber interest. The common impression seems to be that the cutting up and the shipping off of this valuable property as quickly as possible should be the first, if not the only consideration in the public behalf. At least the tendency of the lumbermen and those dependent upon the trade is towards that policy. If timber were an article of annual reproduction, that could be sown this year and reaped next, then, and only then, could the slashing and reckless practices of past years be justified. Of course individuals will strive to make the most of their situation, if not by legitimate trade, then by co-operation and coercion; but, it is required by the country that its timber policy shall have for its basis any principle rather than that of prodigality. Where the land is not available for cultivation, where it is practically valueless except for its timber, and we believe a great extent of our timber lands is of that quality, the timber should be treated as an investment, to be drawn upon only to the extent of its natural increase, or to meet fiscal necessities. At any rate, it is in that direction that our policy should lead. A writer on this question, addressing himself to the United States lumber interest says:—"The true policy is to give a bonus for the importation of Canadian lumber, and put a fence around what we have." Without following out that suggestion, in our own case, to the letter, it would be only the part of prudence to take heed to the lesson which it conveys.

Hon. David Laird, on the occasion of his re-election, is said to have given the following account of the policy of the Mackenzie ministry:—

"The policy of the Ministry was union and progress, combined with honesty and economy. He referred to the cry raised against the Reform Party in the Lower Provinces, and showed the absurdity of the theory upon which it was based."

PUBLIC OPINION FOR THE NEW MINISTRY.

The organs of the Tory party do not venture to account for what they cannot fail to be conscious of, the universal acceptability of the new Administration. What now of the loud boastings with which the followers of the late Government filled the air as they crossed the floor to the left of the Speaker? Has the country, as far as it has had the opportunity, given any indication of sympathy with those who fell so reluctantly that they refused to retire until retirement involved disgrace? We fail to see it; and if it had we should not have been allowed to go on in ignorance of the circumstance. The information would have been eagerly thrust upon us, had it been in existence. The sympathy of the country appears, in the most unmistakeable way, to be entirely with Mr Mackenzie's Government. Not alone in Ontario is that the case, but in the Lower Provinces, where, we are accustomed to be told, popular feeling was inseparable from Peter Mitchell and Dr. Tupper, and therefore from Sir John. It seems, indeed, to have come to this, that the best the Tory party can do, in opposition to the Liberal Administration, is not of sufficient merit to be regarded otherwise than "factious and vexatious." The St. John *Telegraph* says:—

"The elections have terminated, and the results have been, in so marked a manner in favour of the Government as to place the new *regime* under great responsibilities. Only two of the Ministers were opposed, the opposition in both cases being factious and vexatious. It met a fitting rebuke in Lennox and Victoria. Mr. Cartwright gathered strength by opposition. Mr. Ross seems to have done the same, as he has been returned by a large majority. In Antigonish, Mr. McIsaac, a Roman Catholic lawyer, who calls himself independent, but who may be Opposition, succeeds the Hon. Hugh McDonald, whose exit from the portfolio of Militia to the Bench was so rapid. In Toronto the Government gained an astonishing victory. They placed a pronounced Liberal in a constituency that was formerly noted for its Toryism, and which proposed to try and elect Sir John A. Macdonald, if he would resign Kingston—but he did not do so. The sober, second thought of the people, all over Canada is in favour of the new Ministry. The new men will get a splendid opportunity to show what they can do. We hope they will fulfill the expectations of the country, and have little doubt that they will do so."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Poll in By Ward.

To the Editor of THE TIMES:

SIR,—Permit me through the columns of your valued journal to call public attention to the fact that for several years, in direct contravention of the Municipal statutes, the poll for Aldermanic elections in By Ward has been held in a house of public entertainment. Last year the elections in that Ward were attended with unusual disorder. It is to be hoped, Sir, that in the coming elections, the Returning Officer for By Ward will not overlook the 93rd section of the Municipal Institutions Act of 1873:

"No election of Township Councillors shall be held within any City, Town, or Incorporated Village, nor shall any election for a Municipality or Ward thereof, be held in a tavern or in a house of public entertainment licensed to sell spirituous or fermented liquors."

LEX.

Ottawa, Dec. 19th, 1873.

Chickens Coming Home to Roost.

To the Editor of THE TIMES

SIR,—I perceive in last evening's issue of the *Citizen*, that my statement in reference to Dr. Hill's remarks at the Protestant Hospital meeting is contradicted by his *confrere* Dr. Leggo, who says that he was present on the occasion in question, and that he "can state most positively that nothing was said sneeringly by Dr. Hill, or anything derogatory to the Sisters of Charity."

Now, Mr. Editor, I cannot definitely recollect whether or not Dr. Leggo was present at the meeting, but I reiterate my assertion that the expression given in my letter of yesterday, was made use of upon two different occasions by the disciple of Galen, who is aspiring to the mayoralty. Birds of a feather flock together, and it is natural to suppose that the one M. D. would endeavour to shield another from the consequences of his indiscreet utterances. It is now too late for Dr. Hill to send out his friends to inform the people of Ottawa, that he has always commended the "Sisters of Charity for benevolence and disinterested attention to the sick." It is said that occasion makes the man, and, no doubt, sir, it is the personal interest of the present occasion that has made Dr. Hill so liberal as to compliment the Sisters of Charity.

Now, Mr. Editor, in conclusion, I would inform Dr. Hill that I was present when he made use of the offensive language in question towards the Sisters; that several persons besides Dr. Leggo were present, and that I can get more than one gentleman to confirm and corroborate my statement.

I remain,
Yours, &c.,
A RATEPAYER.

Ottawa, Dec. 19th, 1873.

The Mayoralty.

To the Editor THE TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—A correspondent supposing himself to be well informed, writes in the *Citizen* of yesterday, under the heading of *His Worship's little game*," that I have coquetted "with the Liberal-Conservatives "hoping to secure a nomination from "them, but when I found that Dr. Hill "had been nominated, I threw myself "into the arms of the Reform League "and from them accepted a nomination."

He also mentions the names of ten gentlemen as supporters of mine, when in fact only two of their number have ever spoken to me on the subject of Mayoralty.

As for my coquetting with the Liberal-Conservatives or with the Reformers, and accepting a nomination from the latter after being denied by the former, how is this assertion consistent with the action taken by Mr. Hill's friends in making the canvass? Have they not repeatedly stated to my friends that Dr. Hill was only selected after I had refused to accept of a nomination from them? Have they not repeatedly and constantly used this argument to induce some of my strongest supporters to pledge themselves to support their nominee? How then could I have *coquetted* with the Liberal-Conservatives, and how could I have been discarded by them and Dr. Hill selected in my stead, if their assertions respecting my refusal of a nomination are true? Either the *Citizen* correspondent is wrong, or Dr. Hill's friends are misrepresenting me to the electors. Everybody, I trust, will admit the correctness of the dilemma.

And now, Mr. Editor, as there are conflicting statements and rumours about the overtures that were made to me at different times respecting the coming elections, I might as well state at once the facts as they are and not as some people take upon themselves to represent them.

About five or six weeks ago some leading gentlemen in Upper Town called upon me and inquired whether I intended to present myself as a candidate for the mayoralty. My answer was that having already been Mayor for two consecutive years, and the feeling about the city being (as I thought at the time) that a Mayor chosen among the English speaking population should fill the civic chair for 1874, I would not offer myself for the position, but, if, however, the people desired my re-election, I would accept, as I was anxious that all the great improvements now going on in this city, and commenced since I was elected Mayor should if possible, be completed while I continued to hold the office. This, Mr. Editor, was my invariable answer to all questions put to me respecting my intentions until Dr. Hill was nominated. Thereupon several deputations called upon me and urged me to allow myself to be presented. I did not immediately accept, not wishing to contest an election under the circumstances, particularly as I did not approve of the political aspect the situation was taking. I also stated that my affairs required so much of my personal attention this year, that it would be better for me if I kept aloof from all public matters.

At the same time, being pressed by another deputation, and being urged to accept of a nomination as a person unconnected with any political association, and being desirous myself that politics should be discarded in the conduct of municipal affairs, as otherwise the duty of a Mayor and Corporation to the city would only be secondary to their duty to any political party to whom they would owe their elections, I finally consented and published my card to that effect in last Saturday's issue.

Since then I have had conversations with many of our citizens, as well with Liberal-Conservatives as Reformers, and again repeated to them that unless I saw that it was the desire of the people that I should remain in the field, that I would retire; but now, Mr. Editor, such are the assurances that I have received, so favorably was my candidature accepted (Dr. Hill's friends to the contrary, notwithstanding) by the people generally of all political shades, that I am convinced I am the choice of the majority, and *I therefore cannot and will not withdraw from the contest, but will go to the polls*, feeling satisfied that I shall head the same by a very handsome majority.

If the contest should in any sense assume a political aspect, I am not to blame for it, but the party who nominated my opponent must bear that responsibility. In entering the field, I do so with the kindliest personal feeling towards Dr. Hill, and trust though the struggle may be a hot one, that it will be carried through in a good spirit, alike creditable to both sides interested.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Yours very truly,
EUG. MARTINEAU.

Ottawa, Dec. 19, 1873.

"Truth, Stronger than Fiction."

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—I trust that a love of fair play will induce you to permit me through your columns to contradict every fact as related in the communication of "Ratepayer," as there is not *a single solitary word of truth* therein.

Yours truly,
H. HILL.

Ottawa, Dec. 19th, 1873.

LOCAL NEWS

Go to C. King & Co's, for Millnery and Mantles. 2415

Best White Coal Oil for 40 cents per gallon at Edwards & Rutledge, corner of Kent & Wellington streets. 2445

Smokeas! For a good smoke, use the Myrtle Navy. See T. & B. on each plug.

COUNTY COUNCIL.—The business of the County Council is expected to be concluded early this afternoon, in order to allow the members of the Board to leave for their homes as early as possible.

RUNAWAYS.—Several runaways occurred yesterday, but fortunately none were attended with any very serious results. The fact of leaving horses uncured for on the streets, evils which should not be permitted to exist.

LEX.

MAYORALTY MEETING.—Mr. Martineau will meet his friends comprising the Central Committee, at the Temperance Hall, to-night (Saturday), at eight o'clock, with a view to organizing for the coming contest.

THE WEATHER.—Early yesterday morning snow commenced to fall, and continued almost without intermission during the day. The roads, which were in a wretched condition, were greatly improved, and if the storm continues there will be good sleighing ere long, and a large influx of farm produce from the country districts.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm yesterday morning at eight o'clock, was for a dirty chimney on a house on Bolton street. The engine from Cumberland street station was promptly on the spot, but its services were not required, as the fire had been put out by the inmates of the house.

CORINTHIAN LODGE NO. 59 OF A. F. AND A. M.—At the regular communication of this Lodge held on Thursday night, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Wor. Bro. Robert Watson, W. M.; Bro. Fred. H. Hunton, S. W.; Bro. Geo. R Russell, J. W.; Bro. Thos. Patterson, (re-elected) Treasurer; Bro. Joseph Potts, (re-elected) Secretary; and Bro. John Sweetman, Tyler.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—At a recent meeting of the members of the St. George's Society, a communication was read from His Excellency the Governor General, expressing the pleasure he experienced at being present at the entertainment on Tuesday night. It was resolved by the meeting that the annual distribution this year to the deserving English poor, take place on the 24th inst, on the premises of Mr. Samuel Rogers, Nicholas street.

ACCIDENT.—An evening contemporary says: The Rev. H. J. Borthwich Inspector of Public Schools, has met with a severe accident. Yesterday morning while driving up Wellington street, his horse became frightened and ran away, when both the Rev. gentleman and a boy who was with him were thrown from the buggy. The latter had his nose cut severely and his face is otherwise disfigured. Rev. Mr. Borthwick had the tops of two fingers knocked off. Both were taken into the Carleton House, and Dr. Wright was called in to dress the wounds.

SAD.—On Thursday night, Miss Vachon, a daughter of Mr. Vachon, baker, of Hull, met with a sad accident, which it is feared will cost the young lady her life. It appears that on the night in question Mrs. Vachon retired to her bed without extinguishing the lamp. Her daughter coming into the room, and seeing her mother asleep, and the lamp burning foolishly blew it out. At the same moment the lamp burst, and the fire taking hold of Miss Vachon's dress, she was immediately enveloped in flames and horribly burnt. At latest accounts yesterday the poor girl was lying in a dying state.

ORGAN FUND, CHRIST CHURCH.—An amateur performance of exceptional merit was given in aid of this fund, last evening, at Gowan's Hall. Mrs. Jarley's unrivalled collection of moving wax figures, with which she has appeared at Buckingham Palace, and at the various European Courts, was one of the leading features of the entertainment. The musical side of the performance, was well carried out by the accomplished amateurs. Their Excellencies, the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, were in attendance, escorted by a guard of honour of the Foot Guards. One of the merits of this entertainment, one that is unfortunately too rare, was its reasonable brevity. It was most judiciously managed so as to avoid becoming tedious.

On the closing of the Church of England Ladies School, which took place last evening, a very *recherche* entertainment was given by Miss Fuller, the lady principal. Several admirably represented *tableaux* were shown, the characters being taken by the young ladies of the institution, all of whom did there parts remarkably well. After the *tableaux* the young people amused themselves very pleasantly with dancing for a couple of hours. The Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Lauder, in announcing the closing of the Xmas holidays, stated that the success of the school, largely owing to the excellent management of Miss Fuller, the lady principal, had been such as to necessitate increased boarding accommodation, and this had been obtained in the adjoining building, from the Bank of Montreal, consequently a large additional number of boarders will be received on the re-opening, after the New Year.

POLICE COURT.—There were three cases for trial yesterday morning at the court. Thomas Fink, a vagrant, charged with being drunk was fined $2 and costs or two days imprisonment. David Brown, was charged with stabbing Alexander Gravelle on the face in a tavern, on Wednesday night, in Lower Town. It appeared that the parties quarrelled about a violin, which the complainant Gravelle had for sale, and both becoming excited Brown drew a knife and stabbed his opponent on the nose, inflicting an ugly gash. The prisoner was remanded until Monday in order to allow time for the examination of the wound by a competent medical man. Edward Lafferty, charged with vagrancy was cautioned and discharged from custody. John Fitzsimmmons, was fined $20 and costs for creating a disturbance at the election meeting on Wednesday night last.

Reform Association Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the Reform Association was held last night, in the Reform Hall.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting. Several new members were elected.

The Mayoralty question was fully discussed, and resulted in the adoption of the following resolution:

Moved by Mr. W. J. Pennock, seconded by Dr. Sweetland, That whilst deprecating the introduction of politics into municipal elections, as vicious in principle, and subversive of that harmony which should pervade the people in relation to their civic affairs, this Association feels that as in the approaching Mayoralty election the Conservatives have, at the instance of Sir John A. Macdonald, nominated Dr. Hill from political reasons as their candidate, it becomes the duty of this Association to aid and assist in every legitimate way the independent candidate—Mayor Martineau—and secure his election in preference to the nominee of our political opponent.

After some routine business the meeting adjourned to meet again on Friday next, it being the annual meeting of the Association for the election of officers.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.—Best goods kept. Style and quality of work guarantee: first class. Give our cutter a trial. Allan, McKinnons & McMorran. 2431

Evening Flowers just received at Allan McKinnons & McMorran's. 2431

Pond's Extract has a reputation of twenty-five years standing, and has become a national medicine. 2435

OTTAWA LADIES COLLEGE.

Musical and Literary Soiree.

The seventh *Soiree Musicale* given by the pupils of the Ottawa Ladies College, came off last night in the rooms of the Institution. The success which has at all times attended these pleasant re-unions, was repeated again. Long before the hour of opening the Concert, the spacious hall was filled to repletion, very many having to stand in the corridors, and many leaving for the lack of accommodation. It is estimated that about 400 people were present. The Concert opened about eight o'clock, with an overture on the Pianoforte by Miss Lees and Miss Dowsley, followed by a Piano solo by Miss Eva Tisdell, executed with much taste and precision, and a Sonata by Miss L. Carrier. The next part of the programme was perhaps of more interest to the audience, at any rate, they looked as if it were so. Miss Amelia Mutchmor then stepped forward and read an original review of

"THE MUSIC OF THIS EVENING."

There is other music than that of the artist. Man is himself an unconscious instrument of music, each emotion, whether of joy, anger, hatred, fear or desire having its own peculiar tone. In this age of musical competition, we are apt to listen only to the artificial tones of the professional performer, forgetting that all nature is pervaded by music. While the earth was "without form and void" and "darkness reigned upon the face of the deep," the voice of Jehovah broke the awful stillness and straightway the music of life and growth, began and through the long ages has the universal paean sounded, faintly in the murmuring groves and brooklets, more loudly in the voices of birds—stirringly in the cataract and ocean waves, and wildly in the tempest.

This evening, however, we are to treat of music, not in the abstract, but as an art, and with the special selections of the occasion, the first of which is from Auber's celebrated opera. Fra Diavolo. This composer made his *debut* with an opera in one act, entitled "Sijour Militaire." After an interval of many years, a second appeared, but the author's reputation as a great composer was not made until he produced the charming La Bergere Chatelaine. His music, though not marked by depth of thought or strength of feeling, has a brilliant, sparkling clearness, which renders it generally attractive.

Next in order are two piano solos. 1st, a cantabile by Prudent, (a distinguished Parisian Pianist of the School of Thalberg, whose writings contrast strongly with those of Auber, his predecessor, in sweetness, elegance and grace.) 2nd, a Bolero, by Leybach. Bolero is another name for a Spanish Dance, so full of animation as almost to carry one in spirit to that fair land, where the "happy hours are whiled away" with the music of the guitar and castanet.

Were it not that no two composers express their ideas in the same mode, music would become wearisome with its sameness. If all music were written after the style of a cantabile, or its opposite, a Bolero, it would soon lose its charms. We are not always sad, neither are we always gay. Hence, we have endeavored to vary our programme so that the merry shall be linked with the plaintive.

We shall try to sweep all the strings of the harp in turn, and hope that the various selections shall blend as a whole, as harmoniously, as the blended tones of each. The very title of the song "When the thorn is white with blossoms," speaks loudly in its favor. It was composed by the celebrated Von Weber whose name among musicians has become a "household word."

Equal, with, if not surpassing Von Weber, is the renowned Cramer, from whom the following selection has been taken, a sonate—"Allegro," "Adagio," Mondo." This peculiar style of music has been interpreted at our musical entertainments heretofore. Here again, we have strongly contrasted movements—the first awakening the listener to joy and gladness, the second launching his soul in a dreamy slumber, from which it is aroused by the enlivening—almost life giving motion of the third. On referring to your programmes, you will observe several verses of German poetry, which serve as a key to the following *morceau*, the Madchenlieder. The first opus, No. 8, is entitled "Tears." Who, that is sensitive to the subtle influence of music, can avoid a pleasing sadness, a charming melancholy, while listening to its plaintive tones. No. 9, is a love song, filled with tender passion and loving pathos. No. 10, the "Evening Prayer." What a vivid picture it calls to the mind's eye. 'Tis of a maiden, as she kneels with lighted taper at the sacred shrine, her petitions, though scarcely audible, winging their flight towards that shrine "not made with hands," whose lighted tapers ne'er grow dim.

Bluethenregen means "a shower of blossoms," as its sweet, silvery tinklings fall upon our ears, we can almost imagine a shower of blossoms falling like snow flakes before our eyes.

Mandolinata is a French ballad, transcribed by Leyber. It is very popular throughout all Europe, especially in France, where an almost bankrupt publisher amassed a fortune through its sale. It is light and vivid, and in marked contrast to the music of Beethoven, who, as a composer, has stepped beyond the limits of criticism, like Shakespeare and Milton in literature, or Raphael and Angelo in art. Instead, therefore, of presuming to review, we will give a brief sketch of the life of this Prince of composers.

He was a native of Bonn and spent the greater part of his life in Vienna, where he enjoyed the great advantages under the teaching of the unrivalled Haydn. He possessed a mind enriched by natural gifts and was naturally inclined to solitude, striving as it were to sever the cords which bound him to the earth he soared aloft, to the world of his own imagination from whose depths, he brought forth those treasures of harmony, which, though at first not cordially welcomed are now ranked emong the immortal works of art. His sonatas, quartetts, and overtures are full of profound conceptions and mysterious revelations of harmony. The selection which we are about to give, contains three movements. 1st. A quick, fiery motion, constrasting vividly with the slow and solemn strain of the second, while the third shows a more varied play of fancy in the mind of the composer.

An ardent admirer of Beethoven is Carl Reinecke, a German. His father was an excellent musician, and determined that his son should be a brilliant pianist. At the early age of seven, we find him pursuing his studies with great assiduity, in Leipzig, whose musical circles considered him a valuable acquisition. Thus, with great natural talents, equalled only by his perseverance, we find the student rapidly developing into the "accomplished artist." His rendering of Mozart and other great masters, was so perfect as to affect the Parisians more deeply with a simple melody, than the most accomplished technician could affect them with all his "tricks and fancies." During the intermission the Kinder Orchestra will afford a diversion with one of Grenzeback's productions, whose deficiency in harmony will be fully compensated, by its variety of sounds and ludicrous motions. In contrast with this, a cradle-song by Wm. Masson, and a selection from Ascher's opera Lucia de Lammermoor, will be given both of which are characterized by peculiar sweetness of melody and grace of motions. The overture entitled Zampa, was composed by Louis Herold, a Parisian, whose reputation as a composer has been made chiefly through his operas, "Emmeline," "Les Rosieres," and "Zampa."

This completes the musical part of the programme. While thanking you for your kindness in the past, I trust that "the music of this evening," will be sufficiently interesting to secure your presence on future occasions, and that each succeeding *musicale* may be more entertaining until we finally attain *par excellence*.

Miss Jennie Story then sang "When the Thorn is White with Blossoms," followed by a Piano Solo by Miss Ella Lees, very artistically rendered. Miss Emma K. Guild read in a very clear distinct voice an admirable original essay on "Colored Glasses," which was listened to with great attention. After which the first part of the programme was brought to a close with a Piano Solo's by Miss Bella Christie and Miss Burdett.

The second part of the programme was opened with a duett "Le Prophete," by the Misses Christie, followed by a colloquy in French by Miss Annie Russell, Miss A. Huntley, and Miss Annie Shaw. The Piano Solo by Miss Maggie Dowsley as much appreciated, and an original essay entitled, "A School Girl's Wisdom," written and read by Miss Julia R Toms was greatly admired. The Sonata on the piano forte by Miss B. McEwan, was well executed, and a reading, Tennyson's "Bugle Song," by Miss Gertrude Booth, created quite a *furore*. Miss S Story rendered "Distraction par la Dante" very efficiently on the piano forte, after which the performance was brought to a close by the favorite overture to "Zampa," brilliantly executed by the Misses E. Lees, B. Christie, J. Story, and E. Tisdel. The "National Anthem" having been sung, the audience dispersed.

THE ALLEGED INCENDIARY CASE.

The Investigation—Committal of the Prisoner.

At the Police Court yesterday morning, the young girl Margaret Watters was brought up on remand, charged with attempting to set fire to a house on Maria Street, occupied by Mr. Alfred Brown, Sewing Machine Agent, on the night of Tuesday, the 16th inst.

The prisoner was undefended.

Mr. John S. Nicholson, grocer, was the first witnessed called, and being sworn deposed as follows:—Shortly after nine o'clock on Monday night last, he was serving a customer, when Mr. Brown came in and said "Your cellar is on fire." He went down stairs in company with a Mr. Morgan, and found a beam supporting the floor on fire. He got some water and extinguished the blaze. Upon examination it was found that the fire had worked down through the brick work from a grate in Mr. Brown's dining room. He came to the conclusion that it was the result of pure accident. On the night of the 16th he was told by Mr. Brown that the place was on fire again, he went down to his cellar, but could see no fire. The prisoner said "there was a rag or paper on fire;" she, with young Brown, put it out with a pail of water. As he was leaving his own cellar he saw through a crevice in the partition the reflection of a blaze upon Mr. Brown's cellar steps. He, (witness), went into Brown's house, and saw a big flame rising from the steps. Mr. Morgan jumped down, and picking up a large cabbage, pounded out the blaze. The rag produced is the one that was on fire. There was only $1.000 insurance and the property cost $5,000; the stock was worth $2,000. The rag smelled strongly of coal oil. When he went into the kitchen with the constable and saw Mrs. Brown there with the prisoner, the former said she could not account for the fire. There is no way of getting into the cellar except through the house.

The prisoner on being asked by the magistrate if she had any questions to put to the witness, replied in the negative.

Mrs. Alfred Brown was the next witness. She corroborated the testimony of Mr. Nicholson. The second fire occurred on the same beam as on the first occasion. Her son and herself put out the flames with a couple of buckets of water. The fire was burning strongly—she could not account for the fire originating out. The prisoner at that time was in and out of the kitchen, washing up the tea things. It was her son as he passed into the house who first saw the second fire. Shortly after that a third fire was discovered on the staircase. She identified the charred rags as those found after the fire, they were parts of an old lining of a dress. The witness accused the prisoner of attempting