NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MISA'S SHERRY,

MISA'S SHERRY

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Only Six Dollars per Dozen.

WHAT A BARGAIN!

TRY IT, TRY IT, TRY IT.

JOSEPH KAVANAGH,

WELLINGTON-ST.

Jan. 22, 1874. 2434

SITUATION WANTED—By an Englishman, lately arrived, as Engineer, or in any capacity that he might make himself useful. A good chance to get a good man. Address H, TIMES Office.
Feb. 5, 1874. 2484-2in

PINHEY, CHRISTIE & HILL,

BARRISTERS, ATTORNIES, SOLICITORS, CONVEYANCERS, &c.,

(Of the late firm of Lewis & Pinhey.)

OFFICES—Elgin Street, Ottawa.

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Feb. 5, 1874. 2484-3m

GOWAN'S OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBY. 9th,

Grand Complimentary BENEFIT, by the Citizens of Ottawa, to

Rosa D'Erina,

Erin's Prima Donna.

SPLENDID PROGRAMME.

ADMISSION—Reserved Seats, $1; Unreserved, 75cts.; Gallery, 50cts., secured at Nordheimer's. Doors open at 7.30; commences 8.15.
Feb. 5, 1874.

Business Chance.

A well-established

HARDWARE BUSINESS

To be disposed of, in one of the principal towns of Central Canada, with a well-selected stock.

This is a rare chance to any one of moderate capital, the business being steadily on the increase.

Satisfactory reasons for going out of business. Address Box 453 P. O. Ottawa.
Feb. 5, 1874. 2484-2w3in

AUCTION SALE OF LANDS

ESTATE OF THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.

The following lands will be sold by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

At the places and on the days hereinafter mentioned.

TERMS—One fifth cash. Residue in four equal annual instalments with seven per cent. interest, to be secured by mortgage on the property.

AT THE CITY OF TORONTO.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of February next, at the Auction Rooms of Messrs. F. W. Cosby & Co., King-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

CITY OF TORONTO—Part of Park Lot No. 11, being the East parts of Lots Nos. 55, 56, 57 and 58, on Elizabeth-st., being 70 x 51 feet.

Part of same Park Lot, being Lots Nos. 92 and 93, West corner of Emma and Avenue streets (plan No. 154,) with two cottages thereon.

Part of Park Lot No. 4, being 30 feet on East side of Sherbourne-st., running Easterly to Seaker-st., immediately North of the Lot owned by —— Wright.

TOWNSHIP OF UXBRIDGE—Lot No. 2, Concession 5, 200 acres mostly cleared—about 35 or 40 acres of wood; house and barn; about six miles from the flourishing Village of Uxbridge, where there is a station of the Toronto and Nipissing Railroad.

TOWNSHIP OF LUTHER—Lot No. 12, Concession 11, 212 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF MEDONTE—West half Lot No. 26, Concession 1, 100 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF ORO—Lot No. 13, Concession 1, 100 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF SUNNIDALE—Part of Lot No. 8, Concession 15, 100 acres.

VILLAGE OF SOUTHAMPTON—Lot No. 1, North of High-st.

AT THE TOWN OF CLIFTON.

Suspension Bridge, on FRIDAY the 6th day of FEBRUARY next, at the brick store upon the premises, at 12 o'clock noon.

Lots Nos. 11 and 12—Block F., CLIFTON, with the valuable brick stores thereon.

VILLAGE OF DUNVILLE—Water Lots, Nos. 6, 23, and 24.

AT THE TOWN OF SARNIA.

At the Auction Rooms of C. P. WATSON, Esq., on THURSDAY, the 12th day of FEBRUARY next, at 12 o'clock noon.

TOWNSHIP OF SOMBRA—North half of No. 25, Concession 7; 100 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF DOVER EAST—North-west half of 13, Concession 14; 100 acres.

TOWNSHIP OF BROOKE—East half of Lot No. 16, Concession 10; 100 acres.

VILLAGE OF COHUNNA—Lots Nos. 4 and 5, East of Lyndoch-st.
" " Lot No. 5, West of Murray-street.
" " Lot No. 5, North of Paget-street.

AT THE TOWN OF PETERBORO,

At the Auction Rooms of CHARLES STAPLETON, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of FEBRUARY next, at 12 o'clock noon.

TOWNSHIP OF DOURO—A mill site on the Otonabee River, formerly known as the Douro Mills, being part of Lot No. 4, Concession 12; containing 23 acres.

AT THE TOWN OF PERTH.

On TUESDAY, 24th day of FEBRUARY next, at ALLAN'S HOTEL, at 12 o'clock noon.

TOWNSHIP OF MONTAGUE—Lot No. 19, Concession 7; 200 acres.

By Order,

C. GAMBLE.

Toronto, 17th January, 1874. 2477td

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of WILLIAM STOCKDALE and RICHARD STOCKDALE, Insolvents.

Notice is hereby given, that the above named insolvents have deposited in my office a deed of composition and discharge, purporting to be executed by a majority in number of the creditors of the said insolvents, representing more than three-fourths in value of their liabilities, subject to be computed in ascertaining such proportion, and if no opposition or objection to said deed of composition or discharge be made to me in writing by a creditor or creditors within three juridical days after the last publication of this notice, I, the Assignee, shall proceed to act upon said deed of composition and discharge according to its terms and said Act.

EDWARD GRIFFIN,
Assignee.

Dated at the City of Ottawa, this 29th day of January, A.D., 1874. 2490-12in

WANTED, a good Servant Girl, in a small family. Apply to Mrs. McNeill, corner Theodore and Chapel streets, Sandy Hill, or at this office.
Jan. 4, 1874. 2483

FOR Breakfasts, from 7 to 11 a.m., Go to Noonan's.
For a capital hot Counter Lunch, Go to Noonan's.
For a good hot Dinner, served up at 5 p.m., Go to Noonan's.
For a good Game Supper, Go to Noonan's.
For Oysters in any style, from 7 a.m. to 12 p.m., Go to Noonan's.
Hot Mutton Pies, Oyster Patties, Hot Tea and Coffee, served at any hour. NOONAN'S RESTAURANT, Sparks-st., West End.

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., 4.00 p.m., 9.30 p.m.
Arrives, 4.30 p.m., 11.15 a.m., 7.45 p.m.

Canada Central Railway.
Leaves, 9.30 a.m., 5.20 p.m
Arrives, 12.30 p.m., 8.30 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 1 p.m.
Grenville Stage leaves the Post Office at 6 a.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.
Business Chance.
Situation Wanted—H.
List of Letters—G. P. Baker.
Card—Pinhey, Christie & Hill.
Groceries, &c—Baskerville Bros.
Gowan's Opera House—Rosa D'Erina.

The Ottawa Times

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1874.

Mr. W. A. Thompson, M. P. for Welland, and Mr. P. White, M. P. for North Renfrew, were in the city yesterday.

A telegram from Northumberland, N.B., is at night, informed us of the election of Mr. Peter Mitchell. The majority is less, we understand, that his admirers expected.

Among the noteworthy losses sustained by the party of Sir John Macdonald, lately, was the well-known Mr. T. M. Daly, who was afraid to present himself for re-election. He is now going to stand for the Local Legislature, for South Perth. Is this coming down?

The New York *Herald* has published a report, current at Washington, to the effect that Don Carlos, for the assistance of Americans or anytody, promised to abolish slavery in Cuba and sell the island. In fact he is supposed desirous of making any sacrifice of the colonies for success in the mother country. This is probably a *canard*, as no Spanish party would dream of cutting off the colonies. The people of the Peninsula would not hear of it. Nevertheless, the successes of the insurgents in Cuba are severely taxing the strength of Spain, and some change, whether in the shape of concessions that will give the islanders satisfaction or complete separation appears ultimately inevitable.

The simultaneous publication by the evening papers yesterday, of a column each of sensational matter, calculated to create the impression that the public buildings are in a dangerous condition, ready at any moment to go off into blazes and smoke, is not a work to be proud of. This vigilance in the public interest is quite unnecessary and cannot well be distinguished from a reckless disregard of the very interest which it pretends to serve. It has the appearance of what in slang phraseology is meant by a "put up job," designed either to show how indispensable Mr. O'Neill's little Dominion Police establishment is, or to promote the sale of some fire extinguishing apparatus. We can assure all concerned that they are most unfortunate in their means. If it be repeated it may bear the contrary effect to that intended.

It appears that it was a mistake to print the name of Mr. Pope as that of one of the Prince Edward Island candidates for Parliament. A card of his announcing his withdrawal, appears in the Island papers. Mr. Finley McNeill, in a card, announced himself a candidate for the same county. This person is, it appears, a man of no note, who has been brought out for purposes of mischief. All the Island members are likely to be supporters of the Government. Among the amusing incidents of the electoral compaign were editorials in some of our Opposition contemporaries, endeavouring to prove that the British Columbia members would not, or could not, support the present Government at the very Hon. Mr. Scott had the telegram from that Province in his pocket stating that those gentlemen would follow this fair and sensible course.

THE CONTEST.

East Peterboro' has been redeemed. Mr. James Hall has been elected by a good majority. This makes the state of parties in Ontario, Government, 64, Opposition, 19; Independent, 3.

In Quebec, Dr. Robitaille, a member of the late Government, has been elected for Bonaventure. This makes the roll-call in that Province, Government, 44; Opposition, 16; Independent, 3.

THE EVILS OF NATIONAL DEBTS.

One of the most perplexing questions with our neighbors ever since the close of the late civil war, has been how to deal with their national debt. Immediately after the termination of hostilities, an earnest determination was manifested by the Chiefs of the Republican party, in power, to extinguish it as fast as possible, for which purpose the taxes were maintained on an enormous scale, with the result of a revenue more than five times the amount received before the war. Instead of the old-income of sixty to eighty millions, upwards of five hundred millions were thus squeezed from the people, after all their immense sacrifices for the support of the Federal and State Governments during the four years of hostilities. Never were heavier burdens imposed upon a people, nor does history present an example of greater patience than was shown in their sustenance. But in the course of a few years after the surrender of Lee, the nation manifested unmistakable signs of weariness and partial exhaustion so that in obedience to the general clamour, the taxes had to be lightened at the expense of a reduction in the speed of the payment of the national obligations. Internal revenue imposts were removed or lowered, greatly to the chagrin of a set of politicians whose highest idea of successful administration lay in monthly announcements of material reductions of the debt. There people had also, if not mainly, at heart the creation of a good effect upon the popular imagination, by this kind of removal of the traces of the War. Of course the cry for relief from grinding burdens was not the dictate of an imaginary inconvenience. The people had begun to suffer in reality from the effects of previous extravagance in all circles, from the depreciation of an inflated currency, the discouragement of home industries by enormous duties on imported materials, by over protection and other evils connected with these unhealthy commercial conditions. Thus the tax-collector's demands became keenly felt, and at last the general appeal for relief would crook no refusal. But, even with the reform then granted, the appeal for remission of taxes was not silenced. It has gone on increasing, owing largely to the commercial crisis of this last Fall, and the universal overthrow of credit and business entailed by it; and now that Congress is in session, all sorts of financial and currency schemes are daily brought up, with a view to the further assistance of industrial enterprizes and the circumstances of the laboring classes. Many of the leading American papers ably urge the cessation of attempts to pay off the national debt, arguing that it was not incurred solely for the advantage of the present generation, but for that of the nation for all time, and that the men of today, having borne a very large portion of the sacrifices occasioned by the war, the men of the future might well be asked to meet a liberal share. Financial or business reasons in support of this course are also put forth. It is properly enough held that money now borrowed, or paid into the Treasury, is worth seven per cent., while the Government might obtain money or fund the debt, like other Governments, at three to four, saying the difference to a hard-pressed community. Besides, a reduction of taxation would ease the taxpayers, leave more funds in their hands, aid business, and stimulate enterprise of all kinds, which is needed greatly at present, when multitudes are idle all over the country. Lighter duties on the imported necessaries of life mean greater comfort and better health to the poor, with that contentment so necessary to the well-being of every people. The argument in favour of England's example, —namely, meeting the interest of the debt, and liquidating the principal very slowly, from current income, is of the strongest. In no other way can the public burdens be made so light, and prevented from discouraging and embarrassing the business of the country. Whatever result be reached by these discussions among our neighbours, there can be no doubt their circumstances and perplexities constitute a most whole ome warning to Canadians. Across the line a nation ten times as numerous, infinitely more wealthy, and better provided with the means and auxiliaries of development and progress, stands weighted with a heavy debt, worried with its present financial troubles and anxious about the future, darkened as it is by the shadow of disasters from a superabundant, irredeemable currency. The States, moreover, have all the natural advantages of the most favored zones, varieties of climate, fertile soils, capable of producing almost everything known to use or commerce, while their reputation for advancement draws the great bulk of the world's emigration to their shores. Yet so happily circumstanced, these advantages have been greatly neutralised by evils and terrible losses the result of blind, foolish, and corrupt government at the centre of the Republic. Blunders and immorality have aggravated evils only too bad originally, the product of the civil war; and even now the efforts of the best men of all parties fail to change this vicious, hurtful system. Yet with these facts before the world's eye, we have in our comparatively poor, sparsely-settled, undeveloped country, a host of partisans and political theorists howling madly for enterprises that would add over a hundred millions to our national debt, and reproduce here, without anything like the same means of cure, the very misfortunes under which our better-favored neighbors groan. It seems to be thought that because we have an enormous stretch of territory, we have a sufficient justification for doubling our debt. Mere miles of rocky lake coast, collections of mountains and vast tracts of prairie don't contribute anything to a nation's exchequer, nor help its trade till population sets in. Cheap and comparatively easy means of carrying settlers to the best portions of the wilderness are all that should be thought of, such costly constructions as railways being defensible only in the case of regions possessing a considerable amount of population, likely to increase and furnish business to them. Settlers are wanted not only to make traffic, but to supply the labour necessary to the working and maintenance of those iron roads. The sufferings of our neighbours in connection with their gigantic debt cannot be too carefully pondered by Canadians, now starting on a career of ambitious and expensive public works. Our obligations at present exceed one hundred millions, while we shall have more to spend on the Intercolonial, which, for only 500 miles, is costing twenty millions or more, not to speak of other public works promised or which may have to be entered upon at no distant day. Is it wise, under the present circumstances and with our present moderate rate of growth to double or treble our national burdens? Can the taxes of the present population be much increased, and Canada's attractions as a field for the European emigrant be maintained? These are questions which deeply concern us. It is assuring to reflect that we now have a Government pledged to a judicious economy by all its acts in opposition, as well as its professions before the people, and that Ministers are the men to see some solid prospect of advantage to the public, in any costly enterprise, before undertaking it. This ground of confidence in the Mackenzie Cabinet is one of the most satisfactory to the people of Canada at present, and, perhaps, the most important recommendation to the good will of the tax-payers of all the Provinces.

RUSSELL COUNTY L. O. L.—At the annual meeting of the above Lodge held on Tuesday last at Eastman's Springs, the following officers were elected:—William Ralph Bell, M.D., County Master; William Carson, Metcalfe, Dep. Co. Master; Rev. T. Garnet, Bearbrook, Co. Chaplain; Rev. Rhodehouse, Co. Dep. Chaplain; E. Duncan, Co. Secretary; Thomas Walker, Co. Treasurer; D. Eastman, Co. Dir. of C.; Joseph Walsh, Co. Lecturer. The next annual meeting will be held in Metcalfe and the semi-annual meeting in New Edinburgh.

CONNECTION WITH MANITOBA.

The people of Manitoba are naturally very desirous of securing the earliest possible connection with the railroad system of the United States. They do not appear of that capricious or childish temper which impels some to refuse bread because circumstances prevent their getting more than half a loaf at the moment. Our Nor-West friends are too practical, moreover, to cut off their noses to spite their faces, and thus, as a first step in the creation of cheap and easy communication with Canada and the East, as well as the step which can be taken with the greatest facility, the branch line from Pembina is urgently asked. This new line is promised immediately, and the Goverment, we have no doubt, will be as good as their word. It would be the height of folly and cruelty to Manitoba to keep her waiting for connection with Canada till the railway by the Dawson route, or from Thunder Bay, should be finished. Considering the shortness of the summer, and the time necessary to locate and build the road by a route presenting many difficult portions, the Winnipeg people would be deprived of the needed communication for perhaps years. Their sentiment, and the need of the Pembina link, is shown in the following extract from a local paper—the *Manitoban*—as follows:—

"Had we a railroad to Pembina in connection with the St. Vincent branch of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, we would have our rates of freight to this country reduced to at least one-third of the present tariff, and the money earned by our own portion of the line would remain (at least the greater part of it) in the country. We would then be in a position to pay the Dominion her full customs rates, which we are not at present able to do. The argument hitherto used in favor of a continuance of the 4 per cent. rate of duty has been the want of railway communication with this Province. We now use the same argument, and we think it can be plainly seen that it is a good one. We trust the Dominion Government will at the same time see the urgent necessity of pushing on the construction of a railroad between here and Pembina without any delay. We do not think that we exaggerate the state of affairs here when we say that if we had to pass through another season such as the present, Manitoba will be next thing to bankrupt. We do not expect anything, and we never will until we have a railroad to enable us to do so. And although the Dominion Government does much in the way of expenditure for troops and other means to assist us in the way of money, it does us very little good so long as our population continues to increase, and we have to use the greater portion of the Dominion money to pay outsiders for our support, without the means of earning any ourselves. We want a railroad, to reduce our running expenses and to give us the opportunity to earn our own means of support; and until we have that railroad it will be unfair to impose a further increase of expense by raising the customs rate. We want a continuance of the four per cent. rate of duty for at least another year."

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—The Battle of Prescott is fought and won, and when all the circumstances attending it are considered the victory is a glorious one.

In consequence of Mr. Hagar's action in the House in connection with Mr. Mackenzie's motion, the Hon. John Hamilton who was a strong believer in the innocence of Sir John A. Macdonald in his connection with the Pacific Scandal; in his well known bombastic manner declared that Hagar never more should be returned for Prescott, and before the writs for the new elections were issued, was undeavoring to bring out to oppose him, Mr. William Rodden, of Montreal, in the Liberal-Conservative interest. But failing in this he next had recourse to Mr. T White of the *Gazette*, who, I presume, being assured of success, gladly appeared in Prescott as a candidate for Parliamentary honors for the fifth time I believe, and as it proved unsuccessfully. In order to insure success no stone was left unturned, all the voters in the Hamilton shanties were brought down to vote, some 46 at an expense of 700 or $800, every other available means were employed. Committees were formed in every township, and White stumped the county; and to make their chances of success greater, Mr. James Boyd, the ex-member for the Local, persisted in going to the polls, without a ghost of chance of success. From some imaginary or real slight that he had received at the hands of the Local Government, all of whose supporters had he not been in the field, would have voted Mr. Hagar, and so sure were they of success that they had piled ready a huge mass of tar barrels and other combustibles in order to have a glorious flare up to celebrate White's victory. But alas for life's uncertainties—the almost infallible John was doomed to disappoint Mr. White and the whole Hamilton party. Mr. Hagar's majority is small, but that small majority makes the triumph greater. Perhaps the Hon gentleman will have acquired a lesson in the defeat, and in future not dictate to the County of Prescott what man they are to elect to represent them. Had Mr. Boyd not gone to the polls, Mr. Hagar's majority would have been at least 250.

Official news having been received of Mr. Hagar's election, about 4 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, his Plantagenet friends collected in a body, waited upon him to congratulate him on his success, and to request him to take a seat in a sleigh which had been drawn up to his door, to which ropes were soon attached, and then with a strong pull, a long pull, and a pull altogether from the arms of 100 men, away glided the sleigh through Plantagenet Village, which was all illuminated. When the men drawing the sleigh were relieved, and horses attached, and torches lighted, a procession was formed consisting of about 50 sleighs, and proceeded to Curran Village, where a large party joined them, and after parading the streets proceeded to Pendleton, where all the settlers of that section were gathered to give him a right royal welcome. After partaking of some refreshments the party returned to Curran, where in the interim the Villagers had prepared quite an ovation, the whole village being illuminated and some fifty men with guns saluted the procession when they arrived, with a *feu-de-joi*. Leaving Curran, the procession, which was now immense, proceeded through Plantagenet Village to the residence of Mr Hagar, where the whole party were entertained by Miss Hagar in her usual hospitable manner. Tables spread with the good things of life, were set out in every available room, of which every one partook plentifully, and at 11 o'clock, after giving three hearty cheers for the Member elect, three for his father, who had that day reached the venerable age of 90 years, and three times three for the Queen, each one proceeded homewards. Plantaganet never before witnessed anything equal to this demonstration, and if another election were to take place to-morrow, I do not think 5 contrary votes would be polled against Mr. Hagar, so deservedly popular has he become.

PLANTAGANET.

February 2, 1874.

Further Correction.

We publish, with pleasure, the following letter from the President of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, corroborating Mdlle Rosa D'Erina's own correction of assertions made last week by an anonymous correspondent, in derogation of her motives and efforts in connection with certain charitable concerts, lately given in Ottawa. We are sure that this last letter, which we now reproduce, proper as it is in intention, was hardly necessary, since nobody who has the honor of this Lady's acquaintance, could doubt her word on this or any other subject:

To the Editor of THE TIMES.

SIR,—In a very unkind attack made by an anonymous correspondent in your paper in reference to the concerts given by Rosa D'Erina in Gowan's Hall, insinuation is made that these institutions received no benefit from either concert. I think it only just to say that the whole proceeds of the concert given in aid of St. Patrick's Orphans' Home, after deducting the usual expenses for printing and the rent of the hall, were by the sanction of Rosa D'Erina handed over to the Treasurer of the St. Patrick's Orphans Asylum. I may also mention that on account of a large fire breaking out at about eight o'clock on the evening of the concert, the attendance was not at all large.

D. O'CONNOR,
Pres. of St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.
Ottawa, Feb. 2nd, 1874.

The Dry Dock Business.

The electors of Victoria and Esquimalt have spoken out in favor of the Government scheme, so far as at present developed. That is to say, they have endorsed the proposition to accept $250,000 in lieu of the guarantee. Of course the *Colonist* strives to break the force of the fall which the Opposition has sustained; but the fact is evident enough that this great attack along the line which was to hurl the Government from power has had the opposite effect of adding to their strength. The scene in the House on Monday must have been most amusing. The mover was not in his place, having 'another engagement,' and the seconder proposed to 'back down'—an example which was followed by the rest of the Opposition members, with the exception of the gallant member for Yale, Mr. Smith, who nailed his colors to the mast and went down all standing. So ended this grand—fizzle.—*Dominion Pacific Herald.*

LOCAL NEWS

SCHOOL TRUSTEES—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of School Trustees is called for to-night.

PUBLIC BALL.—The citizens of Ottawa contemplate giving a grand ball to His Excellency the Governor General and Countess of Dufferin on their arrival from Montreal. A meeting is called for this afternoon at the City Hall to make the necessary arrangements.

ARRIVALS AT THE ST. LAWRENCE HALL.—F B McCance, Montreal; W H Smith, Boston; D Stebbin, New York; J A Cameron, Fairfield; W W Silkes, Sault Ste. Marie; J G Strat, Malone, New York; H Webster, Cumberland, N S; James Kerr, Amherst, N S.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—An evening contemporary was mistaken in announcing Mr. W. D. LeSueur's lecture on "John Stuart Mill," before the above society for this evening. The lecture in question will be delivered on Thursday, the 12th instant, this day week.

POLICE COURT.—There were no cases of any special interest before the court yesterday morning. Four persons were fined for drunkenness. Two women, named Angel Louseau and Catherine Wheeler, were charged with fighting and creating a disturbance. The former was committed to jail for a week, and the latter was remanded.

THE ROSA D'ERINA BENEFIT.—We are much pleased to announce that the good citizens of Ottawa will give Erin's Prima Donna a grand complimentary Benefit on Monday evening next at Gowan's Hall, a fitting answer to the clique who attempted to injure her great name and fame. The programme will consist of the choicest gems in the marvellous *repertoire* of "The Rose of Erin." We hope to see the Benefit a magnificent success.

A THIEF.—At the Police Court yesterday morning a man named Joly, a well-known thief and Penitentiary bird, was brought up on the charge of committing a number of thefts at Gatineau Point. The people in that neighborhood have of late had their hen roosts robbed, and their property carried away day after day, but have, up to the present time, been unable to catch the thief. The prisoner was remanded until this morning, when the case will be investigated.

CONDOLENCE.—At a meeting of the Ottawa Fire Company, held last evening, the following resolution was passed:—Moved by Thos. Burgess, seconded by Jas. Driscoll, that, having learned with sincere regret the death of Mrs. John Casey, wife of the Secretary of this company, we beg leave to tender him our sympathy for his sad bereavement; it is therefore resolved that this meeting do now adjourn, and a copy of this resolution be sent to Mr. Casey.—Carried.

PROFESSOR MARTIN.—The Professor's entertainment in Gowan's Opera House still continues to draw large and appreciative audiences, who witness the feats and illusions with no little amazement The marionettes are particularly good, and should be seen by everybody. The Frankenstein mystery was not performed last night, greatly to the disappointment of a large number of people who attended for the express purpose of witnessing this remarkable illusion. It will, however, be presented to-night, and nightly for the rest of the week. At the close of the performance, the Professor gave away the usual presents to the lucky holders of numbers. To-night a fine silver hunting Lever watch will be the principal prize. On Saturday afternoon a matinee will be held for the accommodation of ladies and children. Every child receiving a present on this occasion.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—Two women named Wheeler and Miskell, who reside on Ottawa Street, Lower Town, were brought before the Police Magistrate yesterday morning on a charge of fighting and creating a disturbance. It appeared that on the previous night the women, who had been partaking freely of the cup that cheers and does inebriate, quarrelled and fought. A little son of Mrs. Wheeler's seeing that his mother was getting the worst of the battle, interfered, but received a blow on the head with some blunt instrument from one of the drunken women, knocking the poor thing senseless to the ground. The child was taken up perfectly unconscious and removed to the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, where the little fellow now lies in a precarious condition. The prisoner Miskell is committed to jail, and Mrs. Wheeler was remanded to await the result of her son's injuries.

COUNTY OF CARLETON LOYAL ORANGE LODGE.—The annual meeting of the County Lodge of the County of Carleton was held on Tuesday in the Lodge Room, Bell's Corners. The meeting was the largest and most influential which has taken place for many years, there being nearly 200 delegates present. After the ordinary routine business, the following gentlemen were elected office-bearers for the ensuing year: Francis Clemow, L. O. L. No. 47, re-elected W. County Master; John Dawson, L. O. L. No. 134, re-elected W. Deputy County Master; W. H. Butler, L. O. L. 151, re-elected County Chaplain; Thomas Sproule, L. O. L. No. 85, re-elected County Secretary; James Clarke, L. O. L. No. 47, re-elected County Treasurer; Nicholas Garland, L. O. L. No. 1341, re-elected County Director of Ceremonies; Mr. Scott, L. O. L. No. 134, County Lecturer; Edward Botterell, jr., L. O. L. No. 126, and William Corbett, jr., L. O. L. No. 134 County Auditors. A considerable amount of business was afterwards transacted, and at the close of the meeting resolutions were adopted approving of the bill introduced at the last session of the Ontario Legislature to incorporate the Orange Association, but repudiating the general bill about to be introduced. A resolution was also unanimously adopted granting a handsome sum towards the completion and furnishing of the new Orange Hall at Bell's Corners.

COUNTY OF CARLETON PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Directors of the Protestant Hospital was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Board Room of the Institution, A. Workman, Esq., in the chair. After routine business, the Secretary read the Director's twenty-third

ANNUAL REPORT,

from which it appeared that the income of the past year ending 31st January, was $4,675.48, the expenditure $3,923 05, leaving a balance on hand of $1,974 08, which was lent to the building fund. The amount received on account of building fund was $13,681, and the amount paid out on account of the same was $21,496.57, showing an indebtedness of $7,815.21, for which the Directors are personally liable.

The number of patients admitted during the year was 161.

The Directors tender their acknowledgments for the annual grant from the Provincial Legislature; to the Municipal Councils of Carleton and Renfrew for their several contributions; and to the Municipal Council of the County of Lanark for its grant of $300; to the Chaudiere Fire Company, to H. V. Noel and H. Hill, jun., Esqs., Miss Langton, the Young Men's Dramatic Society, and other associations for their kind contributions; to the congregations of Metcalfe Street Methodist Church, the Church of England, Merivale, for the annual collections made during the past year. The collections from the churches have not in the past year come up to those of previous years, which may in part be attributed to the large sums of money spent in church buildings; also to the medical staff, the Directors beg to tender their cordial thanks for their untiring attendance on the patients; to S. Howell and E. Routh, Esqs., for their services as auditors; to the city press for their liberality in giving publicity to matters in the interest of the hospital; to the clergymen of the several congregations in this city, the directors tender their thanks for their kind visits to the bedside of the sick and dying.

The number of visits made by the clergy during the past twelve months amounted to eighty-eight, or nearly two per week. The number of visits made by the Directors were, when attending monthly meetings, 105, or an average of eight; and the number of special weekly visits as per appointment were 98, or over one visit per week. The hospital has during the past year been filled to its utmost capacity.

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE.

In a report of the Building Committee, submitted to the Board at their monthly meeting in December last, there is a statement as follows:—

Amount of several contracts necessary to complete that portion of the building now entered upon	$38,234.00
Cash paid on Architect's estimate to date	$21,496.57
Balance required to complete the several contracts	$16,787.43

The only provision to meet this sum is the balance of the original subscription list, remaining unpaid, amounting to about $4,000.

The duties of the Steward and Matron have been discharged to the satisfaction of the Board. The services of a young lady (a regularly trained nurse) has been engaged, and during the few months she has been in the Hospital, has also given much satisfaction.

As in the past, the patients from the surrounding country, continue to outnumber those from the city, proving that we have a legitimate claim on the several municipalities in the Valley of the Ottawa for the means to support their indigent patients.

Before closing this report the Directors would urgently appeal to the inhabitants of this city and the Ottawa country to aid them in the completion of so useful and so much needed an instution.

The report then goes on to the number of patients admitted during the year, their religion, nationality, places of residences, and the diseases from which they suffered.

On motion, the report was received, adopted, and ordered to be printed.

The following gentlemen were then elected office-bearers:

DIRECTORS.

For two years—Messrs. Z. Wilson, G. Mortimer and W. Cousens. For one year—Messrs. J. Rochester, T. C. Bramley and J. Peacock.

AUDITORS.

Messrs. S. Howell and E. Routh.

The Board then adjourned.

Ontario Government Measures.

Several measures of considerable importance came before the Legislature yesterday afternoon in one shape or the other. Two general Acts passed their second reading—the one relating to the incorporation of benevolent, provident and other societies, and the other to that of joint stock companies by letters patent. The provisions of the former are of a most sweeping character, and seem to exclude no society whatever, except a few which can be incorporated under other Acts, and those with avowedly treasonable objects. The first clause provides that "any five or more persons of full age may become incorporated under this Act for any benevolent or provident purpose, or *for any other purpose* not illegal, save and except the purpose of trade and business, and any purpose heretofore provided for by any of the Acts mentioned in the Schedule the of Act." Section 2 lays down the mode by which these "five or more persons" may obtain incorporation. They are to make a declaration in writing before a Superior or County Court Judge setting forth the proposed name and purpose of the Society, the names of those who are to be the first trustees or managing officers, the mode of appointment of their successors, and any other provisions which are not contrary to law; the judge is to endorse on the declaration a certificate that it appears to him to be in conformity with the Act; a duplicate of the declaration is to be filed with either the Provincial Registrar or the Clerk of the Peace for the County in which the Society is to meet; and the incorporation is then complete. In the case of the incorporation of existing societies, the declaration must be accompanied by a copy of the by-laws and constitution. Branches of societies may be incorporated, whether the societies be incorporated or not. The amount of real estate which each society shall be entitled to hold is limited to the annual value of $5,000. An incorporated society is empowered to receive lands or tenements by gift, devise, or bequest, provided the bequest be made at least six months before the death of the testator, and provided the annual value of all the lands so acquired shall not at any time exceed the annual value of $1,000. No lands or tenements so acquired, unless required for the actual use or occupation of the society, can be held for longer than seven years after the acquisition thereof. The corporation is bound to furnish statements of the real property of the society to the Lieutenant-Governor and the Legislative Assembly when required. The rest of the bill contains provisions of a more or less formal character.

The bill respecting the incorporation of Joint Stock Companies by Letters Patent, empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, by letters patent under the great seal, to incorporate any five or more persons a company with limited liability for any purposes within the jurisdiction of the Legislature, except the construction and working of railways and the business of insurance. The last clause of the bill makes such companies subject to any future legislation for the winding up of joint stock companies, but no provisions for the winding up are contained in the measure.

Two bills fathered by the Hon. Adam Crooks were introduced and read a first time yesterday. The first of these is entitled "An Act respecting the Railway Fund and the Railway Subsidy Fund," and is a measure of very considerable importance.

The first clause is as follows:—"The aid intended by the said recited railway funds shall be deemed to apply to the construction of any railway of public utility or advantage, whether such railway do or do not appear to fall within the classes of railways described in the recital to the said first mention Act," *i. e.*, the "Act in aid of railways," passed by Mr. Sandfield Macdonald in the session of 1870-71. The classes of railways described in the preamble of that Act were "railways leading to or through sections of the country remote from existing thoroughfares, or passing through thinly settled tracts, or leading to the Free Grant Territory, or to the inland waters." The first clause of Mr. Crooks' bill enables aid to be given to all railways without distinction. The second clause empowers the Lieutenant Governor in Council, by Order of Council, subject to ratification by the Legislative Assembly, to grant aid out of the Railway Fund or the Railway Subsidy Fund, to railways "which have been constructed in part since the first of July, 1867, but which, by reason of having been under contract prior to the seventh of December, 1870, have hitherto been excluded from any aid from the said funds, which payments shall be at the rate of one thousand dollars per mile, when payable out of the Railway Fund, or at the yearly rate of ninety-seven dollars twenty and cents per mile, payable half-yearly for the full period of twenty years, computed from the first of January 1872, when payable out of the Railway Subsidy Fund." Section 3 authorizes the Lieutenant Governor to make the payments at his option from either the Railway Fund or the Railway Subsidy Fund. Section 4 provides that the payments shall be made in the manner mentioned in the Order in Council without abatement, and section 5 that the grants of aid to railways which the Lieut.-Governor is satisfied will not be completed within the time limited by the Acts of incorporation may be annulled.

The second bill, introduced by Mr. Crooks, purposes to amend and consolidate the law for the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors. The bill is a very long one, and seems to contain no amendments of consequence, but to be principally devoted to consolidation.

The Attorney-General has obtained the first reading of his Ballot Bill, and of a measure to provide for the inspection of railways. The former has not yet been printed. The latter rests the power given by the Railway Act, Con. Stat. Can., cap. 66, to the Board of Railway Commissioners in the Commissioner of Public Works, and requires the reports which, under that Act, were made to the three branches of the Legislature of the late Province of Canada, to be made to the Provincial Secretary of the Province of Ontario.—*Mail.*

Our Imports from Great Britain.

One of the most hopeful signs of an improving financial condition in the country is the decline of imported luxuries. According to the report of the Bureau of Statistics there was a considerable falling off in the importation of the principal articles of British manufacture for the year 1873 as compared with the previous year, and particularly during the last months of 1873. Take cotton piece goods for example, and we find that in 1872 131,617,336 yards were imported, while in 1873 the number of yards was 109,500,345. So we might go through the list of imported articles and find a corresponding reduction. Iron, however, is specially worthy of mention. In 1872 there were 467,304 tons of railroad iron, 64,553 tons of bar, angle, bolt and rod iron, and 195,151 tons of pig iron imported, while in 1873 the amount was—railroad iron, 185,702 tons; pig iron, 102,624 tons; and bar and other kinds of iron, 23,006 tons. This is a difference of over $20,000,000 in iron alone. If we can continue to reduce our imports and increase our exports the exchanges will be more in our favor, and this would do more to bring down the premium on gold and carry us to a specie basis than all the proposed legislation of Congress.—*N. Y. Herald.*

COMMERCIAL.

FINANCIAL.

MONTREAL, Feb. 4

Quotations from New York indicate an advance in the leading stocks, with a more active market. Gold opened at 111¼, advancing to 111¾, but returning to first mentioned figure at the close. Sterling Exchange is quoted at 9⅛.

The money market is dev