course, when His Majesty entered, he made an effort to rise, but the Emperor would have no standing. In the *Salles des Armoirs* there was gold plate on the tables. Here sat the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg, side by side, and next to them on right and left, the Prince and Princess of Wales. The programme of the music was a very pretty design by M. Charlemagne with a Lancer of the Luxembourg degiment and a Russian sailor on one side of the list of pieces, and on the other an English Lifeguardsman and a seaman. At the foot was a charming view of the Nova and its quays, just taking in the Duke and Duchess of Edinburg's windows in the Winter Palace. There were also monograms, and altogether the programme was an exceedingly tasteful work of art, and a charming memento of the evening to those fortunate enough to obtain it. Every guest passed out of the supper room, many of them stopped to pick a flower from the table which the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and so many other Imperial and Royal princes and princesses had just quitted. The dancing in the Nicholas Hall was pretty to see, especially the mazurka figure of a long interlaced chain of dancers advancing and meeting.

On Friday there was an Imperial hunt at Orembaum. The Duke of Edinburgh remained in town, and at two in the afternoon His Royal Higness and the Duchess of Edinburgh set out in state in a carriage and four to pay formal visits to the members of the Imperial Family, according to one of those points of etiquette which are as the laws of the Medes and Persians. On Wednesday the Dean of Westminster visited the Foundling Hospital, the establishment for the orphans of officers, and other charitable institutions under the direction of the Prince of Oldenburg.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH SALMON!

FRESH SALMON

JUST RECEIVED. Also,

McEwan's

Celebrated Haddies,

SMOKED WHITEFISH,

Lochfine Herrings,

PORTLAND BLOATERS.

Finest American Table Cod,
" " Green Cod.

JOSEPH KAVANAGH,
WELLINGTON-ST., OTTAWA.

Feb. 25, 1874 2634

JUST RECEIVED,

20 CASES OF

ENGLISH,

FRENCH and

AMERICAN

HATS,

—AT—

DEVLIN'S.

Call at *R* Hats, at DEVLIN'S.

March 3, 1874 2590-3m

THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A general meeting of those favorable to the organization of a Congregation in connection with the Reformed Episcopal Church, will be held in the LECTURE ROOM OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (over Mr. Thomas Beament's, Sparks-st.) on

Thursday Evening, 5th Inst.,

At 7.30 o'clock precisely.

By order, H. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

March 4, 1874. 2597-2in

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS

Will be received by the undersigned up to the 12TH INST., for the construction of a

Bridge Across the River Rideau.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Union House, Ottawa.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Tenders to be marked "Tender," and addressed to WILLIAM HURDMAN, Box 535 P. O. Ottawa.

WILLIAM HURDMAN,
Chairman Bridge Committee.

March 4, 1874. 2597-1d

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of GEORGE G. V. ARDOUIN of the Village of Hull, Druggist, an Insolvent.

The insolvent has made an assignment of his estate to me, and the creditors are notified to meet at the place of business of said insolvent, in the Township of Hull, on the Eighteenth day of March instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to receive statements of his affairs, and to appoint an Assignee.

N. TETREAU,
Interim Assignee.

Hull, March 2, 1874. 2597

ROBERT CASSELS, Jr.,

Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, &c.,

Elgin-st., opposite Russell House.

March 4, 1874. 2597

WANTED—A first-class Groom. Apply to Dr. CORBETT, corner Queen and O'Connor streets.

March 4, 1874. 2597

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman requires one or two rooms, with board, in a private family, in the vicinity of the Parliament Buildings preferred. Address, TIMES Office.

March 3, 1874. 2596-tf

SICK NURSE—A lady with large experience in the nursing of sick people, is open for engagements in that line. Address M. E., TIMES Office, Ottawa.

Feb. 19, 1874. 2496 tfr

ARCHITECT WANTED—A thoroughly competent draughtsman, to whom constant employment and a liberal salary will be given. Apply to JAMES NELSON, 169 St. James Street, Montreal.

Feb. 26th, 1874. 2495-2in

TAILOR WANTED.—A first-class Tailor can find employment by applying to GEORGE LAPRAIRIE, Principal street, Hull.

Feb. 13, 1874. 2489d

TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND OTHERS.

MRS. MCINTYRE, Wadsworth's Block, Sparks Street, can accommodate several gentlemen with board and lodging during the coming session. Bedroom and parlor if if required.

Feb. 27, 1874.

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 Capit 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., 5.30 p.m
Arrives, 12.30 p.m., 8.30 p.m.

Stages.

Aylmer Stage leaves the the Albion Hotel at 12 a.m. and 3 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.

Wanted—Dr Corbett.
Card—Robert Cassels.
List of Letters—G P Baker.
Reformed Episcopal Church.
St. Patrick's Asylum—R Devin.
Insolvent Act of 1869—N Tetreau.
To Contractors—Wm Henderson.
Reformed Episcopal Church—H Alexander.

The Ottawa Times

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1874.

The Hon. Edward Blake arrived in the city yesterday.

A handsome oil-painting of the Hon. R. W. Scott, will shortly be placed in the Reception Room of the Local Legislature in Toronto.

The Homeopathic Bill now before the Ontario Legislature, has been thrown out by the Private Bills Committee. It is generally believed that the Allopathy Bill, commonly known as "Baxter's Bill," will be passed by Parliament.

MR. DISRAELI'S PROGRAMME.

Mr. Disraeli's speech to the men of Buckingham, immediately before the elections, was in his usual happy style. We find in it confirmation of the views we ventured to express a few weeks ago, as to the confidence we felt in the Conservative instincts of the workingmen of England, when he granted them the right of household suffrage, when last in power The London *Times* and other leading metropolitan organs, have also credited the present Premier with a thorough knowledge of his countrymen, and rare sagacity in the management of his Party, which he has conducted to power in large majority, and with fair prospects of a considerable lease of office. Mr. Disraeli plainly avows his belief at the time of the last Reform bill, in the existence of such an entity as the Conservative Workingman, an idea derided by the Leaders and journals of the Liberal Party. As we have before observed, and as he now boasts himself, events have established the correctness of his opinions and calculations. He confesses to having been startled by the result of the elections immediately following the Reform Bill, but explains the large majority given his opponent, Gladstone, by the theory of the imperfect understanding of that measure by the people, and want of time to effect the necessary organization, and make the requisite preparations for extracting from it the party advantage desirable and proper under the circumstances. Now, however, the matter is rectified. In the course of his speech, the Premier claimed that various important facts had been established, including the following:—That no hostility existed between capital and labour, or between the landlords and tenants, and that the people had no faith in demagogues, whether styled workingmen or anything else. He stated nothing could be viler than an English Jacobin, who was but a poor copy of that most odious of all things, a foreign jacobin. He also showed himself, as usual, free of snobbery or upstart pride, in speaking approvingly of the two workingmen's candidates, whom he welcomed to the representative body as qualified and deserving. He devoted considerable attention to the famine in India, manifesting great sympathy with the victims, and a disposition to aid the Indian Government to the utmost in its efforts to relieve the starving millions, and preserve them from death. The incidental mention of the British surplus, and the subject of its division, at the end of this passage, would warrant the inference of an intention to appropriate a portion of it to the help of the sufferers. Mr. Disraeli coupled the Irish with the Indian difficulty as calling urgently for the friendly action of the Legislature. He stated emphatically that Ireland had not been tranquillised and harmonised by the measures of the Gladstone Government, but tranquillised by severe and stringent legislation. Coercion still prevailed. A man might be arrested for taking a walk after night. His house might at any moment be invaded and searched by the police, to see if his hand writing corresponded with that of some anonymous threatening letter. By the Church and Land Acts coupled with this treatment, the people had been unsettled, disturbed, and excited; it was no wonder that unreasonable notions seized them, and that many members were elected to favour a policy meaning the dismemberment of the Empire. Mr. Disraeli's remarks create the impression that home rule will find no favour with him, though the coercive policy is likely to be abandoned and the Island treated with more consideration for the feelings of the people, and respect for their rights as free British subjects. On the education question, he disapprovingly criticized the professions of some of the Liberals, of their ability or willingness to make compromises of a nature to satisfy both the advocates of religious and secular education. He plainly and courageously states no compromise is possible, evidencing, at the same time, his preference for education with a religious basis. The new Government will have an interesting and important programme for the coming session, and a grand opportunity of making their mark in British history.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVAL.—The steamship 'Circassian' arrived at Liverpool, from Portland, yesterday.

AMERICAN REFORM NOTIONS

The United States maintain their reputation for what the Eastern man would call "notions," and the foreigner "novelties," or "eccentricities." The inventive genius of our neighbors has long been proverbial, its manifestations embracing all departments of business, and affecting all ages and conditions of life. Their habit of seeking short-cuts has often been commented upon, some explaining it by their peculiar circumstances, including scanty means of labour in face of the enormous demands upon their energies, made by a vast territory and boundless resources. The wits of the people, accustomed to heavy tasks, have been sharpened to the finest edge, the art of economising labour being the grand study of all ranks. The Yankee farmer and mechanic is now credited with a skill, handiness and ingenuity superior to the amount exhibited by his foreign competitor, and, with justice, so far as a very large number of these crafts are concerned. The habit of working for results in the quickest and most practical fashion, regardless of old methods and ancient prejudices, has spread among all classes. We see it in agriculture, the mechanical arts, and in the professions themselves. In journal-writing, preaching and the conduct of public meetings, by leading men in these different departments, the pointed, pithy, practical method invariably arrived at, and often with success in the creation of impressions. The late Horace Greeley, Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. Miller, President of the Young Men's Christian Association some years ago, may be cited as exemplifying our meaning. The two first always excited attention by the peculiarity of their style, which was original, clear and forcible, and calculated to arrest attention. Mr. Miller and other members of the Y. M. C. Association used to astonish Canadians, accustomed to the old, rambling, prosy method of speech-making, at religious meetings, by stirring, effective speeches of two to five minutes length. Some of the two-minute addresses were particularly happy, the orator having his points ready, and line of thought carefully traced out in his own mind before rising; and his remarks often came with a force and directness, which moved even the most indifferent. The Americans understand well the best way of eliciting and giving effect to the sentiments of a gathering. We see an instance of their skill in stirring up the public mind, in the success of Mr. Sandy's and colleague in the Religious Revival in Scotland. Two American laymen, all on fire with zeal, one a capital short speech-maker, on religious subjects, and the other a good singer, commence the work of rousing the devotional feelings and moral sympathies of the people of Edinburgh and other Scotch cities, and in a short time the kind of movement, styled the Revival, is absorbing general attention. The persons influenced are, in a multitude of cases, highly intelligent, and respectable, and have been all their lives participants in religious privileges. In other words, thousands of church-goers, in good standing, who have had the best of opportunities for religious and moral cultivation and improvement—who, to use a Scotch phrase, have "sat under" the ablest preachers in North Britain—find themselves "awakened," impressed or powerfully excited for the first time, by the appeals of these two plain earnest laymen, and by the services they have been conducting. It is not our purpose to analyse the causes of this phenomenon, at present. We may give, however, the explanation of a certain Doctor of Divinity, not without fame in Canada—namely, that the ministrations of the regular clergy of the Scotch cities had so affected the minds and hearts of the people as to render them as susceptible as tinder, ready to be fired by the spark of American enthusiasm. This may or may not be a correct diagnosis—we use the word in no offensive sense—but the reader will notice that it is not uncomplimentary to the cloth in Scotland. Certainly the labors of the American prove highly acceptable to the people concerned, and the confession of their fruitfulness is no mean encouragement to their prosecution. If revivals are not exactly an American idea or institution, they are, at least, an oft-used agency with our neighbours, exciting religious and moral feeling, and disposing people to self-denial and self-sacrifice. Whether, in the majority of cases, the effects produced be lasting, or not, is another matter. There is no doubt an account to be kept with failure as well as success; but any considerable share of the latter is, of course, matter for congratulation, as showing that humanity is not so insensible to good influences as some of the bilious theologians imagine. To people, like our neighbous, then, so accustomed to moral as well as political excitement, it is not surprising that they should possess not only valuable skill in the excitation of the passions, but much faith in the utility of the operation. Hence, as in the present anti-liquor crusade in Ohio, Indiana, and adjoining States, when police restrictions and domestic objurgations fail to restrain or convert the intemperate husband, sweetheart or brother, we find the American habit of association brought into play, and the resort to emotional excitement made with characteristic fervour. Bands of benevolent women have taken the reformatory movement into their own hands, acting harmoniously as to sentiment, but variously as to means, in order to put down liquor selling, or, as the erring male relatives style it, in the words of the old song—"to rob a poor chap of his beer."

The ladies are zealous and determined, having driven many publicans out of the business, in some cases by expostulation, in others by intimidation, and in not a few by appeals to religious motives and a siege of observation near the premises, which none but the most callous could resist. The earnest, pleading or reproving faces of these female crowds must have constituted a terrible trial to the sensitive grog-seller in a land where women's rights are deemed sacred, and where it is the fashion with multitudes to treat the sex as something between a toy and a divinity, to be alternately coddled and worshipped. No wonder the poor defences of liquor often fell before the battery of hundreds of flashing female eyes; what were alcoholic spirits to theirs, when fired by vengeance, or philanthropy? This crusade is spreading eastward, and it may extend to near the Canada border. It is such an enterprize as we should expect to witness in the States, whatever may be its permanent effects. If men can be reformed in mass, by female open air demonstrations, and unpopular trades extinguished by female remonstrance and hymn-singing, then a new and powerful moral force has been discovered in the States, and added to the resources of humanity. The existence of the new power granted, the next consideration will be to guard it against abuse. Should the ladies hereafter turn their attention to immorality in trade, generally, we suspect that other branches of business will furnish them righteous employment for many a day.

MONTREAL MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The Municipal Elections for Montreal are over, and have resulted as follows:

Bernard has been re-elected Mayor by a majority of 2,319 over Devlin. The Councillors elect are, McShane for St. Ann's Ward; Mullin for St. Lawrence Ward; Bastien for St. James Ward; Loranger for St Louis Ward; Hood for St. Antoine Ward; Stephens for West Ward. McCord for Centre Ward; Wilson for East Ward; Crevier for St. Mary's Ward.

CITY AND VICINITY.

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

PERSONAL.—Mr. Des Jardines, M. P., for Hochelaga, and editor of the *Nouveau Monde*, is in the city.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—The regular meeting of the Board of School Trustees will be held in the City Hall to-morrow night at 7 o'clock.

ST. PATRICK'S ASYLUM.—The drawing of prizes which was postponed on account of the death of His Lordship Bishop Guigues will take place on Monday evening next at five o'clock in the St. Patrick's Asylum, corner of Maria and Hugh streets. Persons holding books will please make their returns before Saturday evening.

RICH. DEVLIN,
Secretary.

2507 4&7

ASSAULT.—A case of assault was brought before Thos. Langrell, J. P., County Magistrate, by County Constable Gordon. It seems that a man named George Campbell, living in the vicinity of Britannia and working on the Canada Central, maliciously assaulted a fellow workman named Robt. McKay. The Magistrate satisfied of his guilt, inflicted a fine of $10 and costs. He has gone home, it may safely be asserted, a sadder if not a wiser man.

REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—A telegram received to-day from Bishop Cummins conveys the intelligence that the Rev. Mason Gallagher, an able Minister of the Reformed Episcopal Church, will reach Ottawa on Friday, and hold services on Sunday next. Bishop Cummins also states in the telegram that he will follow as soon as he possibly can. The place in which the services will be held will be announced in due time. *Citizen* please copy. 2507

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—At an adjourned quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society it was decided to hold a grand concert early next month. Our Scotch friends will doubtless look forward anxiously for the occasion, as there has been a dearth of amusement under the auspices of the above society throughout this season.

FIRE.—Last night, about 10 o'clock, an alarm of fire was sounded. Upon arriving on the scene, it was discovered to be in an unoccupied house, lately occupied by Mr. T. Lawrence, situated on the By property off bank street. When first discovered the flames were seen issuing from the roof, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. There were some few effects in the kitchen which were not saved. The fire companies were promptly on the ground, but their services were of no avail, as the building was a wooden structure, and quickly burned to the ground.

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'GARA, P. M.

TUESDAY, March 3.

A case of selling liquor without a license was dismissed.

A man charged with assaulting a servant girl was fined $2 and costs.

A young man named Pais charged a gentleman with assaulting him. The case was dismissed with costs.

Paul Bisonette and Baptiste Leclaire were charged with splashing water upon ladies upon public streets. Fined $5 and costs each.

John McDonald was charged with being drunk on the public streets, was fined $2 and costs.

The Curtis case was dismissed with costs.

Wm. Payne was charged with stealing a pair of horse blankets from Mr. McKenzie of the St. Lawrence Hall, Sussex street. He pleaded not guilty, and elected to be tried summarily. The case was remanded until to-morrow.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

St. Lawrence Hall.

James Murray, L'Original; J M Campbell, Osgoode; Mr Pigeon, wife and niece H W Pigeon, G Mortimore, city; James McKenna, Nepean, James Clark, Jr, D McIntyre, Notfield; S B Burnham, Kingston; M Maloney, John Shield, Daniel O'Meara, Pembroke.

Daniels' Hotel.

A Mutchmor, Ottawa; D W Bradshaw, Quebec; Jas Timothy, Westmeath; F J Armstrong, Renfrew, Dr Bell, Peterboro; G M Clay, Perth; W Boyd, Montreal; A A Sibley, Waltham; Neil McDougal, Arnprior; Isadore Bernardin, Buckingham; E Nicholson, Carp; G Schultz, Gatineau Mills; D Evans, Gatineau Mills.

Union House.

A K Eagan, Aylmer; J C Browne, Aylmer; Capt George Ostrout, Portage du Fort; J T Lambert, Aylmer; W H Doran, Montreal; Andrew Porter, Montreal; Jno Kane, Montreal; John McPhail, Montreal; H M McLean, Eardley; Mrs Malone and daughter, Wakefield; Geo Keating Kemptville; H H Williams, E L Frost, Ottawa; Mrs Roscoe, Cornwall; John H Bell, Toronto; Wm Ray, Toronto; C Stevenson and wife, Brockville; Dr. Vaux and wife Brockville; Rev James Frazer, Ironside, P Q; W S Burrows, city.

St. Andrew's Church.

The annual meeting of the Congregation of St. Andrew's Church was held in the basement of the new Church, Monday evening. E. McGillivray Esq., President of the Temporal Committee, in the chair.

The Annual Report of the Temporal Committee together with the Treasurer's financial statement and the Report of the Building Committee, were presented, approved and found to be satisfactory.

The new election was then proceeded with for the ensuing year, and resulted as follows:—

E. McGillivray, President; C. S. McNutt, Treasurer; Robert Cassels jr, Secretary; and the Hon. James Skead, H. F. Bronson, A. Drummond, G. E Elliott, members of Committee.

The following gentlemen were appointed to be associated with the Temporal Committee in all matters relating to the erection of the new Church:—J. M. Currier, M. P., Thomas Patterson, John R. Booth, Robert Skead, James L. Orme, Allan Gilmour, E. C. Malloch, M. D., George P. Drummond, Andrew Mann, McLeod Stewart, T. S. Scott.

The Congregation in a very generous manner raised the salary of their much esteemed Pastor, to the munificent sum of $2,500.

It would have been, to say the least of it, but courteous on the part of the Congregation to have returned thanks for the somewhat laborious services rendered during the past year, especially to Messrs. McGillivray and Drummond, who evinced such an interest in the erection of the new Church.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DROWNING CASE.

Yesterday we gave our readers but a synopsis incidentally received from hearsay, regarding the sad case of drowning in the Ottawa River. Today we are in a position to give the names and other details in relation to the unfortunate affair. It seems that a man named Cyrille Bertrand, his wife and daughter, Mrs. Morrison, had come to the city from some miles up the Gatineau, and for that purpose had procured the services of a man named Ayott, from the same locality, who is in the habit of letting horses out for the purpose of taking people to and from the city. On their return home on Monday night the sad disaster befel them, which led to the loss of three human beings, a team of horses and sleigh. On nearing the further shore at Batson & Currier's mill, it seems that the party met by them, and referred to in our issue of yesterday, was Dr. St. Jean, M. P., who was coming home from the village of Hull. At the approach of the Doctor's horse it would seem that one of Ayott's horses shied, and leaping towards the edge of an open water hole caused such a break in the ice as to cause the accident already adverted to. Cyrille Bertrand, it would seem, is the only survivor of the occupants of the sleigh, he being rescued by Mr. Batson and another gentleman who was very fortunately on hand when the accident occurred. An attempt was made to rescue the bodies of the others, but night having come on, the darkness operated disadvantageously to such a work being successfully carried out. Yesterday morning a boat was procured, and the necessary apparatus having been obtained, the body of Mrs. Morrison was recovered in a short time, said to have been near the surface. The search for the other bodies was then continued throughout the afternoon, but up to a late hour was unattended with success. Dr. Graham held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Morrison during the afternoon, and a verdict returned of "Accidental drowning."

"The Great Lone Land."

This is the title of one of those poetically eloquent lectures, which only such men as the Reverend Dr. Lachlan Taylor can write, and which scarcely any other man than Dr. Taylor could read with a like effect. By the "Great Lone Land" is simply meant Manitoba, and the reverend gentleman painted prairie and mountain, lake and river, with all that brilliancy of colouring for which he is distinguished.

The lecture was delivered last night in the lecture room of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, at the corner of King and Bessemer streets.

At 8 o'clock, before the naming of a chairman, or the introduction of the lecture, a prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Sparling, of Aylmer.

The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie, Premier of the Dominion, was, upon its conclusion, requested to accept the position of Chairman, and did so, with the remark that he had been acquainted with Dr. Taylor for over thirty-two years, and neither Dr. Taylor nor himself could say how long their acquaintance might continue, and had much pleasure in taking the chair. He hoped in truth that a Greater Britain would be built up in the course of time, but he did so in contradistinction to the views of Sir Charles Dilke. While he hoped Canada would rival, and even excel in power and wealth the United States, he nevertheless sincerely hoped that we should long continue to be in unity of feeling with our neighbors, and that there would be permanent peace between us. However he knew that every moment of time in preliminary proceedings would be begrudged and he therefore would now only introduce the lecturer.

An anthem was very beautifully sung by the choir, when Dr. Taylor opened his mouth and spake. He alluded to the opinion expressed by Talleyrand to the first Napoleon, of the commercial and military aptitudes of Great Britain. Of the value of ships, colonies and commerce, of the vast extent of the British possessions, one out of every six acres of dry land on the globe constituting the British empire, quoting the eloquent speech in Congress of the great Daniel Webster, who was inspired by the strains of martial music when on a visit to the ancient city of Quebec, and which was to the effect that the *reveille* or morning drum of England followed the course of the sun in one continuous roll, testifying to the might and power of the grandest empire which the world had ever known, foremost in peace, first in war, and unexcelled in commerce, as she is unrivalled in general knowledge and in intellectual power.

Dr. Taylor then spoke of the vast extent of Canada as compared with the United States and Europe, acknowledging to have derived his information chiefly from Dr. Hurlbert, and, particularizing, came to his subject the "Great Lone Land," which he most graphically described; taking Archbishop Tache, Mr. Donald Smith, Mr. Mackenzie, Mr. John McDougall, and Mr. McKeown for his authorities; but painting graphically all that had come under his own immediate supervision during a tour through those stupendous prairies, which resemble in vastness the mighty ocean, boundless and limitless, without house or tree, in rich verdure clad, the floral beauties of which are such, that to sleep on the ground is literally to sleep on a bed of roses, of jassamines, violets, pansies, sunflowers, and daffadown-dillies. He described the climate, the variety and excellence of the cereal and root productions, 60 bushels of corn to the acre, and eight potatoes to fill a patent pail. Then the Dr. dreamed. He dreamed as he was driving over this ocean of primitive grazing ground, where the buffalo, the horse, and the domestic ox fed themselves during the entire winter without the shelter of stable or barn, then when a liberal Government obtained power there would come with that power the locomotive to become a leading part of their programme, and that printing presses and everything else conducive to civilization would spring up as if by magic in a new land 1,000 miles long and 2,000 miles broad, which was the extent of that part of the great west now available for settlement. The valley of the Saskatchewan was 20,000 miles in extent, and the Red River, the Assinaboine, the Saskatchewan and other of the rivers in which were brook trout and other fishes were larger than the Danube and the Rhine. Quoting Lieutenant Maury, he spoke of the effect of the ocean rivers in the Atlantic and Pacific in ameliorating our climate, advised strongly the part rail and part water mode of immediately opening up trading communications with the Far West, alluded to the the saving of time, which the Yankees admitted would be effected by the termination of overland communication at Puget Sound instead of at San Francisco, by vessels proceeding to India, China or Japan, and wound up a stirring and effective lecture by expressing his loyalty to the Queen and attachment to Great Britain, repeating the first verse of "God Save the Queen," as a final, and took his seat amidst a storm of applause.

An alarm of fire was given, which slightly interrupted the lecture, as people who lived in the neighbourhood of St. George's Ward, naturally felt anxious on account of the continued ringing of the bells.

Dr. Taylor very justly received a vote of thanks for his very able and most interesting lecture.

Knox's Church Lecture.

A goodly number, considering the state of the weather and other sources of attraction, assembled in the basement of Knox's Church, Elgin Street, last night, to hear the lecture of the Rev. Mr. Grant, of Inngersoll, on "the Mischievous Mistakes of Young Men."

Alex. Mutchmor, Esq, occupied the cheir.

The Chairman expressed his satisfaction at seeing so many present under the circumstances, as there were many other sources of attraction this evening. When the night was fixed he said he took especial care that nothing else should take place to interfere with the proposed lecture. It, however, turned out that other attractions were offered this evening, and to this he attributed in a measure the meagre attendance. He had great pleasure in introducing the Rev. Mr. Grant to the audience.

The reverend gentleman on coming forward adverted in general terms to the mischievious mistakes made by young men, and the evil consequences that, as a rule, followed such mistakes. He cited a striking illustration of a mistake made by a young astronomer, who thought he had discovered a new star when making a scientific observation, but which turned out to be the headlight of a steamship coming into the New York harbor. He then alluded to the many mistakes made by young men as to their ideas of becoming educated men. Some, he said, believed that cramming in a certain number of books constituted what they looked upon as an educated man. Education, however, did not consist in this, but rather in the development of all the powers of the mind. He contended that men could educate themselves if possessed of ambition, and cited B. Burritt, Horace Greeley and Hugh Millar as peculiar instances of self-educated men. He stated it to be an incontrovertible fact that nearly all the great men of the Dominion were self-educated, and he therefore maintained that it was a mischievous mistake in young men to think that a good education could not be had except through a collegiate training. He then dwelt at some length on the mistakes made by young men in choosing the avocations in life for which they were most adapted, and multiplied instances of the mischief caused by mistakes in this respect. He next referred to the evils arising from a too frequent change from one calling to another. The lecturer next gave a very amusing account of the necessity that existed for avoiding mistakes in the selection of a good wife; and said that a great deal of mischief and misfortune often arose from young men making serious mistakes in entering on a matrimonial career. He drew a very striking picture of what the prevalent idea was as to the qualities of a good wife among men, and how they, by mischievous mistakes made, brought eternal ruin upon themselves. He protested strongly against young men marrying *rings, rouge* and *ribbons*, for he thought the ball-room, theatre and public promenades poor places from which to select their wives. He concluded a very instructive and amusing address, by giving a strong moral lesson for the guidance of young men, and we feel sorry that we cannot with the space at our disposal, either do the lecture or lecturer that justice which is due the importance of the subject. The lecturer retired amidst loud applause.

Mr. McMillan moved, seconded by Mr. Shearer, that a vote of thanks be given the Rev. Mr. Grant for his very entertaining and instructive lecture. Carried unanimously.

The chairman conveyed to the lecturer the wish of the meeting, which he cordially acknowledged.

The singing of a Doxology and pronouncing of the benediction brought the proceedings to a close.

IRISH PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Grand Concert.

A grand concert under the auspices, and in aid of the above society, took place last evening at the Court House. For some time past busy rumour had it that a rare musical treat might be expected, and that the spirited and energetic *impresario*, Mr. Sheriff Powell had been successful in enlisting the aid of *artistes* of high repute in Toronto and Quebec; and the attendance was consequently numerous, and comprised the *elite* of the city.

Previous to the performance, the Sheriff expressed his regret that the space afforded was not sufficient, but throughout the evening he had remarked one prominent vacant spot, the prisoners' dock, which had remained without an occupant until his friend, Mr. McGillivray, had voluntarily occupied it. He left it to the audience to decide whether the five gentlemen then in it could be found guilty by their looks. He often regretted that he had withdrawn from public life and from public speaking to assume the office of Sheriff; but, if from his place on the bench he could witness every day the brilliant display which he then saw before him, he would never have cause to regret his assumption of office. He thanked the large and distinguished audience for their presence and support to the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, the object of which he briefly explained.

The first part of the concert then began with the overture to Fra Diavolo, which was well executed by Gowan's Orchestra, after which Mr. Neil McLaren sang 'Fly Forth, O! Gentle Dove," which was loudly applauded. Mrs. McGarity next sang Millard's song 'Darling,' and, in reply to an encore, 'Kathleen Mavourneen,' which were well received. Mr. H. Murray Scott, of Toronto, next sang Mr. Santley's favourite song, by Molloy, 'The Vagabond.' In repiy to repeated calls for an encore, he re-appeared, and simply bowed his acknowledgments.

'Dermot Asthore' was next splendidly rendered by Miss Brokovski, also of Toronto; and in reply to an encore, that lady gave 'There are so Good Fish in the Sea, we Ever yet were Caught.'

Monsieur Lavigne, of Quebec, whose abilities as a violinist had been highly spoken of, next executed a *'Fantaisie brillante,'* (Der Freyschutz) and the audience evinced their appreciation by loud and continued applause.

Madame Beaubien next sang with much sweetness, 'I Pray for Thee,' and 'O! Come to the West.

Part second commenced with the overture to the 'Gazza Ladra,' by Gowan's Orchestra; after which Miss Brokovski again appeared and sang the 'Blind Girl's Dream,' and 'Robert toi que j'aime,' the favourite air from the opera of 'Robert le Diable' with the same success as before. Mr. Kimber next gave 'Infelice' from Verdisi 'Ernani,' and did justice to the popular Lombardian's composition. Madame Eventurel next appeared, and received quite an ovation. She first sang splendidly an *aria* requiring much skill and study, from the second act of Auber's Comic Opera, 'The Crown Diamonds,' and for an *encore* gave Arditi's, Il Bacio. Mons Lavigne again favoured the audience with a *Concerto*, by De Beriot, in which the several movements requiring a display of mastery were brilliantly executed. Mrs. McGarity next sang a Serenade, with violin obligato by Mons Lavigne; after which Mr. H. Murray Scott again appeared and sang 'The King and the Beggar Girl,' and for an encore, gave 'The Miller of the Dee,' playing his own accompaniment. The performance concluded with the National Anthem by Gowan's Orchestra, which throughout the evening played with marked success under the able leadership of Mr. Marley. Professor Mills presided at the piano with his usual ability.

A vote of thanks to the *artistes* who had so kindly lent their assistance was moved by the Lord Bishop of Ontario and seconded by the Hon. L. S. Huntington.

THE KOMOKA TRAGEDY.

Later particulars—The Inquest.

LONDON, March 2.

The terrible accident on the Great Western completely engrosses public attention. Crowds discuss it on the streets, and every item of news concerning it is eagerly swallowed.

The injured under medical treatment in the city are progressing favourably, with the exception of Mr. Robinson, of Waterford, and Mrs Ryan, who show no signs of improvement, and are in a very low and dangerous state. Of the others, Neil McGugan, of Strathroy, are the most seriously injured, but reports of his condition are favourable. All the rest are doing as well as could be expected.

It is pretty generally believed that the dead will be found to be more numerous than has been stated. The inquest that was instituted yesterday was resumed this afternoon.

Among the remains there is a face that is perfectly recognizable as that of one of the unfortunate young ladies. A locket she wore was found on the neck in good preservation:

Last night eight coffins left this city for Komoka statton, to receive the remains.

Yesterday afternoon, in searching among the wreck, a number of gold nuggets were found, supposed to be melted jewellery; also, two gold watches, which have been identified.

After seven corpses had been identified a number were still left.

Two gentlemen of Petrolia were reported still missing, and they were understood to be on board the train. Hope is still indulged, however, that they may turn up.

It is stated by survivors that had the train been stopped within one mile, the fire would have been put out. Instead of that, the distance made while the car was burning was about three miles, at a high rate of speed. It is alleged that there was no bell rope, and the engineer could not be signalled.

LATER.—The following is the latest regarding the injured at Komoka:—Mr. Breathwick is very low, and probably will not recover. Mr. D. McKellar is improving. Miss Donaldson is improving. Mr. Hay is about the same. Mr. Horton is very low.

LATEST.

Mr. Breathwick, of London, injured on Saturday, is reported to be sinking fast. The doctors have no hopes of his recovery. Mr. Hay, of Toronto, is reported to be worse. The others at Komoka are doing well. Among the injured brought to London, Mr. Robinson, of Watford, the most serious case, is doing well. The rest will probably recover.

STRATHROY, March 2.—The injured by the late accident near Komoka who were brought to Strathroy are progressing favourably, and all will recover. Mr. A. Murray is more seriously hurt than was at first supposed, and has had a relapse today. His injuries are internal. Arthur Horton is also confined to bed. Mr. Dearness and Mr. Miller are no better.

At a meeting of the High School Board, held here to-day, it was resolved to place a tablet in the school to the memory of the late Mr. J. A. McKellar.

Electricity! Thomas' Excelsior Eclectric Oil!—Worth Ten Times in Weight in Gold.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents worth has cured an old standing cough. It positively cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years' standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ontario, writes 'send me 6 dozen Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have sold all I had from you and want more now; its cures are truly wonderful.' William Maguire, of Franklin, writes, 'I have sold all the agent left, it acts like a charm—it was slow at first, but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes, "please forward 6 dozen Thomas' Electric Oil, I am nearly run out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes—"Send at once a further supply of Eclectric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well, and give such general satisfaction." J. Thompson, Woodford, writes—"Send me some more Electric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P.Q., writes—"The Eclectric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P.O., write—"Send us one gross Electric Oil. We find it to take well.

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The lives of thousands of horses have been saved during the past year, and the credit is due to "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy." This preparation is being extensively used, and exacts from all the highest praise. Nothing of the kind has ever before been half as successful or given such universal satisfaction; it cannot be equalled. We can confidently recommend it, and would advise all who own horses to keep a supply of it on hand—it may be the means of saving your horse's life. Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co, is on each package. Northorp & Lyman, Newcastle, Ont., Proprietors for Can