NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARSON'S CELEBRATED

Hams and Bacon,

JUST RECEIVED:

Also, a fine lot of

Stilton Cheese.

FOR SALE BY

JOSEPH KAVANAGH,
Wellington-st.

March 25, 1874 2494

JUST RECEIVED.

FIVE CASES

FRESH SPRING

IMPORTATIONS!

Comprising all the Novelties only to be found in a

First-Class Tailoring Establishment.

Don't Forget the Place,

No. 76, Sparks Street,

Easily distinguished by the Tree in Full Bloom in the window, laden with

COLLARS, CUFFS, TIES, &c., &c.

T. & G. LAWRENCE.

Ottawa, March 23, 1874. 2523 3m

JUST RECEIVED,

Ex. S.S. Circassian,

FOUR CASES OF

LINCOLN, BENNETT & CO'S.

SILK HATS!

—AT—

DEVLIN'S.

March 25, 1874. 2500-3m

GOWAN'S OPERA HOUSE.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
MARCH 27th and 28th.

STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT.

The most stupendous examination the world has ever seen.

ANNIE DeMONTFORD,

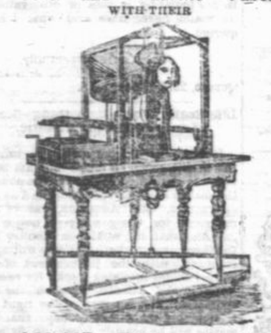
THE GREAT

MESMERIC STAR,

AND

Prof. and Madame Faber,

WITH THEIR



$20.000 Talking Machine.

For particulars see programmes.

Tickets for sale at Nordheimer's and Gowan's

March 27, 1874. 2517

SITUATION WANTED, AS GARDNER.—A Man who thoroughly understands Gardening in all its departments, as may be seen by his testimonials; and has been in his present situation for the last eight years. Apply at this office.

March 27, 1874. 2527-3in

TO EDITORS AND NEWSPAPER MEN.

The advertiser, a gentleman of vast experience as Editor, Reporter and Correspondent, wishes an engagement as

Reporter or Ottawa Correspondent

on one of our leading daily papers; or he would take an engagement as Managing Editor of a weekly paper, in which his experience as a first-class and thorough practical printer, would be found of great utility. The advertiser bears the very best of recommendations from the leading Editors of the country. Address W. E. JONES, Editor "Guardian," Richmond, Prov. Quebec.

March 17, 1874 2517-4in

HAVING enlarged and extended my premises with the addition of a new and handsome Dining Room, I am now prepared to accommodate Monthly Boarders without Rooms, from the 1st inst.

DONALD NOONAN'S.

March 24th, 1874.

TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT—Three furnished rooms to let in a private family, O'Connor-st. Apply at this office.

March 26, 1874. 2526-3in

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Two first-class Dry Goods Salesmen, at the "London House." Ability to speak both languages requisite.

HANEY & FORGIE,
Wellington-st.

March 26, 1874. 2526tf

BEDROOM TO LET—Furnished—and breakfast, if required. Apply to MRS. JOHN EDWARDS, cor. Bank and Wellington sts.

March 25, 1874 2525-3in

WANTED—A Parlor and Bedroom, within five or ten minutes' walk of Parliament Buildings. Address, 198 Parliamentary Post Office.

March 25, 1874. 2525 3in

FOR Breakfasts, Lunches, Dinners, Suppers, or Oysters, try

NOONAN'S,
Sparks-St. West.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A good Cook, also a thorough Housemaid. Apply to Mrs. LEWIS at Mrs. Skinner's, Sparks-st.

March 24, 1874. 3in.

FURNISHED Bedrooms and Parlor to let, corner of Bank and Sparks streets, Wadsworth's Block—first door on Sparks-st.

March 21, 1874. 2515-3in

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

Feb. 1, 1874 2369tf

TO LET—One of two bedrooms, with use of sitting-room and piano; either one or both. Apply to Box 98, Ottawa Post Office.

March 11, 1874. 2513

TO LET.

Three nicely Furnished bed-rooms and Parlor with Breakfast, during the session. Apply at the "Lake" Office.

Ottawa, March 23, 1874. 2522 2

TO MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT AND OTHERS.

Several Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging during the coming Session of Parliament, at MRS. McINTYRE'S, Wadsworth's Block, corner of Bank and Sparks Streets.

Ottawa, March 16, 1874. 2517

Campbell & Almas'

LIST OF

WINES,

BRANDIES,

RUM, GIN, SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKEYS,

Are replete in every shape.

We beg to submit a list of a few favourite brands:

Theophile, Roederer, Gladiateur, Moet & Chandon's, Jules Mumm, Max Sutaine, Allmann & Schnaudert, Sparkling Moselle, and a large variety of other brands. Our

Sherry and Port Wines

Are worthy of public attention. Also the favorite brands in CLARETS, constantly on hand, at

Campbell & Almas

86 SPARKS-ST.

March 27, 1874. 2519

QUEEN RESTAURANT.

Lunch Bill of Fare,

MARCH 27th, 1874.

SOUP:
Green Turtle Soup, (26c. per bowl)
Bean.

COLD:
Rost Fillet of Veal,
Ham, Tongue,
Roast Sirloin of Beef,
Spiced Round Beef.
Cod a la Lorane,
Oyster Patties.
Mutton Pies.
Oysters Fried, Oysters Stewed,
Oysters Raw,
Sandwiches,
Tea and Coffee.

M. KAVANAGH,
Proprietor.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES

THE

Governor General and the Countess of Dufferin

WILL HOLD A

DRAWING ROOM

IN THE SENATE CHAMBER,

AT NINE o'clock, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 27th instant.

FULL DRESS.

F. ROWAN HAMILTON,
A. D. C. in Waiting.

Ottawa, March 23, 1874. 2523

New Advertisements.

Situation wanted.
To Editors and Newspapermen—W. E. Jones.
Annie De Montford.
Campbell & Almas'—Brandies and Wines.
Reed Organs and Music—Chas. H. Ditson & Co.
Queen's Restaurant—M. Kavanagh.

The Ottawa Times

FRIDAY, MARCH 27, 1874.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS.

Members of Parliament, and others, who desire it, can obtain the Daily OTTAWA TIMES, during the Session, for $1.50, payable in advance, delivered in wrappers ready for mailing.

We cannot but commend the intention of Ministers to push on with the work of the session without delay. This being their object, there will be no adjournment during Easter week.

The decision of the majority of the Montreal Election Court, as to its constitutionality, is now endorsed by the Judges in Quebec City, sitting for the trial of election petitions. Chief Justice Meredith and Judges Stewart and Tessier, were the Court in the latter case. They intimated they would proceed regularly in all the contested election cases before them

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

The election of the Hon. T. W. Anglin to the Speakership of the Commons was anticipated as an act every way appropriate and fraught with promise of advantage to the public business. The language of compliment in which the Premier moved his nomination did not exceed the bounds of good taste or justice. On the contrary, it was fit and well-chosen. The eulogy pronounced by the seconder, Hon. Mr. Dorion, was also becoming, and could not fail to gratify the gentleman in whose behalf it was uttered. Mr. Anglin is fully deserving of the honourable position to which he has been raised, on the ground of mental as well as moral qualifications. His talents and parliamentary experience can not be gainsaid, while his known fairness and liberality must be admitted by all candid observers. He will no doubt perform the duties of the Chair with ability and impartiality, and maintain the order and dignity of the House to the satisfaction of all parties. His election, unanimously agreed to furnishes another example of times's revenges and personal reparations. Only a few months ago a majority, comprising Mr. Anglin's political enemies, whose hostility to him reached the point of persecution, passed a vote of censure upon an article in his paper, intended, as was generally admitted, as a condemnation of himself, the supposed writer. The mover, Mr. James Macdonald, of Pictou, met his fate at the recent elections, the people having censured him and many others of that majority in a manner to relieve the House of their valuable presence. Mr. Anglin can now contemplate with pardonable satisfaction the result of the last turn of fortune's wheel. Some of his former upbraiders are now compelled to join in the strain of compliment evoked by his elevation. What a bitter pill would it not have been to men of Mr. James Macdonald's mind to have to address as Mr. Speaker the gentleman whose rising to speak himself, a few months ago, was the signal for their disc. courteous rush from the House. It was no less distinguished a gentleman than Mr. Langevin who seemed to decline even to answer questions put in the usual Parliamentary way by Mr. Anglin. But the Providence that was just to the members for Gloucester was merciful to Messrs. Macdonald and Langevin, having by defeat at the polls spared them the mortification they must have experienced were they to-day in the House.

THE OPPOSITION LEADERSHIP.

The good advice which some of Sir John Macdonald's friends thought proper to give him, after the McMullen revelations, and the fall of his Administration in consequence of them has, it appears, at length been deemed worthy of acceptance. At that time it was prompted by reasons of prudence and sound policy, notwithstanding which the ex-Premier could not bring himself to the thought of taking a subordinate place in his party. We are now told, however that, for reasons connected with his health, he has considered it best to relinquish the cares and responsibilities of Leader of the Opposition. This surrender of an enviable and, heretofore, cherished position will, on account of the temperament of the ex-Premier, and the unfortunate position in which some of the closing acts of his official career have placed him, entail a sacrifice of feeling of no ordinary description. His admirers, and they are not few, will continue to regret he could not have resumed a modest place among the rank and file of his party under circumstances more favourable to his reputation and agreeable to their own private feelings. But with regard to his last decision—for we care not to dwell upon the painful incidents of his recent ministerial course—we believe it is well taken on purely party grounds. His leadership could not easily have been dissociated from his late conduct in office, so far as the appreciation of the public is concerned, so that his party already punished for his and colleagues' offences, would have continued to suffer from their reflection and stigma. People naturally argue that a leader who could defend the Pacific Railway scandal, or see nothing dangerous or blameworthy in it, might reasonably be expected to lapse into similar conduct should the temptation or supposed necessity recur. The party will be relieved to a considerable extent, if not wholly, of this suspicion, by the retirement of Sir John, and the selection of a successor. Good taste and consideration for the interests of his party should have dictated to him the propriety of this change some time ago. Perhaps they did. If not—if he has been superseded—his party deserve credit for a submission to the judgment of the people, and a tribute of respect to political morality highly becoming, and calculated to encourage the hope of its usefulness in the time to come. We need a good Opposition, and should regret to see the present one afflicted or paralyzed by bad leadership. The services of Sir John may still be available to his party, which we hope will be reorganized in a manner to do the State valuable service. We hope that his health may soon be restored, and that hereafter both himself and party may find worthy employment for his great talents and energies.

HOME RULE AND FENIAN AMNESTY.

Do what they will it seems impossible for British statesmen to get rid of the Irish question. The leaders of one or the other party may make concessions of a certain kind to-day, or refuse a ministerial favour to-morrow, on the ground of its probable abuse, but they can neither satisfy nor daunt the representatives of the popular feeling, whether it be manifested in Home Rule or still more radical demands. Mr. Gladstone vainly thought to bury the last Irish grievance by his wholesale reforms, affecting the Irish Protestant Church, the land and the electoral machinery. The ghost of discontent still walks abroad, occasioning as much uneasiness and apprehension to the British mind as ever. Nor is the present cry a new one, something just casually discovered in the hunt for causes of complaint, or in a capricious humour for creating disturbance. The Home Rule cry is repeal in a milder, more limited form, and it proceeds from the same motions, aspirations and prejudices, even, which nourished and long sustained the great Agitation that culminated in the Young Ireland uprising of 1848. The spirit of nationality still burns in the Irish breast, and even its partial gratification, under the restrictions of home rule, would at first, at any rate, prove a welcome change to the majority of the people. They love the sensation of power—a trait or weakness in which they are not singular—and its manifestation, whether in Parliamentary, hustings or military displays affords them great satisfaction. Royal or national spectacles in Dublin would meet a craving not to be depled or laughed down, while the substantial institution of a Local Legislature, capable of transacting speedily the domestic business of the country, would constitute a boon of no trifling character. The dry, practical element of the population, which at present suffers seriously from the expense and delay attending local legislation in London, would certainly appreciate a reform dispensing with these material drawbacks, while the sentimental element, which lives much in visions of the past, and in dreams of the future, would have its heart gratified by the realization of patriotic longings that but strengthen with time. Some of the leading London papers, that appeared to be much impressed with the spread of home rule opinion in Ireland, stated, not long ago, that if the majority of the people pronounced in its favor, it would be necessary to seriously consider whether some such change of the legislative machinery of the United Kingdom should not be decided upon. The recent elections have proved the fact of a large majority on the side of Butt and colleagues, which would seem to embrace a portion if not the bulk of the Protestant inhabitants. But this new and striking development of popular feeling has impressed neither Mr. Gladstone nor Mr. Disraeli with a sense of the propriety of reconsidering the constitutional relations of England and Ireland. Both have repelled the idea, the present Premier having even refused to meet a home rule deputation. Dr. Butt being an able man and an experienced politician, must have seen good reason for the temper and patience with which he received this rebuff. It will be remarked that his advocacy of the reform upon which he has set his heart, has generally, if not invariably been characterized by a manner in which calmness and moderation are all conspicuous. This is one of the explanations of the success of the movement. The ranting, wild declamation and fierce invective so prominent in previous crusades are wanting to this, which has concerned itself with practicable-looking aims, and appeals to the good sense of men of all climes and creeds. To us in the colonies, the argument that a nation, of five millions, has a right to manage its local affairs, comes with great, if not irresistible force, in view of our concession of self-government to Province whose whole population could be put in the suburbs of the Irish capital without appreciably raising the rents. As we said before, the uncertainty as to the extent of the Irish demands, or their final satisfaction with Home Rule, is a serious obstacle to the reformers. It is difficult to see how local self-government on the plan known to Canada could or should be resisted, were the majority of the Irish people to continue to demand it. Were there more candour and confidence between the two Islands, there need be little fear of any long delay of a rearrangement mutually satisfactory. With regard to reforms short of the radical type, and the removal of such restrictions as military law, or coercion acts insure, Mr. Disraeli is likely to prove anything but impracticable. He has already denounced these severe restrictions, and charged their necessity, whether rightly or wrongly, to the Irish measures of the late Government. He is, therefore, bound to undo the punitive work of his predecessor, aside from the good policy of the course. He stated, frequently, during the general elections, that Ireland was kept tranquil, not by wise or conciliatory legislation, but by coercion; to which the late Government had to resort, despite all their "revolutionary" Irish legislation. It would be too much to expect a Conservative Government, which so lately made capital out of the above cry, and the charge that the Liberals had unsettled the institutions, and imperilled the interests of the country, to contemplate thus early the prospect of "dismemberment," a word of terrible import to the Tories. But other concessions to Irish wishes are likely to be made, so we are not surprised to see the decision of the Premier to receive the seventy members, who desire to urge the release of the Fenian convicts. There is no doubt a great deal of sympathy is felt for them, no matter what may be said as to the folly of their enterprise. But the British Government has demonstrated its power to crush all such movements, and has already inflicted severe chastisement upon the offenders. It would be a graceful and conciliatory act to discharge such of them as are unstained by moral crime; it could not fail to make a good impression upon the Irish people. Such an act of clemency would form a prelude of good omen for the Disraeli Cabinet, in the view of the Irish people and, coupled with a temperate, liberal administration of the law, would obviate the necessity for coercive acts or stringent police regulations. Other things being equal, even the Liberal members from Ireland, pledged to home rule could not well refuse to give Conservatives their support in ordinary party struggles in Parliament.

FINANCE AND CURRENCY IN THE STATES.

The battle of currency and finance continues to be fought in the United States Legislature and press. The House on Monday passed a bill authorizing the issue of an amount of legal tenders, which would raise the volume to $400,000,000. Already the issue is about $380,000,000, the Government having taken upon itself the responsibility of exceeding the limit prescribed by Congress, namely, $356,000,000. The mercantile community of the Eastern and Central States has been protesting vigorously against any further inflation of the currency, which it is ably argued is already too voluminous. A large meeting of merchants, the other night, in New York, condemned the bill, and strong efforts are being made, with the Senate to secure its defeat there. The Republic unquestionably is in a bad state on account of its irredeemable currency, which is depreciated to an extent productive of great loss to the people and inconvenience to trade, by reason of the immense amount in circulation. The advocates of contraction advance powerful arguments, justified by sound principles of finance, and the experience of all old countries. Nevertheless, the friends of further expansion, from the West and South, where money is scarce and times are hard, imagine that more greenbacks would bring back prosperity, aided by that free banking coupled with the present bill. A New York merchant, at the meeting a few nights ago, drew an instructive picture of the state of trade in the States, in connection with the present deplorable condition of the national currency. Mr. Critenden said:

Three months of the new year have passed, and what now? Disappointment, distrust, and perplexity are visible on all sides, and in all our streets, save in the highways of Jay Gould and his followers. I know of no other than Wall street business which has been prosperous this year. We have either to re-establish the fictitious values, to support the wild ventures and reinforce the scandalous spirit of gambling, which aged at its climax last year by a new inflation of our currency, or we have to lay new foundations and call upon the people of this country to go to work that we may earn more than we spend, and save something for capital. For every twenty shillings earned we have, for years past, spent at least twenty-one, and that is always ruin. It is not merchants and railroads only who have done this, but the farmers have done the same. We boast of our great crops, but to a great extent of late years, these have cost the producers more than has been realized for them. The bankers said their foreign correspondents last July and August that all was well, because we had magnificent crops. The gamblers in Northwest corners paid one per cent. per day for money to carry their stocks to the highest, because we had splendid crops. Merchants pushed their goods off more incautiously than usual on the same theory, now stopping to inquire what the crops had cost. Unless I am very much mistaken, a large proportion of our wheat-growers, cotton growers, and tobacco-growers have, for two years past, sold their crops for less than cost; and it is a fallacy and a shame to speak of such crops as signs of national prosperity and strength. They help railroads and the exchanges, but weaken and impoverish the masses. What then, is the remedy for our shattered prosperity? It is simply a question of returning to honest work and economy. I oppose inflation in every shape and form as a fright ful scourge and a disgraceful fraud under existing circumstances. Who are the men that demand inflation now? They are the notorious men of Wall street, who have already advanced the foot-ball stocks of decayed and dodging railroads more than $44,000,000 in the aggregate, on the bold assumption that they can force Congress to reissue an equal amount of legal tender notes once retired by law (or give the Treasury discretionary power to issue them, which would be worse still), in spite of the earnest and almost unanimous protest of every influential Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce in the land. I am aware that a so-called merchants' petition (concocted in Wall street) has been circulated lately, asking for the re-issue of the $44,000,000, and that the paper has been signed by respectable firms. But the petition is mixed with popular free banking, and that bait has misled the careless and inconsiderate. With one-fourth less business we have just as much currency without the $44,000,000—as we had last year; and though the remark may surprise you, I think it easy to demonstrate that there was plenty of money last year for all the honest business of the country. For example. A pet firm of brokers who went down in the crash were found to be in debt nearly $15,000,000. That firm had reorganized for business only a month or two before with a capital of $300,000 or $500,000; but it was able to borrow of banks and others, on stocks held only for speculation, say $14,000,000. About the same time a commercial firm of more than ten year's standing, and having more than $500,000 of capital, applied to one of the largest national banks for the discount of $24,000 of business paper having less than thirty days to run, and were politely put off with one half the amount asked for. The broker, for gamblers, got $14,000,000; the merchant, for honest business, got $12,000 or less than a thousand for a million. That's a true paper money picture for you. True to life! And now, I ask, what are we to think of men who, for their own personal ends, still demand inflation. We may think of them kindly, and with charity; but we tell them in tones of thunder that it is no more possible to restore the commerce of this country by a further issue of legal tender than it is possible to bring Abraham Lincoln back to the White House by an Act of Congress.

Dominion Parliament,

First Session Third Parliament.

OPENING

The people of Ottawa manifested fully as much interest as usual in the opening of the present session of Parliament. A large number of strangers from all parts of Canada were present to witness the ceremony, as well as the military demonstration and other interesting proceedings, with which it is accompanied.

The weather though mild, was soft and wet, the snow which fell in the forenoon, and later, melting as it reached the pedestrian or the street.

A guard of honour from the Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery in their summer uniforms, preceded by the fine band of the Brigade, marched from the drill-shed to the front of the two Houses of Parliament, and there awaited the arrival of His Excellency the Governor General.

Major Egleson, Captain Graham, and Lieutenants Evans and Grant were the officers on duty. It was within a few minutes to three o clock when His Excellency who was accompanied by Colonel Fletcher, his Military Secretary, and attended by Lieutenants Hamilton and Ward, Aides-de-Camp, arrived at the main entrance to the House of Parliament, the Battery of Field Artillery, commanded by Captain Stewart, firing the customary salute. Captain Sparks' troop of Cavalry escorted the carriage of His Excellency from Rideau Hall, and looked exceedingly well. On his way to the Parliament buildings His Excellency was repeatedly and most enthusiastically cheered, and, indeed, he met with the same mark of respect on his return from the Senate Chamber.

After the Guard of Honour had presented arms and the band had played the National Anthem, the men composing the Guard were distributed along the vestibule and passages, forming a double line, faced inwards, through which His Excellency passed to the Senate Chamber. The Dominion Police, in their grey uniforms, under the command of Superintendant O'Neil, were stationed at various points along the corridors of the Upper House.

THE SENATE.

The galleries were fairly filled with ladies and gentlemen intent upon seeing the opening ceremonies. The floor was occupied by Senators, high officials, and ladies, the desks having been removed to afford better accommodation.

At about 2.20 p. m. the Senate met, and after prayer by the Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, the Clerk read the Commission appointing the Hon. Mr. Christie to the position of Speaker.

NEW SENATORS.

The Speaker took the chair and announced that Senators were waiting to be introduced. The Hon. Mr. Letellier de St. Just and the Hon. Mr. Wilmot then escorted the Hon. R. W. Scott to the Clerk's table, where the oath was administered to him. The Hon. Mr. Penny was then introduced by the Hon. Mr. Letellier and the Hon. Mr. Wilson. He also took the necessary oath, after which the Speaker left the chair, and the old members came forward to exhange congratulations with the Speaker and the new Senators on their appointments.

At three o'clock the guns of the Field Battery announced the arrival of the Governor General, who soon made his way, accompanied by his Staff already mentioned, and a number of officers of the Militia, viz:—Cols. Aumond, Wiley, Macpherson, Powell, T. Ross, Jackson, R. M., Captain and Adjutant Walsh, Captain G. M. Patrick, Lieutenant Harris, Patrick O'Meara, and Dr. Malloch, to the throne. His Excellency, who wore the Windsor uniform, took his seat after the usual salutation and announcement by the Speaker, the Hon. Mr. Christie. The Commons having been summoned to the bar, the Speaker of the Senate declared that His Excellency would state the reasons for the summoning of Parliament when the Commons elected a Speaker. The members of the Lower House then retired. His Excellency then took his departure, and the assemblage dispersed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, March 26, 1874.

The House met at three o'clock, p.m.

The Clerk, Alfred Patrick, Esq., called the members to order, and immediately afterwards the Sergeant-at-arms announced a Message from His Excellency the Governor-General.

The Clerk—Admit the messenger.

The Usher of the Black Rod being admitted, bowed and gave His Excellency's Message, requiring the attendance of the House of Commons at the Bar of the Senate.

Headed by the Clerk, with his cocked hat on, the House at once proceeded to the Senate Chamber.

His Excellency was seated on the Throne, surrounded by a brilliant staff. The galleries were promiscuously filled with ladies and gentlemen, but there were few ladies on the floor of the Chamber.

The Speaker of the Senate, Honorable Mr. Christie, in a clear and distinct voice, said,

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: His Excellency the Governor-General commands me to say that he does not see fit to declare the measures which he shall recommend for your consideration until after you have selected a Speaker, and that he will meet you again to do so, to-morrow at three o'clock.

Black Rod, who was in quite a new dress,—a court suit of blue and gold—bowed to His Excellency, who rose from the Throne and left the Chamber, when the Commons returned to their House.

As soon as all got there, Mr. Clerk rang his bell, and order being obtained,

The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie rose and said that he felt it to be his duty to propose to the House the name of a gentleman for its presiding officer, whom every one would admit was eminently qualified to fill it. He needed not to enlarge upon the qualifications of the gentleman whom he intended to propose, as they were well known and he felt sure would be acknowledged by gentlemen on both sides of the House. He had the honour to propose,—

The Honourable Timothy Warren Anglin as the Speaker of this House.

Hon. Mr. DORION most cordially seconded the proposition. He felt sure that Mr. Anglin's conduct in the chair would be marked by the strictest impartiality, and that he would secure for himself the respect of the whole House

The motion was carried unanimously.

The Honourable Mr. Anglin was escorted to the chair by the Prime Minister on his right, and the Honourable Mr. Dorion, Minister of Justice, on his left. (Great Cheering.)

Mr. SPEAKER—Gentlemen, I return you my most sincere thanks for the honour you have done me, and I can only assure you that I shall endeavour to prove myself worthy of the honour which your kindness has conferred upon me. In my rulings, and in all my acts I trust that I shall be actuated by the strictest impartiality and be altogether guided by the Rules of Parliament. Differences may arise, but if they do, I shall look with confidence to men of larger parliamentary experience on both sides of the House to assist me in maintaining that dignity and decorum which should characterize our proceedings. I again thank you for the honour which you have done me.

The Right hon. Sir J. A MACDONALD offered his congratulations to the honorable gentleman who had been unanimously placed in the Speaker's chair, but he confessed that he had hoped that his honorable friend the member for Chateauguay would have been named for that position. His long parliamentary experience, his extensive knowledge of parliamentary usage, and his urbanity of manner he (Sir John) thought would have suggested him as being peculiarly well fitted to fill the position. Still he was quite satisfied with the selection that had been made, and he had no reason to doubt that his (Mr. Anglin's) occupancy of the chair would be marked by a close adherence to the Rules and Usages of Parliament. (Cheers.)

Hon. Mr. BOLTON—In reference to what had fallen from the Right honorable and gallant Knight would only say that he thanked him very much for the compliment, which he had paid him, but would simply state that he had not desired the office, and preferred to remain in the position of a private member, and he congratulated the hon. member for Gloucester on his elevation to the position of presiding officer of the House. After having been steadfastly opposed to the Right hon gentleman for many years, it was gratifying to him (Mr. Bolton) to have listened to the kind observations which had been made by him. Had the position been tendered to him, he would not have accepted it, and he had good reason to be satisfied with the choice that had been made. He had been a close observer of Mr. Speaker's parliamentary career, and was deeply sensible of the care and attention which he had bestowed on his public duties, and he believed that he would discharge the duties of the Speakership with equal fidelity.

Hon. Mr. MACKENZIE was glad that the allusion had been made to the honorable member for Chateauguay, a gentleman for whom he always had entertained the highest feelings of respect and after reiterating the merits of the newly elected speaker,

Hon. Mr. MACZENZIE, seconded by the hon. Mr. DORION, moved that the House do now adjourn.

The House adjourned at half-past three.

Meeting of the Parliamentary Reporters.

Immediately after the adjournment of the House of Commons, a meeting of the Reporters took place in the Transcription Room, yesterday, when Thos. White, Esq., of the Montreal *Gazette*, was elected Chairman; David Wylie, Esq., of the Brockville *Recorder*, Vice Chairman; and Jno. Morris, Esq., of the Montreal *Herald*, Secretary. A committee of three were also appointed to aid these gentlemen in framing rules for the government of the body and to attend to the interests of the Reportorial Corps generally. The Chair was occupied until the election of these officers by A. H. Dymond, Esq, M. P., formerly one of the occupants of the gallery, and on his relinquishing that position, which was assumed by the Chairman-elect, Mr. White, a motion of congratulation was unanimously carried, expressing the gratification felt by the representatives of the press at the elevation of the Hon. Edward Goff Penny to the Senate, and the election of A. H. Dymond, Esq, to the House of Commons.

A copy of the motion is to be conveyed to these gentlemen in writing.

Mr Dymond, who was present, most happily returned thanks.

CITY AND VICINITY

LADIES' COLLEGE.—A musical and literary soiree is arrange to take place at the Ladies' College this (Friday) evening at 8 o'clock. A good programme has been issued, and those interested who may go, have a rich musical treat in store for their entertainment.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—A temperance meeting will be held in the Temperance Hall, to-night, in furtherance of the prohibition movement. E. V. Bodwell, Esq., M.P., will preside on the occasion. Addresses will be delivered by Messrs. G. W. Ross, M. P., E. B. Parrott, Grand Lecturer, and other gentlemen.

NEW IMPORTATION.—In another column will be found a new advertisement of Messrs. Campbell and Almas, containing the various brands of the best imported wines. Now that the festive season has begun, we would ask those who are interested in procuring a really first class article to pay a visit to the fine grocery and liquor store above referred to.

RIOPELLE'S SALE.—Mr. W. H. Falls conducted a very successful sale of the effects of the late Andrew Riopelle, on Tuesday and Wednesday of the present week. The The following stock was disposed of:—'Membrino Paymaster,' the celebrated trotting stallion, for $1,010, purchased by Mr. C. Bison. 'Ferry,' the trotting gelding, $250, 'Black Jack,' a good horse, $123. Seven other horses brought from $80 to $100 each. The total sum realized from the sale was $4,000.

CURLING.—The last draw in curling for the Hull was between Gordie Hutchinson and Henry Inglis. They played the match yesterday, which, after a pretty close contest resulted as follows: Hutchinson, 21 points; Inglis, 13 points; leaving the former champion curler of the Ottawa Club for this season.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Mr. Alexander, contractor for the new Collegiate Institute, has been obliged to relinquish his contract. The trustees are going to hold the securities, Messrs. Crain & McDougal, for the due fulfilment of the contract. Mr. Crain, being a contractor of some experience himself, will, doubtless, make some arrangement whereby he will assume the responsibility of finishing the work.

THE BALL TO THE GOVERNOR.—To the Ladies of Ottawa.—Thos. E. Moore, of 72 Sparks street, with respectable compliments and sincere thanks for their very liberal patronage, solicits an early call to inspect the elegant assortment of ornaments in steel, pearl jet, and Tortoiseshell, which he has just received, and which he will sell at as low prices as possible, consistent with fair business principles. Fresh importations of all the new goods monthly at the Burlington Hair-Cutting Rooms. 2514.

ENGLISH MAIL.—The English mail closes in the city post office this morning, at 11 05 o'clock, destined for the steamship "Austrian" which sails from Portland for Liverpool to-morrow. A supplementary bag will close at 12 25, noon, for the same destination.

PRIZE CATTLE.—Messrs. Satchell Bros have now at their farm two of the heaviest steers ever raised in Canada. They weigh 6,070 pounds, and have won $600 in prizes. They were bred and fed by Messrs. Thompson Bros, of Mayfield farm, Whitby, and will be killed for Easter. 2525-3i

BAZAAR.—The ladies of the Congregation Church, City Hall Square, intend opening their bazaar on Monday, the 30th March, at 11 o'clock a.m., in Robinson's new block, Sparks street, and will continue it during the two following days. Luncheon will be served each day from 12 o'clock to two, and refreshments at all hours. Musical and other entertainments each evening. 2525-5i

THAT TALKING MACHINE.—There has been a great ado for some days past about the talking machine of Professor and Madame Fabre. It will afford considerable satisfaction to those who have not yet seen or heard this wonderful piece of ingenuity in mechanism to know that Miss Annie De Montford has secured the services of Professor and Madame Fabre to illustrate its powers, for two evenings, to-night and to-morrow night, in Gowan's Opera House. This, in addition to her own very entertaining performance, will add much to the attraction of the two evenings in question.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The Ladies' Association of the Asylum acknowledge with much pleasure, in connection with the recent drawing of prizes, the following contributions made, through Mrs. H. J. Friel, the President, in aid of the institution, viz: A Gilmour, Esq. $50; A Christie, Esq. $20; Hon J Hamilton, $10; Hon T Ryan, $10; Hon D A McDonald, $10; Hon Mr Letellier, $10; Hon Mr Christie, $10; Hon Mr Fournier, $10; Hon Mr Blake, $10; Hon Mr Burpee, $10; Thos Reynolds, Esq, $10; H V Noel, Esq $10; the late J B Lewis, Esq. $10; Hon Mr Mackenzie, $8; Thos McKay, Esq. $6; Right Hon Sir J A McDonald, $5; Sir Edward Kenney, $5; Hon Mr Cartwright, $5; M P Ryan, Esq, M P, $5; A McDonald, Esq, $5; P Power, Esq, M P, $5; Hon Mr Ross, $5; Hon Jas Skead, $4; Ira Morgan, Esq, $4; Ed Griffin, Esq. $4, T Trudeau, Esq, $2.

ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.—Mr. Richard Devlin, Secretary of the Institution, will accept a copy of the annual report of this really worthy institution, for the year 1873. We are glad to notice from it the energetic efforts made by the Council of this charitable society, to keep it in a satisfactory condition, to clear off the debts incurred during the last year in consequence of the usual annual bazaar not having been held. It has been determined to hold a bazaar this year, and the ladies who take such a praiseworthy part in this institution, were informed to this effect in January last, and have already taken initiary steps to make it a success. These good ladies we are sure will exhibit the same energy and good will in regard to the contemplated bazaar that they have done in the past. There need be no fear of the result, inasmuch as it is said that the Rev. Dr. O'Connor will guide their efforts in this direction.

TEMPERANCE SOIREE.—A social re-union in the nature of a tea meeting took place in the Temperance Hall, last night, under the auspices of the "Cameron Temple," of I. O. G. T. After those present had partaken of the good things provided by the kind ladies of the Temple, Mr. H. B Watson was moved into the chair. Dr. Gallagher addressed a few remarks principally directed to the young ladies and gentlemen. He admonished them as to the keeping of good company, and as to the way in which they educated themselves. He reminded them of the advantages they enjoyed in their excellent Parliamentary Library, which excelled anything upon this continent, even the great library at Washington. Songs and recitations followed, making altogether a very agreeable entertainment. The Independent Cornet Band did much throughout the evening to enliven the proceedings, by the playing of some very fine selections of music.

St. Andrew's Church Soiree.

A very successful Soiree was held last night in the basement of St. Andrew's Church. Notwithstanding the fact of a very stormy night and the excitement consequent upon the opening of Parliament, operating somewhat unfavourably for a very large attendance. The chair was occupied by R. McGillivray, Esq. Associated with him on the platform we observed, Senator Skead, the Rev. Messrs. Moore, Hunter, and Gordon, pastor of the Church. The tables were laden with the good things provided by the Ladies' Aid Association of the Church, and the tea and coffee were excellent; all of which were participated in very heartily by all who were present. The rev. gentlemen above referred to and Senator Skead, delivered short but happy addresses, replete with anecdotes, that seemed to take well with the audience. The choir, under the direction of Mr. Baxter, organist of the Church, interspersed the speeches with some very choice musical selections, such anthems as "O Make a Joyful Noise," "Judge Me O Thou Great Jehovah," "O That my Load of Sin were Gone," and other pieces, elicited rounds of applause from the audience. The Doxology and Benediction brought a pleasant and social re-union to a close.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Russell House.

Chas Belford, Toronto; Chas Gill, Sorel; Thos White, jr, M P Ryan, Montreal; E T Brooks, Sherbrooke; Fred McKenzie, D A Smith, Montreal; Wm M McDougall, Three Rivers, Geo C Ohren, W Goodeman, Toronto; J H McTavish, Fort Garry; Chas R Hosmer, Montreal; O P Patten, do; Rufus Stevenson, Chatham; Wm Johnson Montreal; Joseph Flanagan, Prescott; Chas Rideout, Mr D Blair and wife, Miss A Harrington, Hon Frank Smith, H F O'Donohue, Toronto; W A Thomson and wife, Miss and Miss Eleanor Thomson, Welland; F A Kierkowski, St Charles; Chas C Colby, Stanstead, A B Caffee, Montreal; Hon H Aylmer, M Ibourne, Geo A Cox, W H Scott, Peterboro; Jno Norris, Montreal *Herald*; E Martin, Sorel; Mr and Mrs J R Tupple, Miss Rowan, Pembroke; Miss Holt, Miss Murphy, Aylmer; Eric Harrington, Arnprior; Mr J White, Hastings; R H Cook, Whitehall; W F Torrence, Montreal; Jas Hall, Peterboro; Dr. Schultz, Manitoba; C Skinner, Boston; Thos McKay, Nova Scotia; E Chinic, Quebec; J J C Abbott, Montreal; T W Moak, Rome, N Y; J W Moak, E M Moore Watertown, N Y; Walter Austin, Enfield, England; Chas J Pusey, wife and daughter, Sodus Point, N Y; J Scriber and family, Hemmington; Mrs R B Cauldwell, Prescott; A Leitch, Bryson.

Daniels' Hotel.

M C Cameron, Goderich; H Horton do; John Charlton, Lynedock; Wm Geralds and wife, Prescott; P McCoy and wife, Prescott; Chas Hicotte, Gaspe; C H Desnoyers, Montreal; J A Donnelly, Toronto; S R Falls, Carp; Geo Hope, Montreal; Wm Kerr, Coburg; Wm Patterson, Brantford; C L Dumouchell, Aylmer; James Young, G H; David Wylie, Brockville; W H Fredenburg, Westport; C F Fraser, Brockville; H Marks, Toronto; Geo S Hick, Prescott; John T Pearson, Toronto; Geo W Brooks, Brockville; Thos Osgrend, Kingston; E A Cole, Aylmer; John J McDonald and wife, Quebec; David Rice, Fort Ann; J H Gorman, do; John Schrin, Ogd