Local Intelligence.

PERSONAL.—Mr. W. Laurier, the eloquent young member for Arthabaska, is in town and staying at the Russell House.

CITY COUNCIL.—The last meeting of the old Council takes place this evening. The excitement consequent upon the municipal contests in different wards may prevent a quorum being present.

PROTESTANT HOSPITAL.—The visitors this week are:—Directors: Messrs. Samuel Howell and John Leslie. Clergy: Revds. G. N. Higginson and A. Cameron. Physician: James Grant.

Y. M. C. A.—Mr. John McMillan, M. A., will read an essay to-morrow (Tuesday) night, before the Young Men's Christian Association. The subject he purposes treating of is, "Some forms of Modern Unbelief."

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the managing committee of this Society takes place to-morrow (Tuesday) night at 7.30 o'clock. A number of cases of destitution requires the immediate attention of the Charitable Committee.

OPERATIC.—Sappho, the leading attraction at the Theatre Royal, Montreal, for the last two weeks will appear at Gowan's Opera House for a short season of three nights, commencing Wednesday evening with a full opera and burlesque company.

SOUTH GRENVILLE.—The Brockville *Recorder* says that Mr. Gray, the Conservative candidate for South Grenville, has at the eleventh hour shown the white feather, and that L. H. Daniels, Esq., has consented to become the next victim of the Tory ambition in Grenville. Thus one one by one, they rise successive and successive fall.

COMPLIMENTARY.—Prof. Liberati, the leader of the Garrison Artillery band was on New Year's Eve, the recipient—through Mr. Bernard, the composer—of a fine piece of music entitled "The Battle of Orleans." The Professor places great value on the testimonial from the fact that he participated in this celebrated conflict.

FIRE ALARMS.—There were two alarms yesterday morning. One of them was false; the other, which occurred at 9.30 p.m., was given for the roof of a house on St. Patrick street, which had become ignited. Owing to some defect in the working of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, the men were not present at the scene, but the Chief of the fire brigade rendered good service.

MATRIMONIAL.—It is with pleasure we observe the entry into matrimonial life of our journalistic *confrere*, Mr. George Holland, of the *Citizen*. He has been to the West on his happy mission, and returned on Saturday accompanied by his bride. We wish the wedded couple every joy in their new "departure" in life, and trust both may be long spared to enjoy the bliss of wedlock.

ANOTHER PRESENTATION.—The employees of the firm of Messrs. Radford and Gover presented Mr. Radford the senior member of that firm with a handsome gold locket on New Years Day. It bore an appropriate inscription on one side and had a monogram in relief, formed of the initial letters of his name (J. J. R.) on the other. Mr. Radford duly appreciates this manifestation of regard on the part of his employees.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE.—William Wallace, Simcoe; C. Hodgins, Wm. Spence, London; D. McNaughton, T. J. Leitch, G. W. Lyons, P. L. Belcher, Chas. E. Good, Montreal; D. C. Archibald, Papineauville; W. D. Matheson, Templeton; Julius H. Arnold, Berlin, Prussia; Levi Hasbrouch, Ogdensburg; R. Campbell, R. Campbell, jun., Eganville; L. H. Leyford, Boston; F. H. Raymond, New York.

PRESENTATION.—Mr. Thomas Porter, manager of the wholesale establishment of Messrs. Dufresne and McGarity, was presented with a handsome gold ring by his *confreres* on New Year's Day. Mr. Henry Carroll made the presentation and read an address, conveying to him the esteem and regard of the men under him in the establishment. Mr. Porter briefly acknowledged the compliment and trusted that the good feeling which had at all times existed between them, would long continue.

MUNICIPAL POLLS.—The polls for the election of Aldermen for the ensuing year open this morning at nine o'clock. In Ottawa Ward there is no contest, consequently a poll is unnecessary. In St. George, By, and Victoria Wards there is but one poll for each district. In Wellington Ward there are to be two polls open, rendered necessary from the great extent and large number of votes in the division. There are four candidates running in each ward, and the contest in some promises to be lively.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—It is always pleasant to record deeds worthy of imitation, and one of these has just come under our notice. James McKinnon, a person lately in the employ of L. McQuarrie, died on Sunday the 27th ult., in the Protestant Hospital, leaving a wife and five children, without a loaf of bread in the house. Mr. McQuarrie immediately sent food and clothing to their residence, and since then has been instrumental in getting up a subscription amounting to about $200, which he has deposited in the Quebec Bank to the credit of the bereaved widow.

NEW STREET LETTER BOXES.—The street letter boxes for the reception of letters at various points in the city, have arrived and are nearly all located. There are sixteen of them altogether, and they are so situated that they will afford ample postal facilities for such as cannot at all times travel to the central office. They are placed on houses at the most prominent corners, and so simply arranged that a child can drop letters into them without the least fear of mistake. The boxes are all painted a vermillion colour, and can be easily seen in passing along the street. On the face of the box are painted the following: "Canada Post Office Letters," the latter being put across the drop. There is also inscribed, "Collections at 9 a.m., (Sundays excepted)," so that every facility is given the correspondent to catch a departing mail. This new feature in our postal arrangements by the Government will be doubtless duly appreciated, and when followed, as it no doubt will be, by a free delivery, our postal arrangements will have attained as near as possible the acme of perfection.

VICTORIA WARD—IMPROPER INFLUENCE.—We very much regret to learn that religious prejudice was being freely invoked on the Chaudiere Flats during the last few days, to the detriment of Mr. Le Sueur, by the partizans of Mr. David. Now it is a fact that Mr. David was elected last year by Protestant votes, the Roman Catholic element being too weak of itself to ensure his success. And indeed if he should be returned to-day, he will again owe his election to the liberality of electors professing the Reformed faith. Under such circumstances, it seems doubly improper that Mr. Le Sueur's Protestanism should be urged against him by Mr. David's canvassers when seeking to dissuade electors from voting for him. We are quite sure that the desire for a change in the representation of the ward did not arise from Mr. David's creed, and that had he displayed qualities commending him to approval and confidence, no one would have inquired what church he belonged to. What the citizens ask in their representatives is integrity, good judgment, and if possible a fair education, and these we know Mr. Le Sueur for one possesses.

Pacific Railway Case.

THE ADJOURNED TRIAL.

MR. WALLACE'S EVIDENCE.

The return of Mr. Wallace to the city has enabled the prosecution to proceed with the Steers embezzlement case, adjourned a few weeks ago. The case was again taken up before Mr. O'Gara on Saturday, and the subjoined evidence elicited in connection therewith. Mr. Cassels appears as prosecutor, and Mr. O'Doherty was present on behalf of the prisoner.

Mr Wallace, having been duly sworn, deposed:—I reside in Simcoe; was paymaster in the Canadian Pacific Railway prior to July, 1873; my duties were to pay the salaries of the employees, provide the supplies, and exercise a general supervision over the whole commissary department; received the means from Mr Fleming and exercised entire control over the expenditures, unless I thought necessary to consult Mr. Fleming regarding payments which I thought ought not to be made; the purchasing of supplies was done by myself; engineers would get money to pay off hands, and to buy supplies; up to 31st July, 1872, no moneys were collected by my authority that I remember of; if there were any sums unexpended they should be accounted for to me; I left the employ of the Government as paymaster on the 31st July, 1872; up to that time there were no surpluses to be paid over to me in these accounts. After the 31st July, 1872, never resumed connection with the office; came down to assist Mr. Fleming in matters connected with the department; did not consider myself an employee of the Government; I came back in September, 1872, went west to buy supplies, and remained at the office until about February, 1873; was employed nearly all this time; was taken sick in October, and was also sick some two weeks in February; I was engaged at that time in writing up the books, giving information etc.; I did not consider I had any authority at that time to account for moneys paid into the office; can't say what Mr. Steers' duties were exactly; he was sent over by the Government, as I understood, to assist in keeping vouchers, etc.; went back again in June, 1873, for a short time, and also in November of the same year, and again in March, 1874. The rate of remuneration which I was to receive was never determined by Mr. Fleming. Was there nearly a month in June, and about the same time in November. When I went back in July, 1872, there were no moneys paid except some moneys collected by Mr. Radford. These moneys were deposited by Mr. Radford to my credit in the bank. The next moneys I know of was some $800 collected from Mr. Bangs in February, 1873. I handed this sum over to Mr. Rowan, because I did not want to have anything to do with it. I might have handed it over to Mr. Rowan, Mr. Fleming, Mr. Steers, or to Mr. Forest. There were no expectations of any moneys being received. Think Mr. Steers, sr., had most to do with checking the accounts. Mr. Steers kept a distinct set of books, with the amounts collected by Mr. Forest or Mr. Rowan; would have thought I was authorized to give anybody power to collect: Mr. Thos. Steers came to the office, I think, in the end of February or the beginning of March, 1873; his duties were to assist in preparing vouchers, and he subsequently took charge of the books I had; there was one cash book in connection with a set of books for Mr. Fleming, one for mine, one for Mr. Steers, and I think there was a petit cash book for Mr. Steers, jr.; have seen the book now produced marked "A" before; think I first saw it in March, 1874; the journal shown me is in the handwriting of the prisoner; first saw those entries in March, 1874; never thought these were a correct entry, as they were made long after the transaction transpired. These entries were taken from the pay rolls. Do not know of my own knowledge that Mr. Steers collected these, except from the fact that he told me he had credited them. Was told this when I came back in March, 1874. I cannot say that I did, or that I did not authorize him to collect them. These moneys were paid in the bank in October, 1872. I consider I had authority to ask Mr. Steers to collect these moneys. Do not think I would have been exceeding my authority. Do not know why the prisoner should not collect them. Would not have these items in my cash book. It is not necessary when you debit cash to put it in a cash book. Would consider the items should be entered as they were received. The journal was not intended to give a correct record of items as they occurred, as it was written long after. Could not explain how $150 of this was paid over to Mr. Rowan, and not the balance of it. Could not explain Mr. Stears motives. Think Mr. Rowan would be authorized to receive the whole of it if it had been paid over to him; first learned of these entries in March, 1873; then Mr. Steers had the money; he claimed that he was entitled to the money for extra services he had rendered in assisting some gentlemen to make up their accounts; don't think I had ever asked him to pay it over; he said he would pay over whatever balance there was; don't think I said anything about it to Mr. Fleming or to Mr. Rowan at that time; I was asked in November, 1874, if there was anything against him in the books, and I said there was this charge; the gentlemen's names whom he claimed to have assisted were Mr. Rowan, Mr. Gengris, and Mr. Murdock; knew as a fact that he had assisted Mardock and Gengris; my opinion is this was in June, '73; he told me he had assisted Rowan subsequently. He also said he had assisted Mr. Kirkpatrick. Mr. Gengris was Assistant Paymaster in one of the divisions, and received a large sum of money to enable him to pay help. Mr. Steers was engaged in assisting him to make up his returns. Murdock's was a similar case. Don't know anything of Mr. Rowan's. I understood from Steers' book that the collections were made in 1873. He always said he had got the money. There was no secret made of it. An item of $100 which prisoner charged for copying was made in March, 1873. Got him to make the copy for the benefit of the office, and for myself, individually. That might have been one of the items on which he claimed the money. Considered myself responsible, personally, for these moneys. It was my duty to account for the money I got, but not for what other men got. It is not improbable that I authorized the prisoner to collect these moneys. He considered that he had a claim, and that he was prepared to hand over the balance; he first came over to me to get the notes signed before the difficulty arose; I presume it was on the 9th of November; I may not have given the matter enough consideration before signing; I understood when he returned from Manitoba that he was going to leave as soon as matters could be settled; knew he worked for Gengris from the fact that the accounts were in his handwriting; I did not pay his salary; Mr. Steers went to Manitoba in the beginning of June, 1874, and came back in the latter part of November; do not remember being in Mr. Fleming's office when Mr. Steers made a claim for extra services, in April, 1873; have heard he made such a claim.

Cross-examined by the Prisoner.—Was in the office in June 1873; do not remember your giving the book produced in June 1873, and asking to have the items entered in my cash book; did not want other men's cash mixed with mine; remember handing you those notes, telling you to take them to Mr. Mullen, and that he would pay them; on February 5th, when Mr. Fleming wrote to me to come down, I found the journal produced in the office. Think the journal was made up in March, 1874. When I came back in March I commenced to write my own journal out of the journal of the prisoner. Don't remember your telling me that this time was due to me. Would not like to swear that I did or did not see the certificate made in June, 1874. Remonstrated your going to the Russell House in June, 1873, to help on Murdock with his accounts. Think that this work was done previous to any collecting taking place. Do not remember your offering to pay to me all these sums, and that I would see your claims arranged. I promised partly to ask for an increase of salary for you. Would not consider the entry shown a full entry. The general process of keeping amounts in connection with the C.P.R.R., was that if those employed sold supplies they should make out a statement and credit themselves with the payment.

Sandford Fleming, recalled,—Think I told Mr. Wallace to do the best he could towards collecting the claims; he would be acting for me at that time; had a conversation with Mr. Wallace regarding the settlement of accounts with the prisoner; Mr. Rowan brought me a claim from Mr. Steers for extra time; am not certain as to the time, but it was before the old office was burned; it was on this occasion that Mr. Steers' salary was fixed at $90 per month; he had previously been getting $3 a day, and he put in a claim for extra services; I said let the salary be $90 per month, and there would be no extra time; it is not usual in my department to have any extra time; have made enquiries into the certificates relating to the services rendered to Mr. Gengris and Mr. Murdock; Mr. Steer's salary was undoubtedly fixed at $90 per month in April, 1873; I am not prepared to say whether Mr. Steers is entitled to the claims; think he is entitled to be paid $100 for services performed for Mr. Wallace; his salary was fixed at $90 per month to prevent any claims for overtime; considered after the agreement that he was to give his whole time to the Government for that amount; think his salary dated back a month or two; have no doubt this was announced to him.

To the prisoner—You were a regularly employed clerk of the Government; am not aware of any percentage due to you as such; I fixed your salary at $90 per month; have not paid you any percentage; I think if you had remained until now you would have received the percentage; others similarly engaged had received it; never told you I would not pay you for any extra work you might do; know the certificate of Mr. Gengris' to be his signature, I would not have paid that amount of money on his account; I am not obliged to pay everything presented to me; would pay the claim of $310; would pay the $100 certified by Mr. Wallace; the certificate of Mr. Murdock's I would not consider good; you have there fixed the amount yourself; you charged $5 a night for 23 nights for these services; would not pay for the labour on Mr. Gengris' account; I would judge myself as to the justness of the account, even though certified by these gentlemen; the item for $100 for copying the Hudson Bay accounts I would not authorize; if I found you performed $100 worth of work more than your salary, I should have paid you, but there is nothing to say that it was worth any such amount, or that it was not done during working hours.

The prisoner stated his willingness, in case the charges were thought unreasonable, to make the necessary reduction.

Mr. Fleming stated that he did not wish the work to be done at night, as it interfered with a proper discharge of duty in the day time. He had no recollection of paying the prisoner $60 before going into the office. It was possible, however. The prisoner here endeavoured to show that he was not a regularly employed clerk, but an extra clerk, and that he was entitled to be paid for extra time.

In reply to Mr. Cassels, Mr. Fleming said that it was not usual to make collections in his office; the collections made probably were the only ones; I understand the proper person to whom the collection should be paid is the Receiver-General.

John Palmer, re-called—Began to pay Mr. Steers his salary in June, 1873, at $90 per month; I presume he had been receiving payments before at that rate, do not know that he would know.

Mr. Cassels asked for an adjournment, in order to show when the prisoner's salary was fixed at $90 per month, and also, if the onus of proof was upon them, to summon Messrs. Murdock and Gengris to show that the items were not all they should be.

His Worship said that, taking the signatures to the certificates as genuine, the time was pretty clearly stated.

Mr. Cassels said the evidence went to show that the claim had been for extra services in order to avoid a charge of that kind. He thought the facts went to show that the claims were bogus ones.

His Worship said it was not regular for a man to take these moneys on account, but there was no saying as to who they should have been paid to.

Mr. Cassels asked for an adjournment in order to summon Mr. Rowan and the Surveyors.

Mr. O'Doherty said there had not been an iota of evidence produced to show embezzlement, and he thought it was unfair to keep the cloud hanging over Mr. Steers' head.

His Worship thought the evidence of these witnesses would be important.

Mr. O'Doherty thought the evidence had already shown that the work was done before the collections were made.

His Worship said he did not think this far that a case had been made out, but he could not refuse them the opportunity to make a case.

Mr. Cassels thought it was for the defence to show the *bona fide* nature of their claims.

His Worship thought it was necessary to show that the money had been retained without any reason for so doing.

Mr. Cassels thought the Court should be adjourned to show that the onus of proof as to the claims should fall on the plaintiff.

His Worship said if the prosecution thought his decision was wrong, he would give them a chance to produce authority.

The case was then adjourned till this morning.

POLICE COURT.

Before M. O'Gara, P.M.

SATURDAY, Jan. 2.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Charles O'Brien was charged with being drunk and disorderly, and was fined $5 and costs.

ASSAULT.

Jonah Dunning was charged with assaulting Matilda Aubichon. The case was adjourned until Monday morning.

Joseph Leplant, remanded from Thursday on a charge of assaulting his wife, was discharged.

FURIOUS DRIVING.

Frank Day was charged by Detective Hamilton with furious driving on Rideau street on Thursday afternoon. He was fined $1 and costs.

LARCENY.

The case of William Dean, who was charged with the larceny of some $32 from Mr. Andrew Mason, flour merchant, was remanded until Monday morning.

Ottawa can compete favourably with the first-class tailoring establishments of Montreal and Toronto, as it can boast of a cutter second to none in the Dominion, to be found always at his post at MacLaren & Chalmers, 55 Sparks street. 3689

For elegant sets of jewellery and splendid gold rings, call at Radford and Goyer's, 38½ Sparks street. 3724tf.

For gold and silver watches, go to Radford and Goyer's, 38½ Sparks street. 3724tf.

PLEASING TRIBUTE.

The employees in the woollen mills of Messrs. Blackburn & Co., New Edinburgh, presented their foreman, Mr. Jonas Hagey, with a handsome gold watch, chain and locket, on New Year's eve, as a token of respect and esteem. It was accompanied with the following address,—

Mr. Jonas Hagey,

DEAR SIR,—We, the employees of the New Edinburgh woollen mills, working under you, desire to shew the respect in which you are held by us, as overseer, by presenting the accompanying testimonial as a slight token of our esteem.

Wishing you, Mrs. Hagey and family a happy new year, we are, in behalf of the employees,

Yours truly,
GEORGE MOWAT,
CHARLES ACID,
ANTOINE SEYERS,
ALFRED DAWSON.

Mr. Hagey made a brief but appropriate reply.

The watch is a splendid one, and bore the following inscription:—

Presented to
J. Hagey,
by the
N. E. Woolen Mills' Employees,
1874

They at the same time made a present to their foreman carder.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

A number of the parishioners of Mount St. Patrick, and of the leading Catholics of the city, assembled on yesterday afternoon at the parochial residence of the Rev. Father Collins, for the purpose of presenting an address and a well filled purse to the Rev. Father Stenson, curate, on his removal to Almonte, where he has been appointed parish priest. The crowd which assembled to offer the rev. gentleman their best wishes for his future welfare was very large, and was not accommodated with room within the house without some difficulty. Amongst those present we noticed Hon. R. W. Scott, Ald. Waller, Dr. Lynn, C. McCarthy, R. Cruice, A. Duff, P. O'Meara, R. Nagle, J. Holland, J. Ringrose, M. Kavanagh, M. Kehoe, P. Dunn, J. F. Farley, E. J. O'Neil, R. Sims, &c. Mr. J. F. Farley read the following address:—

To Rev. Father E. J. J. Stenson, assistant priest of St. Patrick's Church.

REV. AND DEAR SIR,—We the undersigned, on behalf of your parishioners and a number of Irish Roman Catholics of this city, having heard with feelings of deep regret that you are about severing your connection with the ministrations of St. Patrick's here, owing to your intended departure from the city, beg to tender you our heartfelt thanks for your ever kind, generous, talented, and fatherly ministrations towards us during your incumbency here as assistant priest, and wish you in your new sphere of usefulness as parish priest of Almonte all the success, health, and prosperity attendant on those who are in the care of the Lord. We also beg to present you with the accompanying purse, not for its intrinsic value, but merely as the only means left us of shewing our appreciation of your ministrations towards us, in this your sudden, unexpected, and regretted departure.

To which the Rev. gentleman replied as follows:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have to return you my most sincere thanks for your kind address with the accompanying gift. Be assured that it will be for me a pleasing souvenir through years to come. Since my arrival in Ottawa I have always experienced the most untiring kindness on the part of the people of Ottawa, as well as from the parishioners of St. Patrick's parish. No sooner had I found myself connected with this parish than I found also a rich and a rare gift, viz., the esteem and true love of the congregation. I reciprocated these, and in my labours I must say that God has singularly favoured me. I believe I am but doing the will of God in accepting the charge of Almonte. Changes will be; they are necessary that the designs of God in man's regard be accomplished. To my dear friends of St. Patrick's, I say adieu! To them I speak the words of St. Monica, "*Fili mei memementi mei ante altare Dei.*" I shall ever remember them, and you, gentlemen, before the throne of God. When at the altar and when my hands rise up, "the word made flesh," I shall think of your kindness to me, and shall implore for you and for your children the blessing of our Son and Master. Gentlemen, adieu.

During the address and reply several were visibly affected, and not least the rev. gentleman himself, who, although promoted to a new and larger sphere of usefulness, seemed to feel keenly his separation from parishioners amongst whom he is so beloved. When the time for separating came, many who could not again have an opportunity of bidding him good bye did so now, and the scene was indeed affecting, resembling rather the parting between father and son, than that of priest and flock who had been together but a few short years. We but express the sentiments of the entire Catholic community of the city, in saying that the parish where the rev. gentleman has so zealously and so successfully laboured, will not readily find a successor combining the piety, self-abnegation and brilliant talents of their late curate, whose eloquent exhortations and kindliness of disposition will long be remembered among them. The Rev. Father Stenson has been but four years in Canada, and pursued his studies at the Catholic Foreign Missionary College of All Hallows, near Dublin, Ireland, which has given to the Catholic world some of the most eminent priests and dignitaries to be found in her annals, and whose professors in the different branches, more especially in the sacred faculty of theology, are of world-wide repute.

"LA CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME," GLOUCESTER STREET, CENTRE TOWN.

A very interesting entertainment closed the old year at the Convent "La Congregation de Notre Dame." It was announced as a festive homage to our honoured and revered Pastor.

There was present on the occasion, His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, Reverend Fathers Collins, Stenson, Dawson, Gladu, &c., and the room was well filled with ladies and gentlemen—the parents or guardians, relations or friends of the pupils—all drawn thither by the attractive programme which they heard was arranged for the occasion.

The festival was introduced by an overture on four pianos, played with great taste and good time by the Misses Noonan, Pellant, F. Pellant, Nolan, Bella Wills, and T. Ferron. Then followed a pretty and appreciative address to his Lordship the Bishop. A Cantata cleverly arranged by one of the good sisters of the Institution, expressing felicitations from the senior pupils, was well performed by several young ladies, the Misses Caldwell, M. E. Reynolds and the Misses Marcon and Pellant.

But that portion of the entertainment which most called forth the admiration and applause of the audience was the "Christmas Pastoral," in which was introduced a tableau representing the gladsome and loving scenes of the nativity and epiphany in the life of our blessed Lord.

The most keen observer and artist could not but have been charmed with the taste, beauty and apparent reality of the Pastoral, performed so wonderfully well by children varying in age from 5 to 15 years.

The entertainment embraced such a variety of subjects, that in the limited space afforded me in your papers, I cannot do justice to all or give the full and accurate description which it merits. I must, therefore, but hastily allude to the piece called the "Last hours of 1874," and a melodrama, entitled "The Angel of the Convent," which continued to interest and amuse the audience, although the night was far spent before they were finished.

The Festival drew to a close with complimentary addresses to the Reverend Fathers Collins and Stenson, successively read by Miss Cotten, Miss Ferron and Miss Noonan, and accompanied by costly presents to each of these reverend gentlemen, and a model in gold of the House of the "Congregation de Notre Dame," valuing $80, presented by Father Stenson to Father Collins, a chalice presented to Father Collins by the pupils, and a magnificent white wax cross, under a glass globe, to Father Stenson, on the occasion of his removal from Ottawa.

His Lordship the Bishop then spoke to the pupils, stating how glad he was made by spending this evening and finishing the old year with them. He thanked the good Sisters and pupils for the many marks of respect which he had received at their institution, and expressed his warm interest in its continued success. The Bishop then referred to the pastor, Father Collins, to whose honour this feast had been dedicated. He had known Father Collins for nearly twenty-three years, and this long acquaintance had led him to esteem him highly. He congratulated him on the good work he was doing in the Parish of St. Patrick, and especially in the great success of the institution of the "Congregation de Notre Dame," by whose efforts a branch had been established in the city, with credit to all concerned.

The Reverends Fathers Collins and Stenson both in turn addressed the Sisters, their pupils and the audience, expressing their thanks for the respect and kindness which had been shown them on this occasion. On the conclusion of their happy remarks, a most entertaining evening came to an end, and the audience withdrew,—parents gratified with the progress their children were making, and all impressed with the superiority of the education there inculcated.

The good nuns have every reason to be thankful and happy, as their earnest and persevering labors are accomplishing all that they could desire in view of education.

SUNDAY TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Pooley's Bridge Hall.

The Sunday temperance meetings at the above place seem to be weekly increasing in their attendance, and the committee of management evidently appreciate the result of their labours by throwing renewed energy into their work. The attendance is much greater than it was a few months ago, and it is remarkable that few if any of the meetings are brought to a close without evidence of their usefulness being given by additional signatures to the pledge book which lies on the table. Lately the Division of the Sons of Temperance, which meets in the hall, have been enabled to purchase a handsome new Grand Piano, which, however, is not used in the Sabbath afternoon services, though a little instrumental assistance to the vocal music would very materially increase its effect and add to the attractiveness of the meeting. If we are not mistaken the Division is in possession of a harmonium, which might most suitably be utilised in this way.

Yesterday, the meeting was again presided over by Mr. J. Halkett, a gentleman whose devotion to the cause is evident from the regularity with which he attends to his duties, and the earnest manner in which he carries them out. As usual, the meeting was opened with prayers and devotional exercises, after which

THE CHAIRMAN, before introducing the other speakers, congratulated the audience on meeting again for the first time in that year, hoping that many would date a new resolve from that time, and sign the pledge. He then called upon

MR. WATSON to address the meeting, and that gentleman said that he, too, was very glad to meet them at the commencement of another year, and to see by the increased attendance, both at their meetings there and at the Sappers' Bridge, that their cause was progressing. When they spoke of starting meetings there some of their friends had been against their doing so, on the ground that such a course would spoil the meeting at the former place. But they had found it quite different. There were still as great crowds at the Sappers' Bridge as ever, and the attendance in their own hall had greatly increased. He was very glad to be able to say this, but he might say that there was still room for more. He was glad to see such evidences of an increased interest in the cause of temperance, and was even more so to understand that at this season of the year many of the ladies of Ottawa had taken up their cause by discountenancing the giving of wine to visitors. He referred to the pleasure he felt in seeing it stated that there had been less drinking than is usual at the holiday season, and pointed to it as a refutation of the statement made by some parties that drinking was on the increase, and that the temperance cause was not so flourishing as it was thirty years ago. It was only those who shut their eyes to the real state of things, who would not take trouble to ascertain the facts, but looked at the work through their own party coloured spectacles, who denied that such was the case. He (Mr. Wilson), spoke at considerable length on the question of prohibition, saying that it was the only way to get rid of the licensing law difficulties. He said though they might favour restriction as a matter of policy, as a matter of principle it was quite unjust. If they were to reduce the 200 licenses presently held in Ottawa to 25, they would find there would be such a competition for them that it would give rise to no end of corruption. Still the speaker hoped to see some restriction placed upon the traffic, and said that it would then rest with the people, as indeed it did now, to only put such license commissioners in power as would honestly carry out the principles of the law. He refrained from condemning the liquor sellers, but placed the whole responsibility upon the people, urging them to do their duty at the polls, and return only such men as were willing to go entirely for prohibition If they would throw aside sectional differences, and manfully back their candidates, they would find plenty able men ready and willing to advocate their cause, both in and out of Parliament. He concluded his excellent address amidst a round of applause.

MR. TIECKLES next addressed the meeting, and in his remarks strongly urged the necessity of home example, which was always much better than any amount of precept. He gave illustrations of cases in point, and was of opinion that though we were getting that way, the country was scarcely yet ripe for a prohibitory law. In the province from which he had come, they had forced on a prohibitory law too hurriedly, when they had only one judge in favour of the measure. As a consequence when any case came before the courts, it was mostly always decided against them. Now, however, several of the judges, many of the legal gentlemen, and the leaders in the medical profession were in favour of the law, and it was much better carried into practice. Mr. Tieckles therefore urged upon all the necessity of home example, saying that it was not in the saloons that drunkards were made, but that they learned their first lesson at home, their second in the whirlwind of fashion, then they took to the saloons, and lastly they became confirmed drunkards, and were not at all particular as to where they went.

After a few closing remarks from Mr. Watson and the Chairman, the doxology was sung and the meeting dispersed, but a few remained to sign the pledge book.

FOWLE'S
PILE AND HUMOR CURE.
For Internal and External Use
WARRANTED A SURE & PERFECT CURE
For all kinds of Piles, Leprosy, Scrofula, Tetter or Ring-Worm, Salt Rheum, and all diseases of the Skin.
One Bottle warranted to Cure all cases of Piles; From One to Three Bottles in all Cases of Humors.
This remedy has been faithfully tested and found to be an almost infallible cure for the above named diseases. Its success has been so universal that the Proprietor guarantees a cure to those who will use his medicine, or in case of failure to refund the money paid. Since it was first introduced he has received many thousands of testimonials, proving its efficacy for the cure of the awful diseases it is recommended for. The Pile and Humor cure is entirely vegetable in its composition, and can be used in perfect safety in all cases. There is no danger of its driving the humor in, as it cures on the surface, and the patient's bodily health continually improves while under this treatment.
PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Dec. 14, 15 3718

CANADA GAZETTE.

The Canada *Gazette* of Saturday contains the following appointments:

James Johnson, of the City of Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario, Esq., to be Commissioner of Customs, vice Robert Shore Milnes Bouchette, Esq., superannuated.

Charles Perry, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

The following members, returned to serve in the Parliament of the Dominion are Gazetted: Ontario, Wm. Wallace, South Norfolk; J. B. Plumb, Niagara; Jas. McLennan, North Victoria; C. F. Ferguson, North Leeds and Grenville; Nova Scotia, Thomas McKay, Colchester.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.

An order of Council is published, setting forth that after the 1st January instant, the control, regulation, management and supervision of the measurement and registration of shipping shall belong to the Department of Marine and Fisheries.

APPLICATIONS TO PARLIAMENT.

The International Bridge Company for an amendment to its charter to make it correspond with the enactments made by the American authorities.

For a charter of incorporation for the Dominion Railways Equipment Company.

For incorporation for the Territorial Credit Company.

For incorporation for the Kingston and Madoc and Stony Lake Railway Company.

To incorporate the "Lower Ottawa Boom Company," the object of said Company being to place booms in the Ottawa River, wherever the same may be deemed necessary between the city of Ottawa and the village of Hawkesbury, for the purpose of catching escaped saw logs, timber and lumber, and to levy and collect tolls for the maintenance of the same, with power to the Company to acquire and hold lands necessary for the exercise of their corporate powers.

CIRCULATION AND SPECIE.

The weekly report shows the circulation to be $3,006,644.60; Specie $3,208,264.49. The excess of specie is $211,619.89.

Authorized discount on American invoices, 11 per cent.

MARRIAGES.

HOLLAND—ROBINSON—At York Church, on the 30th ult., by the Rev J. Lenyd, Geo. C Holland, of Ottawa, to Aulson H. Robinson, of Dowsview, Ontario.

Government Notices

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, Jan. 4, 1875.

AUTHORIZED discount on American invoices until further notice: 11 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

Remedies.

THEY ARM Dying —BY— INCHES!

ARTERIAL blood contains the elements of Vitality and Nutrition, which is emptied into the capillary system and, after supplying the required nourishment, is sucked up by the minute branches of the venous system and carried back to the lungs for vital recuperation. By reason of much that is wrong in living and medical treatment, this stream of blood flowing through the body is not always pure or free from inflammatory particles, which may pass off by insensible perspiration through the skin, or with the waste matter through the skin or with the waste matter through the intestines, but cold or wet may stop their outward escape, and the internal drainage may become inactive, when the corrupt particles are apt to congulate, causing pustules, scalp eruptions or running sores, bronchitis &c. They may locate about a nerve, causing neuralgia, and by attaching themselves to the arterial tubes and veins, large or small, and inflaming them by their corrosive influence, cause those intensely painful sensations called Rheumatism. Nature struggles to drench out or dislodge if possible these corrosive particles, and the parts become very red from the congestion or pressure of blood thereon. This is called Inflammatory Rheumatism or Rheumatic Gout. If nature does not succeed in washing out these screnomious atoms she withdraws the undue supply of blood from such parts, ceases to contend, and performs circulation as best she can; however, the passage of the blood through the affected channels still continues painful. This is Chronic Rheumatism, which may exist without its usual antecedant the Acute kind.

The above only true theory points out the correct treatment of this and other distressing maladies. Dissolve those corrupt particles that have lodged in the afflicted parts, so that in the circulation they may be carried off externally or internally, and having thus removed the cause the effect ceases.

The experiment of twenty years in the London Hospital, England, has demonstrated to the Medical Faculty of Europe, that the only Medicine having control over this class of diseases is the

DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE!

It is the result of a lifetime of scientific study and is now for the first time offered to the Canadian public, prepared by a careful, experienced and conscientious physician, in obedience to the desire of numberless friends in the profession, in the trade and among the people. Every bottle is warranted to contain the full strength of the medicine in its highest state of purity and development, and is superior to any medicine ever compounded for this terrible complaint.

A BLESSING TO THE POLICE.

MONTREAL, 18th June, 1866.

DEVINS & BOLTON:

GENTLEMEN,—Having been one of the many martyrs of rheumatism that I meet on my every day rounds, I was induced to try the celebrated DIAMOND RHEUMATIC CURE. I had suffered the last five or six weeks the most terrible acute pains across my loins and back, so severe indeed that I could hardly walk with the help of a stick. I commenced the Diamond Remedy—following the directions carefully. Relief came immediately with the first bottle, improved rapidly with the second, completely cured and freed from pain after finishing my fifth small bottle. You are at perfect liberty either to refer to me privately or publicly, as I feel very thankful for the relief, and sympathise with my fellow sufferers from rheumatism.

Yours respectfully,
J. B. CARDINAL,
Sanitary Police Officer,
51 Labelle street.

In simple cases, sometimes one or two doses suffice. In the most chronic cases it is sure to give way by the use of two or three bottles. By this efficient and simple remedy hundreds of dollars are saved to those who can least afford to throw it away, as surely it is by the purchase of useless prescriptions.

This medicine is for sale at all Druggists throughout Canada. If it happens that your Druggist has not got it in stock, ask him to send or it to

NORTHRUP & LYMAN,
Agents for the Province of Ontario,
Scott street, Toronto,
Or to DEVINS & BOLTON,
Notre Dame street, Montreal,
General Agents for the Province of Quebec
Price $1 per bottle. Large Bottles $1.
May 18. 371

JOB MOSES' FEMALE PILLS.

This well-known medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and Obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, they contain nothing hurtful to the constitution.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, those Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

For full particulars, obtain free, of the agent a pamphlet, or refer to advertisement.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

$1.00, and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrope & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle, containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

For sale by all druggists.

Publications.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
New York Weekly Herald.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, Proprietor.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published every Saturday, at five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:

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Five Copies	8
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Twenty copies to one address, one year, $28, and any larger number at the same price.

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Every number of the WEEKLY HERALD will contain a select story and the latest and most important news by tel