Local Intelligence.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.—We have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of legislative reports and other documents of the Ontario Legislature, from Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue, M.P.P., for this city.

INLAND REVENUE.—The receipts on account of excise in this inland Revenue district for the month ending 30th of November were as follows:—Spirits, $8,[illegible]; tobacco, $5,[illegible]; malt, $1[illegible]; total, $[illegible].

THE THERMOMETER.—At half-past six on Friday morning the temperature as recorded by Mr. Heath's thermometer, fell the mercury to be 1[illegible] below zero. Last night the weather moderated a little, and it was appreciated to be sympathetic of a fire-waistcoat.

POLICE MATTERS.—Yesterday at the Police Court was almost worthy of the presentation of a pair of white gloves to the magistrate, in which as there was no one case tried, and that of a trifling nature. Last night at twelve o'clock all the cells were devoid of prisoners.

MEETING OF CREDITORS.—A meeting of the creditors of Mr. L. K. Clisby, was held last night, in the office of Mr. William Fitz, the official assignee. Nothing beyond the ordering of the insolvent to purchase a full statement of his affairs on Saturday next, when another meeting will be held, was done.

AUCTION SALE.—Mr. Bermingham will hold a sale of sleighs, bearskin robes, buffalo robes, buggies, cutters and double harness, on Saturday next, outside his sale rooms, Elgin street, at 12 o'clock, to be sold without reserve. All wanting such articles at this season should attend. For particulars see advertisement.

ENGLISH MAIL.—An English mail will close at the City Post Office to-morrow (Friday) at 1 o'clock, at 10 minutes, time fixed by the Leadership Postmaster, which sails from Portland or Liverpool on Saturday. A supplementary bag will close at 3 p.m., for the same destination, but will contain only unregistered matter.

WATER PIPES FROZEN.—In many parts of the city, the service pipes are frozen, thereby depriving a number of people of their usual supply of water. The cause is attributed to the unusual intensity of the frost at so early a date and the absence of any great quantity of snow which generally affords increased protection.

A DESIRABLE PROPERTY.—By reference to an advertisement which appears in another column, it will be seen that Mr. M. Starrs has for sale a beautiful site on the Bank Street Road, which is admirably adapted for a gentleman's residence. It comprises three and a half acres of park like land, and the property is to be sold on very moderate terms.

SCHOOL TRUSTEES.—A meeting of the Board of Public School Trustees is called for this evening. It will be a more than usually interesting meeting from the fact that the re-engagement of teachers for the ensuing year will be effected, and the arrangements for the holding of the Christmas examinations completed. Other business of importance has also to be transacted.

SANDSTONE FOR THE WESTERN BLOCK.—[illegible]—Some 5,000 cubic feet of sandstone for Mr. Webster, contractor for the Western Block Extension, arrived at Prescott by schooner on Sunday last. A short time ago nearly as much arrived by another schooner. This material will be cut during winter in order that built operations may commence early in the spring.

THE ST. GEORGE'S HOME.—It will be remembered that last winter, the members of St. George's Society had in contemplation the establishment of a home for the destitute and deserving English emigrants, who wishing to obtain employment, but waiting that, 'had not where to lay their heads.' There is now a disposition upon the part of the members of that very excellent Society, having in view a hard winter, to at once, if possible carry out the "Home" idea, and there is a likelihood of its being made a prominent feature in the discussion at the next meeting of the committee and stewards. Will the public lend a generous meed of aid?

A SAD MISFORTUNE.—A man named Foster Morrow, residing in the Township of Russell, some twenty miles from this city, met with an accident that had a fatal termination on Saturday last. It would seem that the deceased was employed in feeding a threshing machine, when his hand was caught in the cylinder, drawing the arm in as far as the elbow. He only survived the accident a few hours. Mr. Morrow was a man of about 30 years of age, and leaves a wife and family to mourn his tragic and sudden death. Much sympathy has been created on behalf of the family by the residents of the neighbourhood, owing to their sad bereavement. The deceased was an old resident, and much respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.—The members of the Fire Brigade make a habit of going around testing the hydrants, in different localities, but they leave in their wake a very unfeasible state of things. The night before last Rideau street was made the scene of one of these experiments, and in consequence the whole place yesterday for a distance of nearly a hundred yards, resembled a newly frozen lake or river, and many accidents of a serious nature occurred. The merchants naturally complain of such conduct, and intend taking steps to protect themselves from a repetition of it. They think they suffer sufficiently from natural causes without having them supplemented by artificial expedients. If this testing business is absolutely necessary it ought to be done in a moderate way, and the flooding process avoided.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT OF THIS CITY.—Ald. Robertson of this city received a letter yesterday conveying the sad intelligence of the death of his cousin, Mr. John Robertson, in Florida. The deceased left this city some time back in this city, where he carried on the business of contractor in connection with the firm of Robertson & Langstaff. Mr. Robertson not being very successful here proceeded to British Columbia at the time of the gold fever a few years ago, with a view to bettering his fortune, but his mission thither was an unsuccessful one, and he returned as far as San Francisco, California, where he worked at his trade of carpenter and joiner for some time. Not being satisfied in this connection he returned to Ottawa, where he remained but a short time. He next proceeded to Watertown, N. Y., where latterly he has been more successful, having had the general supervision of contracts for the Messrs. Paddock, a prominent business and banking firm of that city. His health, however, began to give way, he having fallen into a sort of decline, from cold contracted while working at some booms and slides on the Fraser river, when in Cariboo, B. C. His physical condition became such, last summer, that his medical adviser ordered him to take a trip to Florida. He proceeded thence about a month ago, but the malady with which he was afflicted had taken such a firm hold of the constitution, that it brought on death on Friday last, the 25th of November. The Messrs. Paddock, who have all along evinced a warm interest in his welfare, despatched a metallic coffin to Florida to receive the remains, which are expected to arrive at Watertown to-day or to-morrow for interment. The deceased died at the comparatively early age of 36 years, and leaves a widow and large family to mourn his sad demise. The many friends and relatives of Mr. Robertson in this city, particularly his old schoolmates, will learn with painful regret the sad intelligence of his death.

THE CHARGES AGAINST REV. MR. BORTHWICK.

Examination of Witnesses.

Yesterday, as was announced in THE TIMES, was appointed as the day upon which the Commissioners appointed by the Department of Education were to commence their inquiry into the charges preferred by Mr. McDowall, one of the teachers in the Central School East, against the City Inspector of Public Schools. The Commission met at ten o'clock, but the non arrival of the Chairman, Dr. Hodgins, Deputy Superintendent of Education, owing to the lateness of the trains necessitated an adjournment till 1:30 p.m. At the latter hour the commission met, Dr. Hodgins in the chair, and Messrs. LeSueur and Slack, the other two Commissioners, being present. Mr. Borthwick, who attended in person, was also represented by Mr. Gibb, Solicitor, who watched the case on his behalf. Mr. McDowall, the gentleman making the charges, appeared on his own behalf and conducted the examination of witnesses.

Mr. RATHWELL, one of the Board of City Examiners, was the first witness called, and testified to the fact that the time within which papers of examination must be finished and closed, was extended for some time on the day of the examination on arithmetic. He could not state the extent of the additional time allowed exactly, and was under the impression that the arrangement was come to because the proceedings had been a little late in being commenced. He believed that the examiners agreed among themselves to do this, knowing, of course, that it was not strictly according to the letter of the law.

Mr. MARTIN, one of the candidates, who was up for examination upon the occasion in question, was next called. He testified to having seen the answers to the questions in natural philosophy on the blackboard in Mr Borthwick's handwriting, and having called attention to the incorrectness of one answer, it was corrected. He also swore to having heard him giving hints as to the subjects of examination in the physiological papers, to a group of candidates on the evening previous to the contest. Also, to the fact that the inspector placed a slip of paper in his own (witness) hand during the progress of the arithmetical examinations, informing him that he had been successful in his English Grammar papers. He supposed at the time this was done to encourage witness in his efforts to pass. Witness had been indebted for many kindnesses shown him by the Inspector, and he appeared as a witness in the case with great regret.

Miss C. RATHWELL, another of the candidates, a new teacher at Central School East. She had also seen the answers to the Natural Philosophy questions written on the blackboard. She did not know by whom those answers were written, not having seen them written. She saw them before her examination papers were closed. The Inspector was present during the entire length of the examination, and the witness thought the other examiners came and went during the time it was in progress. Her examination in philosophy, she left from the beginning, would be a failure, and she therefore did not compare her answers with those on the blackboard. She got a paper from the Inspector during the writing of the arithmetical problems, containing the answers to them, and she compared the answers she had written out with those upon the paper. Her original solutions agreed with those on the paper handed her except in one case, and in that she revised her work and had it put right. She remembered having seen Mr. Smirle come into the room. The time was extended on her behalf for a few minutes.

Miss ANNIE STACEY testified to having seen the answers to the questions in Natural Philosophy on the black board in the handwriting of the Inspector. She knew the writing, but did not see Mr. Borthwick write it. She also swore to having got a slip of paper from the inspector, informing her that she had passed in English Grammar, and also giving her the answers to the questions in Arithmetic; also a slip informing her that she had passed in Arithmetic.

Miss KATE PILSON also swore to having seen the answers in Natural Philosophy on the black board, and also the answers to the arithmetical problems.

Miss ELIZA LIVING swore that she also saw the answers in Philosophy on the black board, and remembered the circumstance upon this occasion, because her attention was called to it before coming into the room. She received a slip of paper with the answers to the arithmetical proulems.

It may be added that this witness, as also one or two others, denied that the possession of these answers was of any benefit to them. The answers alone, not the solutions, or any key to them, were furnished.

Miss BROWN gave similar testimony to the other ladies.

Mr. JOHN MCMILLAN, M. A., one of the examiners, testified that in the first class examinations the time of Mr. Parlow was extended upon the occasion in question, because he was unavoidably late, and his case was regarded as exceptional. He was not aware that any extension had been granted in any other case.

The Commissioner then rose for recess.

THE EVENING'S PROCEEDINGS.

On the resuming of the business of the Commission

Mr. MCDOWALL said that unless Mr. Borthwick was ready to go on with his case, he would not call witnesses in support of charges Nos. 1 and 2. He, however, called

Mr. SMIRLE, who having been brought into the room, asked Dr. Hodgins if he was obliged to give evidence on oath. He was answered in the affirmative. He then deposed that he was in the city when the examination alluded to took place; he was present with Mr. Martin either at the first or second class examination; he went up with Mr. Martin in the 1874 examination; he could not say how many times he was there; he merely went as a spectator; he passed through the room during the examination for writing; he noticed but did not take particular cognizance of it; saw some rows of figures on the blackboard, but could not say how many; did not observe the writing closely, and could not swear whose it was.

By Mr. LESUEUR — Witness' attention was called to the writing on the board by one of the candidates.

By Dr. Hodgins—He had permission from one of the inspectors to communicate with the candidate. The latter called his attention to what was written on the blackboard; he did not consider there was anything wrong in asking the privilege to speak to the candidate; he could not say whether on that occasion he got the permission from Mr. Borthwick; the writing was the answer to either a question in Arithmetic, Mathematics, or Natural Philosophy; he understood the writing was the answer to a question propounded to candidates. He could not swear that it was a lady who was under examination then.

To Mr. McDOWALL—He could not say whether it was Mr Martin or a lady who was under examination.

To Dr. Hodgins—Did not know the handwriting on the board, and he did not know whether it was a demonstration or a question. He had not examined the papers.

To Mr. McDowall - He did not recollect any one asking him if a person had shown him a paper, asking him if that was a correct solution to a certain problem. He had a recollection of the candidate referring to the board, but did not remember any one of the candidates stating that the solution was wrong as stated on the board. He had some recollection of saying her or his solution was right. He could not swear whether he did so or not, or at what particular time that was. He could not swear whether he spoke to one or more candidates, nor did he recollect whether it was a question of Arithmetic, Natural Philosophy or Algebra which was on the black board. When he asked the lady candidate "how she was getting on?" he did not remember what reply she made.

The question was pressed by Mr. McDowall, Mr. Gibb objected, but Dr. Hodgins was of opinion that the query was a legitimate one.

By Mr. McDowall — He could recollect the impression made upon his mind at the time, but he could not state whether the questions on the board were either Natural Philosophy or Arithmetic. He took no pains to discover what they were, and did not remember having any conversation in the hall about the irregularity of the questions; he might have had some conversation with Mr. Martin on the subject afterwards. He remembered Miss Eliza Living stating to him that she had not been successful in Arithmetic.

Mr. Gibb, on behalf of Mr. Borthwick, was of opinion that Miss Living should be called to corroborate that statement.

By Mr. McDowall—He had some recollection of seeing candidates writing in the room between the hours of twelve (noon) and one o'clock. He could not say that Mr. Martin called his attention to the clock on that occasion, neither could he swear that he had any conversation with Mr. Martin about candidates writing after hours. The examination time was extended, but he did not know for how long. He had some recollection of candidates saying, in a jesting manner, "What shall we have to-morrow?" He would not swear positively that he heard any of the candidates refer to the Physiology paper. Mr. Borthwick might have been present at the time; he did not remember hearing the latter say something about "counting your teeth," at least; he recollected hearing some of the candidates speak about it afterwards: he thought he heard that remark made in the hall after the examination was over, but he did not know whether Mr. Borthwick was present at the time.

To Mr. Gibb—When he used the expression "Extended" he meant to express the idea, that some of the candidates were in the act of working, after the hour of noon.

Mr. MARTIN was recalled by Mr. McDowall and said he remarked that the questions on the board at the time referred were in Natural Philosophy.

Miss BELINDA GILMOUR was the next witness. She said she was a candidate in July, 1874, for a second class certificate; she remembered the answers on the blackboard were in Natural Philosophy, but she did not know in whose writing they were. She had no recollection of when the answers were placed on the board. There were some slips of paper passed along among the candidates on which the answers to the questions in Arithmetic were written. She got one of those slips and copied the figures, handing it back to Mr. Borthwick from whom she got it. She had not the paper at the present time. Was certain it was from Mr. Borthwick she got the paper slip. When she had finished her questions she left the room; that was before noon. She was not in the examination room between 12 and 1 p.m.

By Mr. Gibb—When the slips were handed round she had finished her calculations; she compared the answers with those she had worked out; there was no clue on the slips to the solution of the problems; she did not pass her examination.

Miss M. A. PILSON, sworn, said she was a candidate for a second class certificate at the July examinations, 1874. Remembered the answers to the questions in Natural Philosophy being written on the black board, some twenty minutes after the examination commenced. She remembered the slip of paper on which was written the answers to the arithmetical questions being passed to her by Mr. Borthwick. She copied the answers. She did not recollect anything about the Physiology paper or the "count your teeth" question. Some of the candidates, she believed, were allowed to write after twelve. She had finished her papers long before that hour, and had left the room.

To Mr. Gibb—Witness worked out the answers to the questions herself, and was not guided by what was on the board. The figures on the slips of paper were merely to compare the results of the calculations with the figures on the paper.

To Mr. McDowall—Did not remember whether she made any errors in her calculations. She thought she had not, however

Dr. HODGINS at this juncture of the proceedings, stated that he was of opinion there was no occasion for the calling of any further evidence upon these particular charges preferred by Mr. McDowall.

Mr. Gibb said he had not thought it necessary to cross examine the witness called; he was not aware what evidence called; he was going to call, as he (Mr. Gibb) had had such short notice of having to conduct the case. He was satisfied with the credibility of the witnesses already called by Mr. McDowall, all of whom belonged to the same "Common School Brigade."

Mr. McDowall asked the right of cross-examining Mr. Borthwick in case he made any statement.

Mr. Borthwick said he would submit to no cross-examination by Mr. McDowall, nor had he any witnesses to call. If being examined under oath meant that he should be cross-examined by Mr. McDowall, then he should refuse to be sworn.

Mr. Gibb suggested that the examination of Mr. Borthwick should be conducted by the Commissioners, as Mr. McDowall had no *locus standi* and it was not competent for him to put questions.

This being agreed, Mr. BORTHWICK said he was ready to go on. He deposed that he had no recollection of writing the answers to the questions, but he would bear the onus of doing so. It was not done to aid the teachers in the solution of the questions. He was bound to acknowledge that the answers were put down at near the close of the examination in order to give the candidates an idea of how they stood. As to charge No. 4, which had reference to the arithmetical questions, he *did* pass the slips of paper, and on some of them he wrote, "You have passed in English Grammar; this he did to encourge the candidates, and send them home in good humour. He showed no favouritism; what he did to one, he did to all. No advantage was given to one more than another. And he interpreted his object as being quite in accordance with the solemn obligation taken by all examiners. As to charge No. 5, he remembered stating that the next paper for examination would be in Physiology, and by a singular coincidence he happened to say something about the "number of your teeth," but he emphatically denied knowing the contents of the paper on Physiology, inasmuch as the seal of it had not been broken, he did not know that there was any reference to the subject of teeth in that paper. The time of the examination was extended by his sanction, but he could not state that it was done at his instance—that was a privilege appertaining to his office, as Chairman of the Board of Examiners—the time was extended, but he did not take the responsibility upon himself, if it was not with the sanction of his co-examiners, it was with their knowledge.

By Mr. McDowall, through the Chairman—Did the witness think he had acted up to the spirit of the solemn declaration made by examiners, as to showing partiality or favour to any particular candidate?

The Chairman said he could not allow the question, as the witness had distinctly stated he had shown no more favour to one candidate more than another.

Mr. MCDOWELL then put the question in another form. "Did you not show more advantage to one candidate than to another during the answers to questions in one branch, and telling another that he or she had passed in English Grammar?"

Mr. BORTHWICK—Most decidedly not. He gave the slips of paper to all, including Mr. Martin. He did not give one to the latter personally.

The Chairman said it was then competent to go into the charge relating to the opening of the paper on Physiology.

Mr. MCDOWELL said that would come up in the first charge which had got to come up.

The Chairman said in that case it would be well to defer that question until to-day at half-past nine o'clock.

The enquiry then adjourned.

THE MUNICIPAL CAMPAIGN.

The Opening of the Ball.

There was a large meeting of the ratepayers of the Wellington Ward held in the German Hall, Sparks street, last night at eight o'clock. Amongst those present were many of the leading ratepayers of the ward, who seemed to manifest great interest in municipal affairs.

Mr. William Holland was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. J. H. P. Gibson requested to act as Secretary.

Mr. E. C. BARBER explained the object of the meeting to be the selecting of candidates for the approaching municipal elections, as some of the present Aldermen had signified their intention of resigning. It been rumoured that he was likely to be a candidate, but he had no intention in this direction, but as a humble rate-payer, he was prepared to assist in choosing suitable men to look sharply after the interests of the Municipality. He expected that some of the Aldermen would be present to explain the present condition of Municipal affairs. He reflected somewhat severely upon the extravagance in connection with the contemplated expenditure in connection with the opening of Murray street and the Chaudiere bridges.

Mr. FRANK ALLOTT, at the soliciation of many, next addressed the meeting. He complained of the extraordinary increase of taxation in the last two or three years. He said the taxes were doubled in two years over previous levies. He thought it was highly desirable to have a change. He for one would assist in endeavouring to place more suitable representatives in the City Council.

Mr. W. H. CLUFF said that he had some stake in the ward, and as a ratepayer he was desirous that this should be protected in common with that of other ratepayers. The rate of taxation had increased enormously and unless some curb were applied it would lead the city to inevitable bankruptcy. He strongly denounced the idea of a continuance of the powers of the Water Commission. It was bad enough to have one reckless corporation without having another still worse, one whose actions were screened from public scrutiny. It would never do to allow double collections and a double system of assessment in one municipality. He thought great economy would be gained by having the Water Works revert to the corporation. (Applause.)

Mr. ROWE, who had just entered the room, spoke in response to repeated calls. He said it was but fair that Aldermen should render an account of their stewardship. He expected that his confreres would have been present, but as they did not put in an appearance he would offer a few observations on municipal affairs, and then endeavour to answer such questions as might be put to him by the electors. The financial condition was truly not in a very satisfactory position from the number of pressing improvements that were forced upon the city. The improvements were all, however, of great benefit to the city, and could not, under the circumstances, be considered as extravagance. Some $55,000 had been spent in the public improvements, of which amount Wellington Ward had received $25,000. Many of the improvements in the Ward were of a permanent nature, and would add materially to the prosperity of the Ward. He cited the opening up of Sparks and Elgin streets, and the improvement of Bank street, as instances of this. The Council could not, however, go farther, and next year all improvements would have to stop, as the money was exhausted; $300,000 had been raised by debentures to wipe off floating liabilities and for other indispensable improvements requisite in the capital of the country. He had observed by the papers that the Government proposed to sell Cartier Square in town lots. This he regretted, and he thought some steps should be taken to petitition the Government to prevent its being done. He was greatly in favour of small parks or squares as places of recreation in the heart of a city. In regard to the Water Commission he was opposed to the Works reverting to the Council, as he thought it could be be better managed in the hands of a commission. It was said there was no means of knowing what they did, but he said the minutes of these meetings were published with those of the corporation.

Mr. BARBER here said that the public never got these minutes.

Mr ROWE continuing, said there was some force in the objections raised, yet his private opinion was that a commission was the best.

Mr. CLUFF asked why the public and reporters were excluded from their meetings.

Mr. ROWE said he did not know whether this was so or not, but the Commissioners were responsible for this state of things not the City Council. He referred to the onerous duties devolving on the Finance Committee and Board of Works and thought if things were amiss betimes it was owing to the fact that Aldermen could not afford to give exclusive attention at the sacrifice of their own private affairs, to the public affairs of the city. Reference had been made to assessment and the collection of taxes. He might say that steps had being taking towards having an Assessment Commissioner with a view to remedying any defects that might exist, and a scheme of a amalgamating the offices of the Treasurer and Collector was nearly matured.

Mr. CLUFF here asked why the Corporation spent so much money on Elgin street before they were assured of their title to the right of way, and if a City Alderman did not have an interest in the property.

Mr. ROWE was not aware of this being the case, but he thought the Agricultural Society had made everything all right in this respect. He did not think any person would have the assurance to ask compensation under the circumstances, even in the absence of a deed.

Mr. CLUFF desired a better explanation in regard to the $45,000 discount from the Quebec Bank.

Mr. ROWE said this money had been borrowed for local improvements, but he did not think it was all spent yet.

Mr. CLUFF said if this was the case, why was there $25,000 in floating cheques?

Mr. ROWE said from the short notice he had of the meeting he was not prepared to deal with the figures, and would at another time give a more explicit account.

Mr. BARBER would like to know why $15,000 had been contracted for over and above an appropriation for a bridge at the Chaudiere?

Mr. ROWE said he had supported an amendment to delay this work until money was provided, but the minority were defeated. The majority were of opinion that the Government would furnish the difference.

Mr. BARBER would like to know why the contract for the plan approved had not been offered for public tenders?

Mr. ROWE said the minority had endeavoured to attain the offering of it to public competition, but were again defeated in their object. The excuses given were that there existed an urgent necessity for the bridge, and that poor people were in need of work.

Mr. GIBSON thought that after the very lucid explanation of Ald. Rowe of the financial situation that the electors must have come to the conclusion that there was a considerable amount of mystery in regard to them. (Laughter.) He would like that gentleman to explain why he voted for the opening up of Murray street

Mr. ROWE denied that he had supported that measure.

Mr. JOSEPH R. EMONDE next spoke. He regretted to see Ald. Rowe so ignorant of civic affairs. It was all very well to tell the ratepayers to look for minutes or go to the City Hall, but he thought this unnecessary when they elected representatives who ought to give an account of their stewardship. He thought those who occupied the position of Aldermen, should at all times be ready to give any explanations demanded of them. (Applause.)

Mr. JAMES LANG next spoke, referring in severe terms to the gross extravagance and general mismanagement of civic affairs. It had been generally supposed that as the assessed value of property advanced a corresponding decrease would take place in the rate, but it so happened that the very reverse was the fact. He complained that the taxes were frittered away in trifling improvements which in the aggregate amounted to a large sum, indeed, there was not sufficient value obtained for the expenditure incurred. He deprecated the sectional issues that existed between the different sections of the city, and attributed a great deal of the mischief done to jealousies aroused in this regard. He would like the meeting to adjourn to some date, and calmly discuss the situation and endeavour to procure good men to represent their interests at the Council Board.

Mr. Wm. PORTER followed, denouncing the corporation in strong terms, stating that they were very extravagant. He insinuated as much as that many of the Aldermen got rich at the public expense. (Loud cheers.) He hoped the electors would wake up to a sense of their duty, and elect honest men. (Applause.)

Mr. GIBSON again addressed the meeting. He acquiesced in the of brother Porter as to the character he gave the city corporation. He went into an analogy of the assessment and complained that appropriations for improvements were not equitably distributed. He thought any further expenditure should be stopped until the city could afford it.

Mr. J. C. JAMIESON was the next speaker. He announced himself as a probable candidate. He deprecated the reflections on the old Aldermen, who had served the ward to the best of their ability and did it well. He thought the future should be considered and not the past. He thought the aim should be now to take the city out of any embarrassing position it might occupy. If elected he would make this his particular object. He would like to see civic affairs managed as a man would manage his own business. (Cheers.)

After some further remarks from Messrs. Wm. Stewart, A. Holland, and E. C. Barber, the meeting adjourned on resolution of Mr. Esmonde, to meet again in some more suitable hall, and with the understanding that the representatives of the ward would give a full and explicit statement of civic affairs financially and otherwise.

A GRAND CONCERT IN AID OF THE SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

The work undertaken by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd in this city has, from a humble beginning, gradually advanced, and has now attained considerable importance.

This institution, entitled the Order of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge, and better known in this country as that of the Good Shepherd, was founded in Normandy in 1641, by the Rev. John Eudes, for the purpose of reclaiming those females who had strayed from the path of rectitude. It rapidly spread, being then the only one in the Church devoted to this kind of charity.

It was introduced into the United States by the late Bishop Timon, of Buffalo, in the year 1855, and into this city in 1866, where it subsisted some time principally by hard labour, until, on the 18th of January, 1871, an influential friend succeeded in obtaining from the Government a remittance to the amount of $480. Still, the resources of the community lie chiefly in its own exertions, under Divine Providence.

The terms of admission are purely gratuitous: the more destitute and forlorn the applicant the stronger her title; nay, oftentimes every article of clothing has to be provided at her very entrance.

As soon as a penitent is admitted, her own dress is exchanged for the costume of the asylum, no matter of what quality or condition she be. All her trinkets and handles and every mark of her past life is taken from her; her name is changed and every possible precaution taken for concealment. It is needless to say that she is strictly guarded against seeing or, in any way communicating with her former companions.

She is, at first, separated for a time from the rest of the penitents for the purpose of studying her disposition, and of finding out whether or not there be any impediment to her being placed among them; for, should she be in a critical condition, she cannot be introduced, but is sent to another order designed for the care of such, until after her recovery when she is again taken into the asylum

Whilst under the care of the Sisters, they are called children and treated as such. They are not only taken care of in health, but in illness they receive the best attention the community can afford, and in case of death a decent burial.

There are different classes amongst the penitents. Their translation from one class to the other depends on their good conduct, and the desire they manifest of perseverance, which desire must be well proved by a certain delay before it is granted, usually the space of one year at le st elapses before their admittance to a higher class, and before reaching the last and permanent one they are sometimes made to pass through four, five, or even six divisions, where the establishment affords room for so many. In this last they engage themselves, by a certain formula, to remain in the Asylum a certain fixed number of years.

Others, who do not feel called to a life of seclusion, and whose conduct is nevertheless satisfactory, have good places sought for them, and are sent away with a decent outfit and a good recommendation, and when in need of rest and comfort they return again to their home, where they are sure to be welcomed as children.

Besides there is a class of preservation, or reformation. It consists mostly of vagrant children, and those of dissolute or otherwise depraved parents, not unfrequently the offspring of sin. Sometimes both mother and children are inmates of the Asylum, each in her respective class.

Since the Rev. Sisters of the Good Shepherd arrived in the City of Ottawa, more than three hundred penitents have lived in their establishment. Many of those have been placed in good families, where they have given complete satisfaction. Many of them, also, have been honourably established, being now good mothers of families.

There are now living in the house 31 penitents, 24 Magdalens, and 30 children of preservation.

We must not omit stating that these penitents and children are never, on any account whatever, no matter how perfect their conversation, admitted as members of the community of Sisters.

Nor should it be omitted that any applicant is received with charity, of whatever religious denomination she may be.

These few words may be quite sufficient to let the work of charity and devotedness, which has been performed in our city since 1866, be understood by the public.

The Rev. Mother, St. Alphonse, Superioress, with her usual enterprise, is making every effort in her power to build an establishment proportioned to the wants of the community; and to be better able to accomplish the good work undertaken by her, His Lordship Bishop Duhamel, has taken a special interest in this institution, and is sparing no pains in order that the building now in construction may be completed at an early date.

In view of the great wants of the institution, a lady friend has undertaken the organization of a grand concert, under the patronage of His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa and His Worship the Mayor, to take place at the Court House, at 7:30 o'clock p.m., on which occasion the best artists and amateurs of the city will take part.

It is to be hoped that the concert will patronized.

A FRIEND OF THE INSTITUTION.

Insurance.

J. T. SUTTON,
No. 36 Russell House Block, Sparks St.
FIRE, LIFE & MARINE INSURANCE
STEAMBOAT TICKET AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY.
Agent for the following first class Companies:
EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY of the United States. Assets over $6,000
IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of London, England. Capital $1,000,000
DOMINION PLATE GLASS INSURANCE COMPANY of Montreal.
SUN MUTUAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY of Montreal.
OTTAWA RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.
RICHELIEU NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Coal and Wood for sale.

Incorporated 1874. Charter Perpetual.
CANADA
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
HEAD OFFICE - - - Hamilton, Ont.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.
President:
JOHN WINER, Esq., Hamilton.
Vice-Presidents:
GEORGE ROACH, Esq., Mayor of the City of Hamilton.
D. THOMPSON, Esq., M. P., County of Haldimand.
CHAS. D. CORY, Esq., Manager.
R. C. W. MACCUAIG, Agent for Ottawa Valley.
OFFICE: Russell House Block.
Ottawa, Sept. 16, 1875. 39[illegible]

CHAS. DESJARDINS,
General Agent
Citizens Insurance Co'y.
CAPITAL, . . $2,000,000.
FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE.
Temporary Office:
York Steet, near Sussex Street,
OTTAWA.
Ottawa, Jan. 22. 3750

THE
HAND IN HAND
MUTUAL
Insurance Co.
R. C. W. MACCUAIG, Agent, Ottawa and Vicinity.
Jan. 9, 1875. 3737-3m

MAIN SEWER,
DUKE STREET.
CHEAP SALE
COMMENCING
THURSDAY, November 5th, 1875.
Owing to Main Sewer obstructions, I offer to all cash purchasers over ONE DOLLAR, a further discount of 10 per cent on all go ds except Coal & Kerosene Oils.
My stock is well assorted in
China, Crockery, Earthenware, Glassware, Lamps, Lamp Goods, &c.,
The balance, about 6,000 Flower Pots, to be cleared out at almost cost.
Lamps and Lamp Goods greatly Reduced.
Special Line this week. CHAMBER SETS.
Goods must be sold and at sale price for cash only. Come and get bargains at 35 Duke street.
COAL & KEROSENE OILS Wholesale and Retail at Marked Prices
Sole Agent for Domestic, Crimping, &c. Iron, Coal Oil Cabinets.
JAMES ASHFIELD,
35 DUKE STREET,
NEAR CHAUDIERE FALLS.
Ottawa, Nov 5, 1875. 3865f

CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD.
JOHN SMITH & Co.,
(LATE METCALFE'S)
Are now prepared to show a very large stock of
OVERCOATS, PEA JACKETS,
And every description of Fall and Winter Clothing,
UNDERCLOTHING, FLANNEL SHIRTS,
And a Large Assortment of Men's Furnishings.
ORDER DEPARTMENT.
In this Department will be found a very large Stock of
OVER COATINGS, BROADCLOTHS, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, ETC., ETC.
COMPARE THE PRICES AT THE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
118 SPARKS STREET.
Ottawa, Oct. 8, 1875. 3904

TREMENDOUS ATTRACTION!
BANKRUPT STOCK!
The extensive stock of the Estate of
JAS. ANGUS,
No. 22, Russell House Block, Sparks St.
Will be sold at 40 per cent. below first cost, as the purchasers are about to open a Fashionable Tailoring Establishment on the first of January next.
Now is your time to buy
SHIRTS! COLLARS!
OR READY-MADE
CLOTHING.
At less than Auction prices.
Shop Fixtures, Glass Cases, etc., for sale very low.
D. MORGAN & SONS.
Ottawa, Nov. 3rd, 1875. 3855f

MORTGAGE SALE.
Public Notice is hereby given that default having been made in the payment of the principal money and interest due under and by virtue of a covenant contained in a certain Mortgage Deed bearing date the TWENTY-NINTH DAY of NOVEMBER, in the year of Our Lord 1869, made by HENRY MCARTNEY and ARCHIBALD MCIAVEIN, both of the Township of Cumberland in the County of Russell and Province of Canada, (now Province of Ontario) labourers, of the first part, SARAH MCARTNEY, wife of the said Henry McArtney of the second part, and SAMUEL HOLMES, the elder, of the said Township of Cumberland, of the third part, (which said indenture of Mortgage was by Indenture of Assignment bearing date, the 21st day of October, in the year of Our Lord, 1869, duly assigned by the said Samuel Holmes, the elder, to ROBERT BLACKBURN, of the Village of New Edinburgh, in the County of Carleton, Esquire,) there will be sold by Public Auction, under the power of sale contained in the said Mortgage at the Law Chambers of Messrs. WALKER, PENNOCK & MCINTYRE, in the city of Ottawa, on MONDAY the 6th DAY of DECEMBER next, A. D. 1875, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, "All and singular, that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situated lying and being in the Township of Cumberland, in the County of Russell, in the Province of Ontario, being composed of the North West half of Lot letter G. in the Seventh Concession [new survey] of the said Township of Cumberland, containing by admeasurement, one hundred acres be the same more or less." Terms of Sale—CASH. For further particulars apply to the Vendor or his Solicitors or to James Bermingham, Auctioneer.
The Vendor will covenant against his own acts only.
WALKER, PENNOCK & MCINTYRE, Solicitors for ROBERT BLACKBURN, the Vendor.
Ottawa, Nov. 23, 1875. 3903d

ADVERTISEMENT.
The Canadian Express Company.
The above named Company having refused, after frequent remonstrance with the Manager and Agent, to deliver express parcels addressed to me at my residence, on Sandy Hill, within the city limits, exactly one mile from their office, and about eighty yards from neighbouring houses at which their messenger delivers other parcels, this notice is to request correspondents to please discontinue sending further packages by express until such time as a more enterprising and accomodating company shall be induced to compete for the express business of this important and thriving city.
W. F. WHITCHER.
Rideau Bank, 29th Oct. 1875. 3865d

GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM for Coughs Colds, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Bronchial and Throat Affection. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold at all Drug Stores. KERRY WATSON & CO., Chemists, Wholesale Druggists, Montreal. Trade Mark secured.

CANADA CENTRAL
AND
Brockville & Ottawa Railways.
For Ottawa via Brockville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY.
LEAVE.

Brockville G. T. Junction	9.35 a.m.	4.05 p.m.
Ottawa	10.50 a.m.	4.45 p.m.
Renfrew	8.25 a.m.	3.40 p.m.

ARRIVE.

Ottawa	1.25 p.m.	7.30 p.m.
Renfrew	3.25 p.m.	8.50 p.m.
Brockville	2.10 p.m.	8.35 p.m.

10.50 a.m. Train from Ottawa makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train for the West at 2.10 p.m.
This train also makes close connection with the Atlantic Express Train via Dice and Black River Railway, arriving in New York at 7 a.m.
4.05 p.m. Train from Brockville makes close connection with Grand Trunk Express Train from the West, arriving in Ottawa at 7.30 p.m.
Trains run on Montreal time
A. P. FOSTER, Managing Director.
S. A. MCKINNON, Superintendent.
Brockville, Dec. 1, 1875. 4000

THE ST. LAWRENCE
AND
OTTAWA RAILWAY,
Of uniform gauge with the Grand Trunk Railway.
The old reliable, quickest, best and most direct route. The shortest line to all points East and West.
ALTERATION OF RUNNING TIME
On and after MONDAY, 23rd November, 1875, Trains will run as follows:—
GOING NORTH

No.	Leave Prescott Junction	Connecting with.	Arrive at Ottawa.
1 Express	1.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Mail from the West	4 10 P.M.
†3 Mixed with Spring Cars.	5.00 A.M.	Grand Trunk Express from East & West.	9.10 A.M.
5 Express	4.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express from West	7.00 P.M.

†Every day including Sunday.
GOING SOUTH.

No.	Leave Ottawa.	Connecting with.	Arrive at Prescott Junction.
2 Express	10.45 A.M.	Grand Trunk West and Rome & Watertown Railways.	1.00 P.M.
4 Mixed	12.30 P.M.	Grand Trunk Express East	4.15 P.M.
6 Exp. with Spring Cars.	10.45 P.M.	Grand Trunk East & West & Rome &