NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

On no occasion will the names of Old Advertisements be inserted here.

Gas Superseded—Beach & Co.
Taxes and Costs—O. H. Preston.
Loyal Orange County Lodge—C. M. Church.
American Invoices—Discounts—R. S. M. Bouchette.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, JANUARY 28, 1867.

For Arrival and Departure of Mails see 1st page.

Among the Militia General Orders published in Saturday's *Gazette* is the following: "Until further orders a sum not exceeding "the rate of fifty (50) dollars per company, "per annum, will be allowed for drill instruction, in country districts where no battalion drill instructors have been appointed. "The Captains of companies and Brigade "Majors certifying in the usual manner as to "the due performance of the duties before "this allowance can be claimed."

The Hon. Mr. McGee had a busy time of it last week in responding to the charitable calls of some of our excellent societies. The honest zeal which not only does its own charities, but plans and seeks out contrivances whereby others are made to contribute a share to the same object is the living element of organised benevolent societies, and from the activity it displays in Ottawa, and the success attending it, these societies are evidently in a prosperous condition.

But the subjects upon which Mr. McGee has spoken—we refer particularly to "Public Opinion" and "Public Life"—are of a more general importance than the worthy local aims which prompted them. We have given up a considerable portion of our space in order that we might present Mr. McGee's views to our readers on these always interesting topics, but which are now exceedingly interesting, from the fact that Confederation, unless it disappoints its friends, will elevate the one and ennoble the other. Public opinion; we hope, will be elevated by Confederation by the larger range of its influence, and therefore at no time could the people more profitably study what a healthy public opinion is, and by what considerations it should be swayed. Confederation will also ennoble public life by enlarging the field of its operations; it will give a greater dignity to our public men, and enhance the honors of office, if it does not increase their rewards. But we think it will increase their rewards. The Lieutenant-Governorships, though not many, will be worthy prizes for well worn and well deserving statesmen, and those of lesser note, or smaller merit, will find an honorable retreat in the Confederate Senate, where the fears of fractious constituencies will no longer haunt their slumbers or disturb the peace of their waking hours.

We allude to this brighter prospect which is opening up for the politicians, because Mr. McGee dwelt with much force on the inadequacy of their rewards. Not that we doubt the soundness of what he said, but we desire to console him by showing the better times that are in store for them. And let us hope that our public men will endeavor to qualify themselves for the greater dignities and responsibilities which they will hereafter encounter in public life, as well as for the enjoyment of its greater rewards, for we have faith in the people that they will not be unjust to their public men, and we believe that in the past, as it probably will be in the future, public men have been their own worst enemies. If public opinion has been debauched, they have debauched it, if the people have lost faith in political morality, it has been because the politicians themselves have said there was none. That is, the public man believes in his own virtue, in the virtue of his friends or his party, but he denies that there is virtue in anybody else, and so the public with a certain rude sort of poetic justice, have accepted in part the evidence on both sides. There will be a better state of feeling upon this subject, when public men cease to seek for pre-eminence by mangling the character of opponents, and we believe the public never was in a better humour to put down demagogues than it is now.

The Babin trial has been concluded, and the jury have returned a verdict of "Not Guilty"—the only one, we think, they could have conscientiously rendered under the circumstances. The evidence as to the guilt of the prisoner was altogether circumstantial and not sufficiently complete to fasten upon him the terrible crime with which he was charged.

It must be confessed, however, that though the trial is over, the mystery of the Buckingham tragedy is not yet cleared up. It was one of the most unfortunate circumstances that could possibly have befallen the Rev. Mr. Babin, that he should have entrusted to the safe keeping of such a man as Moise Ledoux is described to have been, admitting that he was a veritable agent in the premises, a sister suffering from the physical infliction under which Marie Babin labored; and now that the trial is over, it is little less to be regretted that nothing definite has been established as to how the murder, as undoubtedly it must have been, was brought about. That there was not evidence sufficient to bring the guilt of the crime home to the Rev. Mr. Babin, we think nobody will for a moment deny, and the law, therefore, righteously declares him innocent: but beyond this the uncertainties which have hitherto surrounded the murder of Marie Babin are just as much uncertainties as they were before the trial commenced. Mr. Babin is indeed placed in a trying position. The exculpatory evidence given by so many witnesses of standing and respectability as to his character and filial and fraternal conduct will, we trust, go far to lift from his reputation the suspicions which the singular circumstances brought out in the evidence may, in the minds of some, have attached to it. There are, sometimes, in the management of family affairs considerations that a hypercritical public would never take into account which render comparative secrecy in their transaction of the first importance; and it is not difficult to suppose it quite possible that a simple-minded, unsuspicious Christian minister may have been made the victim of a desperate character. The matter for regret is, that the evidence has not established so clearly as it was desirable that such was in fact the case with Mr. Babin, though we are sure that the public will acquiesce in the justice of the verdict rendered by the jury, in accordance with the evidence which was laid before them.

PRESENTATION.

A very interesting time was spent last Friday evening, by the students, and others connected with the B. A. C. College. Mr. A. H. Eaton being called to leave the Province was presented with a beautiful watch by the students, bearing the following inscription: "Presented to A. H. Eaton, Esq., by the Students of the B. A. C. College, Ottawa, Jan. 25, 1867." The following address was also presented:

Address.

To A. H. Eaton, Esq.:

DEAR FRIEND,—The announcement of your departure has been universally received by us, with feelings of the deepest regret.

The abiding interest you have ever manifested in our welfare, has won without exception the esteem of all. Your faithfulness, impartiality and ability as an instructor in the many departments of the college course, have commanded our highest respect, and we are sure the various duties of a Commercial College could not have fallen on one more worthy or more competent.

We sincerely wish you every prosperity in your future career, and that you may ever occupy that position of honor and usefulness, to which we know you constantly aspire. We hope the blessing of a kind Providence may ever rest upon your future walk, making it bright and happy.

In conclusion, be pleased to accept together with these sentiments, this testimonial as a token of our highest regard.

SIGNED BY ALL THE STUDENTS.

Reply.

Students of the B. A. C. C.:

Dear Friends, I cannot find words to express myself, sufficiently strong, for all the kindness you have ever shown me. As students I have always found you willing to profit by my instructions; as friends I have ever found you constant, and now feel myself unworthy of this valuable testimonial of your esteem. I receive it, however, with much thankfulness, and shall ever keep it in remembrance of the pleasant times spent with you.

In parting with you, I give an advice—have a noble aim; be ever actuated by honorable principles. You can all accomplish something good and great if you lay yourselves out for it; be not discouraged with trifles, but be diligent to cultivate the mind, and also the heart, and by a walk of virtue you shall meet happiness.

As to the Principal, Mr. Cann, you are all satisfied with his energy and ability. I can speak of him in the highest terms. Hours of private labor daily he devotes to the interests of the college, and almost daily since he came has talked with me of plans to push you on in your studies, and make you thorough in the course. You are all satisfied that the late change of Principals has been much for the better, and I hope my resignation may also turn out as favorable for you. The proprietors I have ever found to be gentlemen, and from what I know of them you will not lack efficient teachers.

In conclusion accept of my sincere thanks for your kindness. I sincerely wish you every prosperity in life, and that the blessing of Providence to which you have referred may also rest upon your footsteps.

A. H. EATON.

After addresses by the Principal and several students the interesting proceedings were brought to a close.

LOCAL NEWS.

PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.—At the meeting of the County Council of the united counties of Prescott and Russell, at L'Orignal on Tuesday the 22nd inst., William Craig, Esq., Reeve of the Township of Russell, was elected Warden for the current year.

PAY YOUR TAXES.—Mr. Preston, the city collector, has a notice published elsewhere which it may probably be of advantage to some of our readers to peruse. Let them scan it over, and judge for themselves whether it applies to their own case.

A BOY RUN OVER.—On Saturday morning, about eleven o'clock, a little boy was run over by a cutter on Rideau street. The poor little fellow cried a great deal when taken up, and complained of being hurt in the back. He was taken into a tavern and attended to, and we are glad to learn that his injuries are not of a very dangerous nature.

O. U. R. CLUB.—The young gentlemen of this club, who it will be remembered gave a grand fete at the Bellevue Gardens last summer, and which was pronounced at the time to have been the most happy and successful party of the season, had their first winter meeting on Wednesday evening last. About twenty couple drove out to Aylmer and took possession of Holt's well known hotel, peaceably, of course, and there enjoyed themselves in the most convivial manner until the "glassy lake reflected liquid fire." The next meet will be on a more extended scale, and may we be there to see.

LET THE GAS COMPANY BEWARE.—Messrs. Beach & Co. have devised a ready means of getting over the difficulty of "no gas." They fix a coal-oil lamp on the burner, so that the consumer may shut off the supply of gas and burn coal. The arrangement will readily commend itself to unfortunates, like ourselves, who doomed to labor by the aid of artificial light, have been driven many times within the last few weeks to the use of "tallow dips." Let the Gas Company see to their laurels, and those who wish to emancipate themselves call on Messrs. Beach and try the new experiment. We have seen it working well.

POLICE COURT.—John Mahony was charged with having on the 17th of January committed an aggravated assault on Theodore Currie. Theodore Currie sworn—I am a butcher. On last Thursday night was going home when I was asked by a man to show him where he could get a drink; I walked along as far as Mr. Clappi's store and we went in; after we were there prisoner came in and wanted to quarrel with me, and said he had a mind to give me one anyhow; I answered that probably might be, John; as I said that he took off his coat, when I told him it could be settled without that, and I walked away from him, and he followed me up to the counter and struck me three times; then seeing there was no way of getting out of it but fighting my way through, I seized him and threw him into a box of peas; a man then came in and wanted to part us, and then I let him go, and as I did so, he seized the palm of my thumb; the man who came in to separate us was doing so when Mr. Clappi called on him to let his fight it out, out of doors; the door was opened, we went out, and then he bit my hands in a scandalous manner; I did not strike him but once, I only tried to keep him off from me; at last he got two fingers of my left hand in his mouth, and I pulled his chin whisker to get his mouth open; the first finger is bitten nearly or quite to the bone. I then went away home; I went to Dr. Beanbien, who told me to poultice my hands; the palm of my left thumb is badly bitten; I may not lose my fingers on the left hand, but fear I shall lose the first finger on the right hand; the wounds on my right hand are dangerous; there is also a piece bitten out of my thumb on my right hand. Prisoner being asked if he had any questions to put to the witness replied that he had not. Mr. Clappi and his wife, who had been subpoenaed for complainant, having failed to appear, were ordered to be brought up at three o'clock, and warrants were issued for that purpose, the prisoner being remanded till that time. The court was resumed again at three o'clock p. m., when John Clappi was sworn and corroborated the testimony given by Currie in the morning. He said his wife was now absent from home, but if in court she could give no further testimony than he had given, because she saw no more than he did. His Worship said he would not close the case now, but remanded the prisoner for a week to await the result of complainant's injuries. The bail was fixed at $200 and two sureties in $100 each.

PUBLIC LIFE.

Lecture Delivered by the Hon. T. D. McGee before the I. P. B. Society.

The second of the course of lectures under the auspices of the I. P. B. Society, in aid of the charitable fund, was delivered on Saturday evening in the spacious new dining hall of the Russell House, by the Hon. T. D. McGee, before a crowded audience.

W. F. Powell, Esq., Sheriff of Carleton, President of the Society, occupied the chair. On the platform were Rev. Æneas McD. Dawson, Dr. Garvie, Rev. Mr. Wardrope and R. W. Scott, Esq.

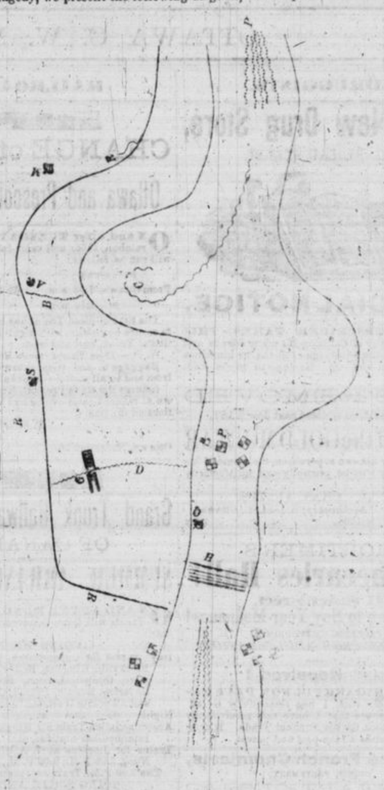
The chairman in a few well-chosen remarks, calculated to put the audience in a pleasant humour, introduced the lecturer.

HON. MR. MCGEE on coming forward was received with cheers. He said he had some time last summer promised his friend Mr. Powell that he would give one of the lectures of the winter course for the benefit of the charitable fund of their society; but when the promise was made his friend was then a member of the Legislature. He had since been transformed into the High Sheriff of the county of Carleton, and it might be a question whether a Sheriff had the right to exact the fulfilment of a promise made to a member of Parliament. (Laughter.) He was, however, in the hands of the Sheriff, who had levied on his mental goods and chattels, for the satisfaction of the claim. (Laughter.) The first great difficulty in the way of meeting the engagement he had contracted, was the selection of a subject, and the next to determine what to say upon it. When the other night he addressed an Ottawa audience, on behalf of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum he had spoken upon Public Opinion; on this occasion he desired to speak upon "Public Life." The other night the subject was in the region of argument and speculation, to-night it was the application of principles to the actual conditions of life. There was no phrase more common than "Public Life," yet, there was no phrase more difficult to define. It had so wide a range, and was of such general application that it was hard to say who were, and who were not public men. The merchant with his hundreds of constituents in the daily transactions of business might to some extent be called a public man, and so of many others, but he would take the subject as generally understood and applied only to those actually engaged in public affairs—those who took part in the administration of the business of the nation. He remembered having read a treatise on the art of playing the fiddle, in which mankind were divided into two classes—those who played the fiddle, and those who did not—the world was divided, as it were by cat-gut, (laughter,) and of public men it might also be said there were two classes, those who are public men by the force of circumstances, and those who break into public life by force of their own genius. In England there was a large class of public men made so by the force of circumstances, men of family and hereditary influence—members of a caste, a class who are educated to the duties of public life from infancy. The public man so placed is trained at home, at school, and at college with the one great purpose of his entering upon that life and upon no other. He is looked upon as a public man of the Empire of which he is born to be a leading subject. To our new made individual wisdom, to the American idea, it appears an error that this man should be regarded as destined and marked out beforehand for a legislator, yet, it was a far greater error to suppose that he would not be a great man in the affairs of his country. He would illustrate the point by the case of the younger Pitt. The elder Pitt was the first of the family who had risen to eminence. He had, by the force of his genius, broken into public life, and risen to the highest position in the State. When he looked around for a successor, he chose his second son, who had been educated to public life, and who at the early age of twenty-two years became the Chancellor of England's Exchequer. The second Pitt justified the choice of the first—never did a son more faithfully fulfil the expectations of his father (applause). This was a case of constructing a statesman *a priori*. The right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, a great man, a great scholar, a great orator, and barring mistakes, a great statesman, had brought out his son as member for Cheshire. Lord Russell had brought his son forward in public life, so Lord Derby; and not only among the nobility of England, but also among the foremost families of the commoners was it the prevailing practice to dedicate some member of the family to public life. There, where property was hereditary, the idea of educating men to public life from their youth was the common rule. On this side of the Atlantic it will not be possible in our day, if ever it will be possible, that any number of individuals will be born and educated to public life, and others born and educated to serve them. That time may never come, and so we have to deal only with the other class of public men—those who by their own choice enter upon public life. When we find men called, as the mythical portion of the Christian community would say, by an inward voice to enter public life, when we find men who break through by the force of their own strength, led on by the love or the lust of power, then we have a new class of men, in whom we have an especial interest in this country. It was an easy matter to enter public life—quarrel with an editor, get abused in a few leading articles—stir up the controversy until it becomes notorious, and straightway there is a public man. But let him examine himself and see whether he is worthy of the position. Let him consider what right he has to be there, let him present his credentials at the door, let him prove his credentials and satisfy the world that he is prepared for the discharge of the duties he wishes to assume. In France, it was said, that the country had been over-run by the race of public functionaries, they met one everywhere, interfered everywhere, and blighted everything by their officious presence. He did not know whether this country had yet been over-run with public men. Every country could stand a certain percentage of public men, whether one per cent. or five per cent. he did not pretend to say, but it was right that those who did aspire to the position should give some token of their qualifications. When a man presents himself for admission to the army, he is examined as to his physical qualifications—and the halt, and the lame, and the blind are rejected. The same should be done in regard to candidates for public life, to the extent that at least there should be no admittance for the intellectual cripple. (Cheers.) It was the misfortune of new communities, and it had been so in this country—he would appeal to his hon. friend in the chair, who had sat with him in the Legislature in confirmation of the fact—that men were foisted into public life who had not the first qualification for the duties of the office. He would not say anything as to their capacity to speak the English language, though that could be no objection—but they were totally unqualified in other respects—there were men sent into the Legislature by party leaders—chosen by them for partizan purposes and labelled M. P. P. or "hon." without the slightest regard to capability. A story had been related, though he did not believe it, of a member of the reigning royal family, that in conversation with another member had said, "before the next vacancy of the throne, there will be a system of competitive examination for kings, and where will you be then?" (Laughter.) He (Mr. McGee) thought if there had been a system of competitive examination for members of the Legislature in this country, it might perhaps be found that out of the 130 members one hundred would be rejected, and only thirty elected (laughter). By the men who entered public life, while the people thought so little of it, the demagogue and the party leader will be well served. They will be the tools of the demagogue and the party leader who have only been placed in public life by their influence. The rewards of public life are uncertain, its pains and penalties certain beyond dispute. The only thing the public man can hope for is to rise to a position in the government from the Legislative ranks. Was it worth his while? He said it frankly, he believed that it was worth his while. It was an honorable ambition which he hoped would ever animate the rising minds of British North America—to aspire to a position in the government of their country. It was a great thing, a wonderful thing, and ought to be an immense gratification to a man to be a member of the Executive of a constitutionally governed country. As an instance of the power it conferred, he would refer to the appointment of the judges. The minister by this power becomes the source of the source of the justice of his country. He was like the mysterious sources of the Nile, which, rising in their hidden springs, flowed through fertile valleys irrigating and enriching the earth. His was a power which might be for great good or for great evil, and even after the Minister was dead and gone the influence of his appointments in this one particular might vitally affect the greatest interests of his country. This position gave him power not only to create the law, but even to create the administrator of the law—a power which if looked at seriously might be considered almost sacred in its character. This position made him a representative man of his nation, and in this country he was the interpreter between the people and the Imperial Government. It carried with it an immense responsibility, and he could bear testimony to the fact that he had never yet known a public man whose oath of office had not entered deeply into his thoughts; there was not one who had not respected its character, and valued it far above the plaudits of any audience. (Cheers.) It was a saying of antiquity, and it had been repeated in modern times, that popularity was not worth seeking—he who seeks it will lose it, and he who seeks it not shall find it. Let a man do honestly and faithfully what is right, either for the people or against the people. The man who was not willing to be unpopular did not deserve to be popular. If the people desert him in the right, let him adhere to the right, and let the people go. If he stands firm to his principles the people would return to him, and he should have his triumph yet. He had seen too much of a disposition in this country among public men, to pander to the people. They will say "our constituency will not stand it—they will not endorse it." But let them educate the people, convince them that it is a good and the people will endorse it. There is a sycophancy to the public as well as a sycophancy in the courts of princes. The rewards of public life in this country were trifling compared with its duties. In England the great families had their galleries of pictures of the great men they had furnished from generation to generation to the public life of the Empire, and it would certainly be a matter of pride to be numbered one in such a collection. As to the penalties of public life they were brought home to us all. In public life in this country the bitterness was real, the proscription and the hardships were real, and the rewards chimerical. The public man gave up his domesticity—was banished from his family for six months in the year, became a stranger in his own house, until even his children only recognised him as an occasional visitor—was not this a sacrifice? He exposed his character to be traduced, and his motives to be aspersed, while he undertook the heavy load of public business. And how was he rewarded? Where was the kindly interpretation of any doubtful act? Where the warm approval of the good act? Where the kindly throwing of the veil over that which could not be defended? A people who gave no titles—no great rewards—no peerages nor garters, nor decorations, might at least throw the mantle of charity over the conduct of their public men. (Cheers.) There is no constitutionally governed country in which so much is expected, and so little rewarded as in our free governed Colonies. He wished it to be remembered, and put upon record, that there was no country of which he had ever heard or read, where public men were so poorly rewarded. The penalties they endured were certain—the sacrifice of his home;—what sum of money would a man take to induce him deliberately to shut his own door against himself? He (Mr. McGee) would say a few words as to the morality of public men. Sir Boyle Roche had said the only way to avoid a difficulty was to meet it plump. Now he would meet this question plump—but not to avoid it. The morality of lawyers and physicians was pretty well understood. The doctor if he sees you sinking will tell you you'll be better in a week—the lawyer if his client deserves to be hanged will say he is the most innocent man in the world. (Laughter). Then as to the morality of you, Madame Housekeeper, how far are you right when you tell your servant you are out, and you know that you are not out? (Laughter). That question he would leave to the casuists to decide. Leaving aside lawyers and doctors, and other pestiferous members of society (laughter), was there one code of morality for public and another for private life? Lord Grey had said that responsible government could not be conducted without corruption; and if that were true—though he held it was not—then the death warrant of constitutional government was signed and sealed. If it could not live without corruption, it deserved to die. He did not deny that there would be many times when corruptions creep in, just as diseases crept into the physical system, but he denied emphatically that corruption was the normal condition of government. He would insist upon obtaining for the public man the widest and most liberal interpretation in the application of all the justifiable acts and practices recognised and admitted by the principles of correct morality; but beyond this fair and liberal interpretation there was nothing in public life that required or that would be advantaged by a departure from the principles of morality. He agreed with the sentiment which Shakespeare had put in the mouth of Woolsey, that the alms of the public man should be "thy God's, thy country's and truth's." A lawyer had once mentioned in presence—not exactly of his friend Father Dawson—but in presence of one of his cloth, a transaction of doubtful morality, which he said he had only done professionally—not as a private individual, and the clergyman replied that he had better take care, for if the lawyer were damned the man would not be saved. (Laughter.) That cannot be politically right which is morally wrong. (Hear.) The hearts of the people were the true unspoiled tables of the law in this respect, and he who read them aright would learn that the people did not demand, did not approve, but were opposed to the sacrifice of moral principle by public men. In conclusion Mr. McGee referred to the different motives that might lead men to seek public life, and contended that the people should exact from them all the discharge of certain particular duties. They had a right to demand that the man seeking public life should in the first place do nothing to weaken the character of the community—that he should not be the representative of one class more than another, that he should not be a mere partizan or sectionalist, but should regard the interests of the whole country. The party or the sectional feelings should be left at the polls, as the man when elected becomes not only the representative of a majority in his own constituency, but the representative of the whole of it, and not only of it, but of the whole country. (Cheers.) And he would also say that the man who would arouse the feelings of one class against another, was not only an enemy to a class but an enemy to the whole. The public man should be above local considerations—not that they should be disregarded, but that they should bear their true relations to the interests of the whole country—for if a man serves the whole, he will benefit the part of which he may be the representative. He (Mr. McGee) had got beyond the age of enthusiasm, but he wished to impress upon all that the science of politics was not a miserable game of huckstering. Next to the science of the soul, the science of theology, it was the most important—the most sacred. It occupied the place of God upon earth, it was the science of affairs, the science of human government. He would not permit so far as he was concerned the name of politician to be a synonym of knave or trickster, and he hoped there never would be wanting those who would feel the sentiment as sincerely as himself. (Cheers.) He concluded by giving the following sentiment: "The public life of British America—may those who enter it be worthy of the cause to which they are called." (Great Cheering.)

W. F. Powell humorously appealed to the audience that after what they had just heard he should not return the writ *nulla bona*—but declare all demands fully satisfied. (Cheers.) He paid a glowing tribute to Mr. McGee's public services, and was frequently applauded during his brief remarks.

Scene of the Late Tragedy.

In order that our readers may the more readily understand certain facts of the evidence given during this trial, as also the position of localities at Buckingham connected with this, as yet unravelled tragedy, we present the following diagram, with explanations:



A. Residence of Rev. Mr. Babin
B. Path leading to edge of river, from Mr. Babin's residence.
C. Course of current or eddy.
D. Side road leading from main road to piers.
G. Log across road where the sleigh shafts were supposed to have been broken.
H. Bridge across the river.
M. English Church.
P. Piers and rapids. Q. Marie Babin's body. R. Main road. S. School-house.

THE BABIN MURDER.

Conclusion of the Trial.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

THE PRISONER ACQUITTED.

AYLMER, Jan. 26, 1867.

The court opened at 10 a.m., and was crowded. Hundreds of people from all quarters could not obtain admission. The prisoner when placed in the dock looked very wretched. He was as pale as a ghost.

The Judge then charged the jury. He said the prisoner at the bar is accused of having committed a heinous crime, namely, the murder of Mary Aglae Babin, his sister. You are here representing society, which you are bound to protect, and its interests are committed to you irrespective of any feeling you may have for the prisoner. What is murder? It is the voluntary killing of any person under the Queen's peace, of malice prepense and aforethought, either expressed or implied. You have been sworn to give your verdict according to the evidence that has been laid before you. Amongst the facts proven at this trial, it has been shown that on the evening of the 12th April the prisoner's sister was full of life, and in his own house. The next morning she was no more; subsequently, on the 25th of June following, the body of a woman was found floating on the river DeLieure, and it was identified, afterwards at the coroner's inquest, that it was the body of the prisoner's sister. The most important point for you to arrive at is, who committed the murder? The prosecution in support of the accusation, has produced a number of witnesses who establish facts, circumstances, and presumptions from which you have to form your opinion. To help you in your investigation, I will lay before you a few rules to attain that object, such as are found in standard authors, treating on criminal proceedings and practice. The burden of proof is always on the party who asserts the existence of any facts, which infers legal liability. This is a universal rule of jurisprudence, founded upon evident principles of wisdom and of justice, and it is a necessary consequence that the party affirming or alleging is not absolved from its application because of the difficulty attending its application. No man can be justly deprived of his social rights but upon satisfactory proof that he has committed some act which legally involves their forfeiture. The law regards every man as innocent until the contrary is proved. To prove a negative is in most cases difficult; in many impossible. Criminality, therefore, is never to be presumed in a great proportion of trials; no direct proof that the party accused actually committed the crime, is or can be given. You have been properly told by the counsel for the Crown, that circumstantial evidence is that alone which can in cases of this kind lead to the discovery of the offender, but Providence has so ordered it that it happens frequently that great crimes committed in secret leave behind them some trace, or are accompanied by some circumstances, which lead to the discovery and punishment of the offender. The law has wisely provided that in such cases you need not have direct proof, or proof of eye-witnesses, who saw the fact and can depose to it upon oath. It must be said, however, that the best proof to be offered is that of veracious men; but on the other hand the circumstances may be so clearly proved, so closely connected with the crime, or leading to one result in connection with it, that the mind may as well be convinced as if it were proved by an eye-witness. This being a case of circumstantial evidence, I advise you to act on this rule. What you are first to consider are the facts clearly, distinctly, indisputably proved to your satisfaction, and you are to consider whether the facts are connected with any other occasionally rational supposition that the prisoner is guilty of the offence. If you think the facts in this case are all consistent with the supposition that the prisoner is guilty, and the case offers no resistance to that, except the character the prisoner has borne, and the supposition that no man would be guilty of such an atrocious crime, that should not influence your mind; we all know that crimes are committed, and therefore the existence of the crime is not inconsistent with other circumstances. But the rule must also be applied with equal force, but in another direction. The jury in forming their judgment have evidence that the prisoner had established by evidence of the first dignitaries in the church to which he belongs, that his character has been unimpeachable for a number of years past, and all testified to their high opinion of him, and if the case hangs in an even balance, good character should make it preponderate in favor of the prisoner. The reasonable operation of such evidence is to create a presumption that the prisoner was not likely to have committed the act imputed to him. The Judge cited several authorities to aid the jury in their deliberation, and he concluded by stating that there was a well-known maxim of criminal law in favor of life and of innocence. It is this: That when a reasonable doubt, whether the death resulted from the deliberation and wicked act of the prisoner, it would be unsafe to convict him notwithstanding the strong but merely circumstantial evidence against him. With these observations the Judge said he left the case in the hands of the jury—they were the sole judges of the fact. They would, he was sure, enter into a calm and impartial enquiry into all the circumstances of the case, divesting their minds from all prejudices and feelings from outside that might have existed. He trusted the jury would render a verdict according to their consciences, and such as would attain the ends of justice.

The jury then retired. About noon the jury sent word that they had agreed. The most intense excitement prevailed in court. The jurors entered with eyes averted, and silence supreme reigned.

The clerk of the Crown said—Gentlemen, have you agreed upon your verdict? Who have you appointed your foreman?

Jurors—Michael Shea.

"How say you—guilty or not guilty?"

Foreman—"Not Guilty."

In an instant all felt relieved. The prisoner was deeply affected, and his wife terribly excited. She wept audibly, and went over and clasped him in her arms.

Mr. Devlin moved that the prisoner should be discharged, amid the applause and noise of clapping of hands of the spectators, which was speedily stopped by the court. The prisoner left the dock, embraced his wife, and was shaken by the hands by his able lawyers and many others in court. He left the court in their company.

Thus ended one of the most celebrated trials on record. The excitement throughout really may be said to have been indescribable. There is but one opinion in reference to the defence of the prisoner. It is admitted on all sides, that his defence was the ablest ever made in any court in Canada.

COUNTY COUNCIL—FOURTH DAY.

FRIDAY, January 25, 1867.

Pursuant to adjournment the council met at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Present—The Warden, Messrs. Dawson, Dow, Church, Sykes, Mills, Berry, Storey, Tomkins, Neil, Blackburn, Morgan, Smith, Cowan, Hinton and Cummings.

The minutes of yesterday were read.

Moved by Mr. Berry, seconded by Mr. Hinton, that this council do now resume its sitting in committee of the whole, to take into consideration the matters left from last session under motion 32.

The council then resumed its sitting in committee of the whole—Mr. Dawson in the chair.

The committee rose and presented their report, which was read by the Clerk.

Moved by Mr. Blackburn, seconded by Mr. Neil, that the report of the committee of the whole be received and adopted, and that the Warden, Messrs. Smith and Dow, be authorized to get the opinion of the Solicitor, and the matter set forth in said report.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Neil, seconded by Mr. Blackburn, that this council do now adjourn till two o'clock, p. m.—Carried.

Afternoon Session.

Pursuant to adjournment the council met at two o'clock, p.m.

The petition of Arthur Owens, a prisoner in the jail, was presented, in which the petitioner prays for an allowance of salary for performing the duties of engineer.

Moved by Mr. Sykes, seconded by Mr. Berry, that the petition of Arthur Owens be referred to the Finance Committee.—Carried.

The Clerk submitted the annual report of the Gloucester and Ottawa Macadamized Road Company.

Moved by Dr. Church, seconded by Mr. Hinton, that the report of the Gloucester and Ottawa Macadamized Road Company be received and ordered on file.—Carried.

The Clerk read the Treasurer's account for the past year.

Moved by Mr. Hinton, seconded by Dr. Church, that the Treasurer's account, just read be submitted to the Finance Committee. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dow, seconded by Mr. Dawson, that this council do now adjourn until nine o'clock a.m., to-morrow, in order to give the several committees time to give in their reports.—Carried; and the council then adjourned.

Fifth Day.

SATURDAY, Jan. 26, 1867.

Pursuant to adjournment, the council met at 9 o'clock.

The Warden submitted the County Solicitor's opinion, concerning the perquisites of the jailor.

Moved by Mr. Sykes, seconded by Mr. Mills, that the opinion given by the County Solicitor, in reference to the jailor's perquisites, be received and ordered on file, and that a copy of said written opinion be sent by the county clerk to the sheriff.—Carried.

The Special Committee on the erection of drill sheds for volunteers in the county reported in favor of the following grants for that purpose, viz.:—Osgoode, two companies, $500; North Gower, do. $500; Marlborough, one company, $250; Goulbourn, do. $250; Huntley do. $250; Fitzroy, do. $250; Nepean, do. $250; Richmond, do. $250; Gloucester, do. $250.

Moved by Mr. Berry, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the report of the Special Committee on drill sheds just read be adopted.—Carried.

The Committee on Education presented their report.

Moved by Mr. Morgan, seconded by Mr. Cummings, that the report just read on education be received and adopted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dow, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the Treasurer be, and is hereby instructed to pay the Township Treasurer 2½ per cent. on the county rate as heretofore, for the year 1866.—Carried.

The committee appointed last session to make certain repairs, &c., in the sheriff's office, presented their report.

Moved by Mr. Dawson, seconded by Mr. Blackburn, that the report signed by two of the four members of the special committee, appointed last session of this council for the purpose of causing certain repairs and furnishings to be performed in the sheriff's office, be received and approved of, and that the sheriff with the two members of the committee, who still are members of this council, be authorised to continue the work entrusted to them as such committee, but the whole expenses shall not exceed three hundred dollars.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Cummings, seconded by Mr. Blackburn, that this council do now adjourn till two o'clock on the 26th of February next.—Carried.

The council then adjourned.

Per Provincial Line.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, Jan. 26, 1867.

No Fenian trials to-day. The court adjourned till Monday.

The Bishop of Ontario will preach to-morrow in Trinity Church.

The storm last night has delayed the trains on all the roads leading to this city. Three freight cars went over Breslau Bridge above Guelph on Thursday, and broke in pieces on the ice. No lives lost.

TELEGRAPHIC

(Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.)

London Money Market.

LONDON, Jan. 22—Evening.—Consols declined to 90¾ for money. American securities are generally unchanged; 5-20's bonds, however, have slightly declined, the closing quotation being 73¾.

John H. Surratt.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—The U. S. war steamer *Sesstera*, with John H. Surratt on board, arrived at the port of Mahon, Island of Minorca, Balearic Islands, recently, and after coaling sailed again for the United States.

Political.

PARIS, Jan. 22.—Telegrams from all departments of the empire express dissatisfaction with the proposed reforms in the policy of the government. The Bourse is dull and rentes have declined.

BERLIN, Jan. 22.—The members of the German Confederation have agreed to the scheme proposed by the Prussian government.

The Cretans Expect Help from the U. S.

ATHENS, Jan. 22.—Great interest is felt in this city, and throughout Greece generally, on the subject of Gen. Kalergi's mission to Washington. Help is confidently expected from the Great Republic.

Short-time Movement in Manchester.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 22.—The short-time movement among the cotton manufacturers is extending.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

(Per Montreal Line.)

Passed over the Veto.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—The bill amending the acts organizing the several territories, conferring suffrage therein without regard to race or color, has become a law without the President's approval. The ten days allowed by the constitution after it had been presented to the President, for approval, having elapsed. The bill repealing the amnesty and pardon authority given to the President becomes a law in a similar way.

Heavy Snow Storm.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 25.—A violent snow storm is prevailing here. Despatches from other points West and North-west say they are in the midst of the heaviest snow storm known for years. Trains had all hauled off.

A $500,000 Fire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The loss by fire at Harriott & Schuller's cotton warehouse, last night, is estimated at $500,000.

From Mexico.

The *Herald's* Vera Cruz correspondent says: Maximilian's War Minister arrived here on the 15th, *en route* for Europe. The French on arriving at Perote took away the Austrian garrison, destroyed the paper works, spiked the guns they could not remove, sacked several stores and left for Puebla.

Progress of the Impeachment Case.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—Mr. Wallbridge, a phonographic reporter of the *Democrat*, has been summoned to Washington to testify before the Judiciary Committee as to the correctness of his report of President Johnson's speech at the Southern Hotel in this city.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The *Herald's* Washington telegram says: It has been stated on good authority that in approving the bill authorising the assembling of the 40th Congress on the 4th of March next, the President has contributed to his own impeachment, and that the Committee on the Judiciary are working very industriously in the collection of evidence, but will not report until the close of the session, and then the report will be in favor of impeachment. The task of offering tickets of impeachment will devolve upon the next Congress.

The *Times'* Washington telegram says a letter was received in that city yesterday from a broker in New York, whose name and address can be furnished, and who is vouched for as reliable, charging that the sum of $50,000 was subscribed in that city, to induce the offering of impeachment resolutions in the House. The letter refers to one broker, who admits having subscribed $5,000. It does not appear, however, that any money was ever paid.

The *Tribune's* telegram says: The reports that the Judiciary Committee are taking impeachment testimony, are without foundation. They are awaiting the movements of Gen. Ashley, who is engaged in arranging data upon which the committee will proceed.

Large Shipments of Specie.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The out-going steamers took the following amounts of specie: *City of New York*, $29,000; *Ville De Paris*, $370,000.

Arrived.

The new Bremen steamer *Union*, on her first voyage, arrived this morning with London dates of the 16th. She brings no news.

New York Money Market.

The *Post's* financial article says: The loan market is still easy, and the supply of capital is growing more and more abundant. Stock market less excited. Governments quiet, and the investment demand continues.

—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing for restoring, invigorating, and beautifying the hair. Sold by all druggists.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mitchell's Dandruff Embrocation!

—AND—

HIGHLY APPROVED HAIR DRESSING.

THIS preparation for the Hair has received from numerous gentlemen and ladies of this city very flattering recommendations. They testify that DANDRUFF and SCURF have been removed with but few applications; that it imparts to the hair that *softness and brilliancy*, and to the skin that *coolness and flexibility* not experienced in the use of any other dressing. It prevents the hair from falling, gives it a richness of color, and removes all obstructions to its growth. It should be on every lady's and gentleman's toilet both as a *dressing* and *renovator*.

To be had of the following Chemists and Druggists of this city: Messrs. Jos. Skinner, Henry F. McCarthy, Jas. Brown, John Robens and George Mortimer. Also, of the Proprietor

W. H. MITCHELL,
Hair Dresser, Wellington St.,
Opposite Montreal Bank, Upper Town.

Ottawa, Jan. 1, 1867.

MARRIED.

At Ottawa, on the 26th instant, by the Rev. T. Bedford Jones, L. F. Dufresne, Esq., Receiver-General