## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Notice—Henry Chapman & Co.

Court of Revision—Thomas Miller.

**THE POST-OFFICE—OTTAWA.**

DELIVERING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

| MAILS. | DELIV'RD. | CLOSED. |
|---|---|---|
| Eastern, Montreal, Quebec, &c | 11.40 a. m. and 6.00 p. m. | 1.00 p. m. |
| Western, Toronto, Hamilton, | 11.40 a. m. | 7.30 a. m. and 1.00 p. m. |
| UNITED STATES. | 11.40 a. m. and 6.00 p. m. | 7.30 a. m. |
| Aylmer, and offices above, on | 8.00 a. m. and | 11.30 a. m. and |
| North side of the Ottawa. | 11.30 a. m. | 5.30 p. m. |
| Arnprior, Sand Point, Renfrew, Pembroke, & Offices on S. side of the Ottawa, | 6.00 p. m. | 8.30 a. m. |
| Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, &c., | 5.30 p. m. | 8.00 p. m. |
| Buckingham, L'Original, Grenville and Lower Ottawa, by Stage, | 8.00 a. m. | 6.00 p. m. |
| Kemptville, Osgoode, & Line of Ottawa and Prescott Railway, | 6.00 p. m. | 7.30 a. m. |
| Chelsea, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau, | 5.30 p. m. | 8.00 p. m. |
| Templeton and East Templeton | 12.30 a. m. | 12.30 p. m. |

BRITISH MAILS.

British Mails close per Canadian steamer from Portland, every Thursday at 9 p. m.; per Cunard steamer every Saturday at 12:30 p. m. A supplementary mail per Canadian steamer will be closed at 12 noon every Friday.

Money orders on Money Order Offices in Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island can be obtained at this office. Also Postage and Bill Stamps.

Letters for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island, *via* Portland, should be mailed before 1 p.m. on Wednesday and Saturday; and Newfoundland, *via* Boston, before the close of each Cunard steamer's mail from that port.

☞ Office hours—8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.


# The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA. ARPIL 11, 1867.


To-day we give up a considerable portion of our space to a couple of communications on the affairs of the Ottawa Gas Company. The letter of the Hon. Mr. SKEAD is especially deserving of a careful perusal, as facts are therein stated that will certainly justify the recent action of the Stockholders. Though we do not for the present intend to say any more upon the subject of the Company's management, we cannot but remark that our former strictures were fully warranted by the state of affairs revealed in these letters, which we publish to-day. The discussion in the columns of the *Citizen* upon this question, by anonymous letters, has been characterised by a freedom of allusion to the private affairs of gentlemen connected with the Company, which is exceedingly reprehensible, and can only tend to embitter personal feeling, without at all helping to a more satisfactory state of the Company's affairs. In the face of this kind of warfare, we think Messrs. SKEAD and PERRY have acted manfully in coming out over their own signatures, in preference to adopting the mean shelter of an *alias*, when dealing with a question which must be judged by facts established, and the personal responsibility of the parties concerned. We are glad also to have Mr. SKEAD's assurance that the Company's property is not so valueless as it has been represented, and hope that this breeze may result in lifting it out of its difficulties.

A printed letter addressed to the Commissioner of Crown Lands by Mr. H. J. GIBBS, has fallen into the hands of the Editor of the *Globe*, who is "a good deal astonished," not at receiving the letter, but at its contents. It is an "argument" in favor of Mr. GIBBS' obtaining the patents for certain lots in Madoc, for which he made application and paid the purchase money on the morning of the 14th January last. He ascertained, however, next day that another claimant had appeared, and that the money for these and other lots had been deposited in the Bank of Montreal, by Mr. PETER THOMPSON, of this city. Subsequently Mr. THOMPSON withdrew his deposit, and on Mr. GIBBS' reiterated application for the patents, he found that Mr. W. F. POWELL, the Sheriff of Carleton, was a claimant to the property. The letter no doubt recites the facts as they were understood by Mr. GIBBS, and thereupon he grounds his claim to have the patents issue in his favor. The *Globe* recites the full particulars, as set forth by Mr. GIBBS, and winds up with the assertion on its own account, that "Mr. POWELL has been for a couple of "months striving to bully the Department into compliance with his outrageous demands!" Of course it never occurred to the *Globe* that there was a possibility of Mr. GIBBS having been unaware of some of the facts connected with the case. Oh—no! the charge was before it of *mismanagement* on the part of the Government, and not a doubt need be entertained of its being entirely correct in every particular. Though the *Globe* has of late given us no little trouble in putting it right concerning Crown Lands affairs, we once again undertake to enlighten it, by reciting as briefly as possible the whole of the facts connected with the transaction:

On the 16th of November of last year, Mr. POWELL applied by letter for the purchase of several lots in Madoc, including those claimed by Mr. GIBBS, and renewed his application after the appointment of the agent for the county, from whom he obtained a list of unsold lands, which he presented at the Department at Ottawa on the 10th of January, to ascertain the quantity of land in the lots specified. He received a statement of this, together with a memorandum for deposit in the Bank, made out *in Mr. Powell's name*. This circumstance entirely demolishes the assertion of the *Globe* (founded on Mr. GIBBS' letter), that any "private agreement" was made an excuse for giving the lots to Mr. POWELL.

Mr. GIBBS made his application and deposit as stated by him early on the 14th, and the same day Mr. POWELL presented the certificate of the Bank deposit having been made, the certificate being in the name of Mr. PHILIP THOMPSON, who supplied the funds, but the sale was directed to be made in the name of the original applicant, Mr. POWELL, who immediately proceeded to Belleville and completed the purchase, as no sales were allowed to be made except at the agency, the money in each case being merely received on deposit at the Department. As the deposit receipt had been erroneously made out in favor of Mr. THOMPSON the sale was also carried out in his name.

At this point of course the complication arises, Mr. GIBBS' money having also been received, for part of the same property, and as a consequence the issue of the patents was delayed. Then Mr. THOMPSON, not relishing the idea of having a large amount of money locked up pending a dispute which might occupy a great deal of time, applied to the Department on the 11th of February to have it refunded. The Department, under the impression that Mr. POWELL had consented to the withdrawal, paid over the amount to Mr. THOMPSON, on discovering which Mr. POWELL immediately protested against the refund, and desired to replace the money. In reply to a letter from the Department, Mr. THOMPSON stated that Mr. POWELL was not a consenting party to the withdrawal of the money, was not, in fact, made aware of his application for it, and further that it was distinctly stated to the officers of the Department, both by Mr. POWELL and himself, that the deeds should come out in Mr. POWELL's name. Under these circumstances, Mr. POWELL was permitted to replace the money, which he immediately lodged, together with a transfer from Mr. THOMPSON, and the sale by the agent has been confirmed.

The foregoing statement of facts puts an entirely different face upon the transaction, and we can very well believe that Mr. GIBBS prepared his argument in ignorance of the real state of the case. Mr. POWELL was an applicant for the lots in question *two months* before Mr. GIBBS; he was the first to produce to the agent the requisite proof of the non-occupation of the lands, with the certificate of deposit, and it was by him and for himself that all the negociations were carried out from his first personal application, made a few days before the written one was sent in on the 16th of November last. The *Globe* having given one side of the case, and jumped to the conclusion that something terribly wrong was being perpetrated, is now bound in fairness to give its readers the benefit of the facts above stated.

### FIREMAN'S PRESENTATION.

**A Deserved and Valuable Testimonial.**

At the regular meeting of the Central Hook and Ladder Company, on Tuesday evening last, a letter was read from Messrs. P. A. Egleson & Son, grocers, Sussex-street, requesting the company to visit their establishment on Wednesday evening. The company not being aware of what was in store for them, at once accepted the invitation, and at eight o'clock last evening they marched down from their Hall to the store, where they were kindly received by Mr. James Egleson, and conducted to a large room over the store.

Here to their surprise was arranged a long table well supplied with creature comforts. The company, as also the captains of the other fire companies, having taken their position at the table, Mr. P. A. Egleson, in a few remarks, stated the gratitude he felt for the very efficient services rendered on the occasion of the recent disastrous fire on Sussex-street, whereby his property had been almost miraculously preserved, and as he did not believe that mere words were sufficient to convey the gratitude he felt, he had got his ideas into a more solid and tangible form. He trusted that none would be jealous; in the achievement of all great events there must be a leader, and on this occasion he had selected the man who had as it were been the leader, in facing danger, for the preservation of his property, to bestow, or honor with that mark of distinction.

Mr. George Peacock, Secretary of the Centrals, was then called to the head of the table, when Mr. Egleson presented him with a beautiful gold medal, and the following address:

*To Mr. George Peacock:*

DEAR SIR,—Deeply feeling the debt of gratitude we are under to you for the extraordinary efforts you made, in connection with several others of our fellow-citizens, by which efforts our store and stock were preserved from destruction by the fire which occurred in Sussex-street, on the night of the 25th of March last, my son and I have deemed it our bounden duty to mark such conduct as you manifested on that occasion by some special token of respect, as the reward of merit.

We have had prepared the accompanying gold medal, which we beg most respectfully to present to you, hoping that it may be long before you may have occasion to put forth such exertions to preserve property in our city from destruction by fire.

With sincere wishes for your prosperity, and that you may be long spared to wear this token of respect,

Believe us to remain, with
Grateful respect, yours,
P. A. EGLESON & SON.

Mr. Peacock then thanked Mr. Egleson & Son for the honor they had conferred on him, and felt confident that there were many others who were just as deserving as he was; that in performing the act so specially referred to, he had only done his duty as a Fireman and a member of the Centrals. On all occasions the only incentive or motive that propelled Firemen to deeds of daring, was a desire that their particular company should excel, and to save as much property as possible, irrespective of who were the owners.

The medal is valued at $40, and is of pure gold—in a square form, having on each corner a raised corner diamond-shaped—thus forming united the St. George and St. Andrew cross. On the face is the following inscription:—

"Presented to George Peacock, by P. A. "Egleson & Son, for his valiant conduct, "which materially assisted in saving their "property from destruction by the fire of the "25th March, 1867."

On the reverse face there is a very correct representation of Mr. Egleson's building as it appeared on the night of the fire, a ladder erected at the rear, the cavetrough in flames, and a man on the ladder, axe in hand, cutting away the burning timber. On the four raised or diamond corners are engraved the following emblems: upper, the rose—left, shamrock—right, thistle—lower, the beaver. It is suspended to a ribbon on which is a very elegantly chased clasp.

This beautiful piece of mechanical ingenuity is from the establishment of Messrs. Young & Radford, manufacturing jewellers, Sparks-street, and reflects the highest credit upon their establishment.

The health of Mr. Peacock was then proposed by Mr. Egleson, and appropriately responded to by that gentleman, who, in return, gave the health of Mr. Egleson & Son.

Mr. P. A. Egleson acknowledged the compliment, and gave a short account of his career in Ottawa down to the present moment, which was listened to with evident delight by the firemen.

The health of the Fire Brigade was next proposed, and the Captains individually responded. After a couple of hours, most agreeably spent, the company joined in singing "God Save the Queen," when the Centrals proudly departed.

We cannot close our remarks without complimenting Messrs. Egleson & Son on the good taste displayed by them in this matter. It is certainly a move in the right direction, for firemen as a general thing are seldom appreciated in their true light; their services are made light of, and by some their character even assailed. It is only when the devouring element, in the dead hour of night, bursts forth in all its demoniac fury, that they are looked for, and that they are considered fine fellows. But we say all honor to Messrs. Egleson & Son for the noble example they have set the citizens of Ottawa, and these gentlemen may rest assured that it is not only the Centrals that feel the honor, but every member of the whole brigade.

### LOCAL NEWS.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—Furnished by Mr. W. Hearn, Optician and Druggist, Market Drug Store, York-street:

OTTAWA, April 10, 1867.

Greatest degree of cold registered during the previous night, 24 above zero.

9 a. m., 36 above zero.
Noon, shade, 47 above zero.
Noon, sun, 67 above zero.
6 p. m., 41 above zero.

CLEANING THE CROSSINGS.—One or two of the crossings were partially cleaned yesterday, and it was time, for the fine weather of some days past, having tempted many ladies to air a large quantity of dry goods on the streets, a number of very fine specimens of dress and fancy articles suffered greatly from mud. The more cautious did not attempt the crossings at all. Yesterday things were in a little better condition, and crossing the streets at one or two places was effected with comparative safety.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—The St. George's Society have resolved to celebrate the anniversary of their patron Saint (23rd inst.) by a procession to Christ Church in the morning, where a full service will be performed, and in the evening by a dinner at the Victoria Hotel. We understand that it is in contemplation to make it a confederation dinner, by inviting guests from the several portions of the Dominion. The new President, the Hon. James Skead, we believe favors the idea, and the Committee will work hard to make it a success.

POLICE COURT.—Jean Jennick was charged with assaulting his brother Isidore Jennice. Jean in defence, stated that Isidore was in the habit of making great noises when in liquor, sometimes in his own house and frequently on the streets, as was known to the police, and it was on one of those occasions that defendant went into complainant's house for the purpose of quieting him when he was tempted by his brother's conduct to strike him; fine $2 and costs.—Andrew Weir was charged with assaulting his own daughter Janet Weir, aged 14, with criminal intent, while laboring under the effects of liquor. The consummation of the horrible and unnatural crime was prevented by the cries of the girl, which brought her little sister who saw the attempt made through the glass door of the bed-room. The child went and told another sister who came and saw Janet in the act of making her escape. They then went for a policeman, and found constable McViety, to whom they made the charge against their father of beating and ill-usage, but said nothing of the greater offence; and it was only by accident that the constable got the clue to the affair from a neighbor, who refused to give any of the particulars which she had heard from the children. The hint, however, was sufficient to enable McViety to draw the whole story from the elder girl Janet, on whom the attempt was made. He then arrested the father and lodged him in jail. Some two months since during the absence of Weir at the shanty his wife was arrested and committed to jail on a charge of keeping a house of ill-fame. When she was arrested, the children were left without a natural protector, and had not Mr. Langrell interfered and watched over them they might, as the law at present stands, have died from cold and hunger; whereas, thanks to the benevolence of a few who contributed towards their maintenance, they were in a much better condition in all respects than with their natural parents. Last week the father returned from the shanty and claimed his children. Some kind of a home was provided for them, and Janet who was at service in the country was brought home to take care of the younger ones. This continued until Tuesday, when the father perpetrated the foul and monstrous attempt. The examination before the Police Magistrate resulted in the committal of Weir to take his trial at the Assizes, to be held on the first of May. The law demands that the children shall appear and testify against the prisoner at his trial. They are bound over for that purpose. But has the law done all that it should have done in order to ensure the punishment of the criminal? It has very justly taken away those who would at least have given the children bread, which, though it were the fruit of dishonor and crime, would have kept them alive. In such a case should not some provision be made to prevent the visitation of the sins of the parents upon innocent children, at least in the form of death from starvation?

## SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

To the Ottawa Times.

### FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, April 10, 1867.

The Canadian fleet of gunboats is now ready for a cruise and only waiting for the ice to break up. It consists of the *Britomart, Cherub, Heron, Rescue, Hercules* and *Prince Alfred*. It is said another gunboat is to be added to the number early in the summer.

New potatoes were exhibited in King-street to-day.

A meeting of the Toronto Reform Association was held last night. Hon. George Brown, Mr. McKenzie, and others addressed the meeting at some length.

A large number of emigrants passed through town yesterday on their way to the Western States.

The Rev. Mr. Cartwright delivered a most interesting lecture last evening on the labors and explorations of Dr. Livingstone, in Africa, and the benefits he had conferred on science.

The Rev. Mr. Stephenson also delivered an amusing lecture on "curiosity"—which was listened to with much interest.

### FROM SOREL.

SOREL, April 9.

The River Richelieu is clear of ice. It went off very slowly. No damage done.

About eight o'clock to-night the steamer *Moncheva-Fea* took fire and was totally destroyed. The flames communicated to *L'Etoile*, the saloon of which was burned. The *Quebec* had a narrow escape, being only saved by slipping her cables.

### FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, April 10.

The ice in the river still holds, though it is very rotten and covered with water.

There is every prospect of a flood in Griffintown.

A writ of *habeas corpus* has been granted in the case of Robert Moore, recently sentenced by court martial for embezzling firewood from the Imperial authorities.

It is said on the return of Messrs. Cartier and Macdonald, a commission will be formed to organize the civil service of the Confederation. A testimonial to both these gentlemen is much talked of here.

Mr. William Watson, an old and wealthy resident of this city, died last night.

It is rumored that Judge Coursol is to get the Deputy Adjutant-Generalship of Militia.

## THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

(*Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.*)

### FROM EUROPE.

**Spain Refuses to Pay the "Tornado" Claims.**

LONDON, April 10—Eve.—The Spanish Government refuses to yield to the demand made by England, for indemnities and satisfaction in the case of the steamer *Tornado*.

**Decline in American Securities.**

LONDON, April 10—Evening.—The large quantity of bonds of the United States, thrown upon the market here from Germany, causes the downward tendency in prices.

**Turkey Threatens War with Greece.**

ATHENS, April 10.—The Sultan threatens to declare war against Greece, on account of the continuance of the insurrectionary troubles on the Turkish frontier.

### AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

**Stagnation in the Cotton Market.**

NEW YORK, April 10.—It is next to impossible to negotiate cotton bills, in consequence of a decrease in Liverpool, and rumored failures there; that of Victor Poutry of Liverpool is reported per cable.

### THE OTTAWA GAS COMPANY.

*To the Editor of the Ottawa Times.*

DEAR SIR,—Although believing that no notice should be taken of anonymous attacks, given—assassin-like—in the dark, I think I am justified in addressing you, to notice the infamous way in which I have been assailed, through a recent leader in the Ottawa *Citizen*, as well as by correspondents of that paper, signing themselves "The Snuffed-out Directors" and "A Shareholder" respectively, in connection with the present position of the Gas Company affairs.

The correspondent signing himself "The Snuffed-out Directors" makes allusion to the stoppage of coal, and I think it but right that the public as well as the Stockholders should be much explicitly aware of the following facts in connection with that question, namely:—

About 1,000 tons of coal were imported last year by the Gas Company.

On the arrival of the vessel carrying them, in Quebec, the President of the Gas Company, Mr. Fellowes, made arrangements with the Montreal and Ottawa Forwarding Co., to forward the coal to Ottawa, they, the forwarding company, to pay the Ocean freight.

For some reason, only known to Mr. Fellowes and the Forwarding Company, about 233 tons of the coal were taken from the barges and yarded in Montreal, where they are still held.

This "dodge" may, or may not, require a *Cambridge* scholar to understand. The expense of discharging and yarding as well as the cartage, and again loading, must prove considerable. Was it in the interest of the Company that Mr. Fellowes made this arrangement?

The balance of the coal, it is to be hoped, was brought to Ottawa; and deliveries having been made from time to time to the Gas Company and payments made on account, it now appears from the Forwarding Company's own account, that all the balance that is due them is but about $700, for which sum they hold a lien on the two hundred and thirty-three tons held in Montreal, as well as whatever they may have on hand at their wharf here. I may here remark, that this Forwarding Company was given a distinct preference in the above transaction, in order to secure them in an old claim of upwards of $900, which they hold against the company. Is it not evident, therefore, that all the coal on hand belongs to the Gas Company? Mr. Fellowes states that no more coal was to be supplied by the parties with whom arrangements had been made for that purpose.

The Committee, with other gentlemen, called on the Montreal and Ottawa Forwarding Co., and were met by two of the principals, as well as their agent Mr. Murphy, and were distinctly informed that a letter had been received by them signed by six Directors, stating that they would no longer be responsible for the delivery of coal thereafter. They then informed the deputation that had they not received that letter they should have continued delivering coal, and that *they never notified* Mr. Fellowes to the contrary.

Through me, as acting for the Committee, they agreed to deliver all the coal we require by paying them at the rate of $8 per ton, (the full value) in cash. Under this arrangement I purchased sufficient to keep the city lighted until the 15th instant, after which it is to be hoped the Stockholders will make such arrangements, by the appointment of Directors, or otherwise, as they may deem best for the better management of the affairs of the Company.

"The Snuffed-out Directors" makes allusion to the appointment of myself and other members of the committee as being illegal. The meeting of Shareholders, being called by Mr. Fellowes, I attended it, as a Stockholder, and was appointed a member of this much abused Committee, without my own seeking. I am not aware that any of the Shareholders were opposed to my being appointed, and everything done at the meeting was as nearly unanimous as possible.

As for the contraction of any debts prior to Mr. Fellowes being chosen President or any mismanagement connected with the affairs of the company, I neither have nor will shirk any investigation or responsibility.

Will Mr. Fellowes say as much?

As far as "A Shareholder" is concerned under the heading of "How Is It," I think to use his own expression, it is plain as a "pike-staff," (his may be Fenian) he is fully disposed of above—every word of which can be supported by further proof if necessary.

I am reported to have made a spread-eagle speech at the meeting spoken of. If my having stated among other facts at that meeting, that I would have nothing more to do with the company's affairs under Mr. Fellowes' management, be considered a spread-eagle speech, I plead guilty. I only trust that Mr. Fellowes and others interested will more faithfully attend the meeting called for on the 15th inst., than they were supposed to have done that of the 2nd, and answer such questions as may be put them by the suffering Shareholders.

With reference to the association of my name with Mr. James Perry, as a member of the committee, I have only to remark that it was by the action of the Shareholders, and not mine, he was placed upon it. Mr. Perry is the owner, personally, of considerable stock, and, in connection with his brother, is the holder of upwards of $8,000 of the company's bonds. I therefore suppose the Shareholders present at the meeting considered him justly entitled to the position in which they placed him.

It is true that some years ago I recommended that, for the best interests of the Company, a change in its management should be made, by getting some one from the old country more experienced in gas matters than Mr. Perry, and it is my belief that had my recommendation then been attended to, the affairs of the Company would to-day be in a better state. Having always held a good opinion of Mr. Perry's intentions, I talked this matter over with him at the time, and he being then engaged elsewhere in other contracts connected with gas works, met my views, having individually a large interest in the welfare of the company.

Instead of being, as "A Shareholder" alleges, the proprietor of four shares, I am the owner of *one hundred and fifty-two* five-pound shares, *paid up*, (not one of them are borrowed), besides being a creditor to a considerable amount, and being a Director intrusted with the interests of others. This may possibly satisfy "A Shareholder" why I take such a deep interest in the affairs of the Company.

With regard to the "Skead-McGillivray clique," in denying its existence it is my belief that if any "political capital" is being made, it is *solely* by the man who originated the idea—"A Shareholder." In my opinion, Mr. McGillivray needs no such organisation to successfully carry out his candidature.

It is false that I ever sought any proxies to vote at the next election—I am also positive that Mr. McGillivray did not do so either. I have no wish, nor do I seek to be appointed a Director of the new board.

I beg leave to differ with "A Shareholder," who states that the stock of the Gas Company is not worth *one cent*. I believe that, under proper management, the property and assets could be made available to cover all debts, and within a very short period secure the Stockholders in full.

"A Shareholder" makes a comparison about relative Directors—comparisons, to use an old *saying*, are *odious*. He has of course a right to his opinion. He *may* find a mare's nest, but the *eggs* will be found in the safe keeping of Mr. Fellowes.

I have every wish that the Stockholders should attend the meeting of the 15th instant, unpledged and without giving their proxies; and judge for themselves of this Cunning-(game) that was about to be played.

A few words, in conclusion, with regard to the lengthy editorial of the *Citizen* of this morning anent this question. The proprietor of that paper, Mr. I. B. Taylor, informed a friend of mine this morning, that this Gas Company question should receive full ventilation. I have to express the hope that he will keep his word. His editorial is but a re-hash of the communications of "The Snuffed-out Directors" and "A Shareholder," garnished by political imaginations from his own large and fertile brain. When a full ventilation takes place it will probably be found that the mismanagement of the Gas Company has been very similar to that of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway case, owing to one man, in power, proving regardless of the interests of the Stockholders.

Yours, &c.,
JAMES SKEAD.

Ottawa, April 10, 1867.

*To the Editor of the Ottawa Citizen:*

SIR,—I appeal to your sense of justice to publish the following remarks, in reply to "The (self-styled) Snuffed-out Directors," who, in your paper of Saturday, were rather severe on the present Gas Committee, collectively, and on myself individually, as late manager of the gas works here. As regards "the Committee" upon whom they reflect, it is right to say that had it not been for Mr. Skead's exertions it is doubtful if the present contract with the Government would have been obtained; and that Mr. Patterson, another of the committee in question, was the person who put his hand in his pocket and advanced Mr. Fellowes and Mr. Matthew Stevenson $150 to cover their expenses to Montreal, when requested to proceed there to dispose of the bonds of the Company—*without which advance*, they refused to go—and for which money, by the way, they have never accounted—though they failed to sell a dollar's worth of the bonds.

I must add that the Committee thus reflected on represent nearly $6,000 worth of stock, whereas the objecting Directors, whose names are at the foot of the notice in your paper, are not interested *at this moment* in over $3,500 of stock. Three of the present Directors have only four shares between them, viz.: Mr. Fellowes, President, and Messrs. Wade and Stevenson. Again, let me say, that whereas the latter notified the Montreal and Ottawa Forwarding Company that they *withdrew their responsibility for coal*, thus threatening to leave the city in darkness, Mr. Skead and the Committee paid *cash, one hundred dollars, in advance, for coal*, to prevent such a catastrophe. Let Stockholders and others concerned pronounce where the best assurance for sound and faithful management is to be found.

Again, these "Snuffed-out Directors" affirm "that the debts of the Company, which have caused so much trouble, were incurred by the predecessors of the present Board of Directors," three of whom are in the present Committee. This was *unavoidably* done (*as they well know*) in carrying out the contract for lighting the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, which fell under their administration. But the former Board never contemplated relieving their liabilities, by sacrificing the Stockholders and compounding the debts, or taking advantage of a Sheriff's process to get rid of them. I beg, however, to ask the President of the existing Board, Mr. Fellowes, if he has, or has not, been a party to such a purpose? And whether he has not desired to make such a proceeding tell to his own advantage, and that of one or two others whose co-operation he sought to enlist? And in conclusion allow me to observe that tho' your correspondents allude to myself as "Manager (*Mis?*)" for the late Directors—and say that I "helped them considerably towards their indebtedness"—I am personally interested, directly or indirectly, to a large amount, and therefore had, and have, a most substantial interest in serving the company faithfully, and not injuring it. But they go on to say: "The retiring Directors made a strong effort to relieve the company from its embarrassed position, and have every hope of success, and there is no doubt that if the efforts of the President had been as heartily seconded by some of the members of the 'Committee' as they were by some of the other Directors, the company might have been in a very different position to-day."

I must again challenge the President to own whether his proposition to relieve their embarrassed position, was not to make use of that very embarrassment, to sacrifice stockholders and creditors, who "might fyle their claims" and by pushing the company to the wall as a bankrupt concern, without pity or remorse, let all lose, so that he and some of his backers might retain control of the company and themselves be the gainers? In these queries may be found the reasons for the present committee being appointed, and an effort made to save the credit of the company, and to protect the shareholders and creditors. Those who are taking part in it—among whom Mr. Skead stands prominent for business capacity and integrity—are satisfied that by prudent management, the adoption of economic principles, and the exhibition of a purpose to deal honestly with all, the existing difficulties of the company can ere long be met, and it's affairs placed on a satisfactory and paying footing.

I remain, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
JAMES PERRY.

Ottawa, April 8, 1867.

### "PUBLIC DECENCY."

*To the Editor of the Times:*

MR. EDITOR,—"Public Decency," in the *Citizen*, is *indecent*, and never was anything else.

PUBLICUS.

—MRS. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Dressing. No lady's toilet is complete without these preparations. Every druggist sells them.

—It is related that when a Southerner in Congress declared to him that South Carolina would secede, Mr. Simon Cameron replied: "Then shall I live to raise corn in the streets of Charleston." The Southerner was Jefferson Davis. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* comments on the foregoing: "We have in this office an ear of corn raised from General Cameron's planting in the streets of Charleston."

IS HEALTH WORTH HAVING?—If it is, protect it; it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue, and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take cold, and suffer from sore throat, coughs, spitting of blood, and pulmonary complaints generally, which, if not checked immediately, lead to serious consequences. The question arises—which is the quickest and most effectual remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores throughout the province, at 25cts. per box.

—Dr. Charles Shepard, one of the founders of the Turkish Bath in America, related in a recent speech, on the opening of the Brooklyn Hammam, some remarkable facts and experiences of the Turkish Bath in Europe. In Ireland for instance, where the Bath has made great progress, there is an estate-owner who has Turkish Baths not only for his own private family use, but also one exclusively for his horses and cattle. Herein he has saved the life of more than one of his valuable horses, having cured one of the lockjaw. Several of his cows owe to it the prolongation of their lives. One calt was given over to die by the herdsman, but by his direction was carried through the bath to a complete recovery; "and when I was there," says the Doctor, "it was the finest looking cow in the field. I also had the pleasure of seeing his favorite pony take a bath."

### CHILDISH WISDOM.

'Twas the hour of prayer, and the farmer stood,
With a thankful heart and a lowly mind,
And prayed to the Author of every good,
That the Father of all would be very kind,
And bless His creatures with raiment and food;
That the blessing each day might be renewed,
That every want might find relief,
And plenty for hunger, joy for grief,
Be measured out by the merciful One,
To all who suffered beneath the sun.

The prayer concluded, the godly man
Went forth in peace to inspect his farm;
And by his side delighted ran,
Glowing with every healthful charm,
His little son, a sprightly boy,
Whose home was love and whose life was joy;
And they rambled over the golden fields,
And the father said, "The harvest yields
A plentiful crop, my son, this year;
My barns are too small for the grain I fear."

And they wandered on through row and row
Of plumy sheaves, and at length the child,
With earnest look and rosy glow
On his shining cheek, looked up and smiled.
And said, "My father do you not pray
For the poor and needy, day by day,
That God the good, would the hungry feed?"
"I do, my son." "Well, I think, as you plead"—
His eye waxed bright, for his soul shone through it—
"That God, if he had your wheat, would do it."

### A MISSING U. S. SOLDIER.

*To the Editor of the Times:*

DEAR SIR,—It is to be regretted that the Government of the United States shows so little good will towards those who merit it in every respect. It seems to me that it is painful enough for a family to know one of its members has died on the battle-field, and that such a family merits the compensation of those who represent the Government for which it has suffered that loss. If every family naturally deplores the loss of one of its members though he may have died for its own interests, how deeply afflicted ought a family of Lower Canada to be on learning the death of a son who fell in a foreign land, fighting for a stranger cause (such as was) for a Canadian to fight for the cause of the Northern States), without ever being able to learn the particulars of his death? Has not such a family, Mr. Editor, a just claim to the benevolence of those named by the Government to execute its orders? Since the close of the American war, we have tried in vain to learn the place where the one we mourn perished, with the circumstances of his death, etc., but we were not fortunate enough to be listened to. Our requests were received coldly, and obtained no answer. And if sometimes we received a few words in reply, it was only to send us to a higher source, which in its turn sent us to another. It is now nearly a year since we undertook to make these researches, and we are still where we began. Since then, however, we have received a letter, wrongly addressed, which told us the sad news, but nothing more.

As a last resource, Mr. Editor, I address myself to you, hoping you will publish this our just demand. We hope that some compassionate persons will aid us if it lie in their power. If this letter happens to meet the eye of any of those who have known the young man we speak of, we hope they will send us any information that may be of use to him. We here give a few facts which may help to distinguish the person we mean.

In the fall of 1863 a young Canadian of about 20 years of age, entered the Northern army under the name of Peter Lawrence. He belonged to the 29th regiment, Maine volunteers, Company H, Captain G. Blake. He remained some time in Maine, and was then sent with his regiment to New Orleans. Since then we have heard nothing of him, if I except the above mentioned letter. I now close, certain of success; if this letter should reach any one who has known the young person, we hope he will not fail to give us the information we require. If this should meet the eye of Captain Blake, especially, we hope he will not fail to make known to us the fate of Peter Lawrence. We will be thankful for all information. Address to Box 207, Ottawa Post-office.

[Washington and other United States papers are requested to call attention to the particulars above referred to, that the family may be aided in their efforts to discover the fate of the missing soldier.—ED.]

### THE BISMARCK POLICY.

**The Treaties with Bavaria and Wurtemburg—Napoleon's Intentions Foiled.**

[Berlin, March 23, correspondence London Times.]

In Berlin and all Germany Count Bismarck has reached the highest step on the ladder of renown in consequence of divulging the above-mentioned treaties. Indeed the merest glance at the situation in which he managed to secure these important arrangements is enough to bring out his diplomatic energy and skill in strong relief. Notwithstanding his decided victory in the field, Napoleon's threat to cross the Rhine had obliged him to spare Austria from destruction and confine his unifying tendencies to the country north of the Main. At this very juncture, when success and failure were so cruelly blended, the elastic genius of the Count discovered a ready means of redress, and, by whispering to Bavaria *that but a few days previous a portion of her territory had been demanded by France but refused by Prussia*, easily convinced her on which side her safety lay. The very Prussia which would not permit Bavaria's being dismembered *now offered* to guarantee her integrity, provided she would place her armies under Prussian command in the event of war. There is now not much sagacity needed to perceive that to accept the proposal was the safest course for Bavaria to adopt; but there was no common talent displayed in discovering the fact so early in the day, driving the hostile State into a corner, and, with the clangor of arms still resounding, making a useful ally out of an annoying enemy. Austria has proved incompetent to perpetuate that state of things in Germany which had so long insured, and, indeed, was alone able to insure, a respectable independence to the Wittelsbach dynasty. France had coolly asked for the Palatinate. What then remained for the humble monarch of Munich but to avail himself of the sensible proposal of the power still in arms against him, and purchase security at the price of assisting, if need be, his protector? That this compact, although not actually violating the letter of the Prague treaty of peace, is still at variance with its spirit, does not, in the eyes of his German admirers, diminish the merit of the versatile Count who brought it about. The Prague treaty, and more particularly the stipulation referring to the establishment of a separate confederacy in the South, having been forced upon him by a foreign power, *which jealously and it is thought wrongly interfered, people are rather inclined to praise Count Bismarck for foiling the intentions of France*, and as it could be done without positive breach of faith, creating military unity in spite of all opposition. Prussia, it is argued, never engaged to establish a Southern Union, but only promised to recognize its existence, were it established by the States immediately concerned. If she did not contribute to that consummation, but, on the contrary, rather retarded it by concluding treaties with individual Southern States, she is yet ready to suffer its being accomplished, and does not insist upon any constitutional connection between the North and the South.

—One hundred and seventy-five men left New York on the 30th, to assist in laying the telegraph cable between Key West and Cuba.

—"The greatest organ in the world," says a wicked old bachelor, "is the organ of speech in women, because 'tis an organ without stops."

—Late news from Montana says mining operations will be very much extended this season, and the estimated yield of precious metals is $36,000,000.

—Icebergs are so thick in the Atlantic ocean that vessels steer between them with difficulty. A captain who arrived at New York on Thursday, from Liverpool, reports that during foggy weather, when off the eastern edge of the Banks he became environed by twenty-one bergs some thirty-five or forty feet high, and about two hundred feet long.


## SHOW ROOM OPENING.

## GARLAND, MUTCHMOR & CO.,

WILL ON THURSDAY, 11TH APRIL, OPEN THEIR

**New Millinery and Mantle Show Room!**

WITH A GRAND DISPLAY OF

MILLINERY AND MANTLES!

—COMPRISING—

REAL FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS.
NEW FRENCH FLOWERS.
NEW STYLES IN HATS.
NEW STRAW AND CRINOLINE BONNETS.
NEW FEATHERS.
NEW REAL AND CLUNEY LACES.
NEW BONNET AND HAT ORNAMENTS.
NEW MANTLES AND SHAWLS.
NEW BLACK AND FANCY FRENCH SILKS.

The French goods have all been imported direct, and will be sold a profit less than other Houses who purchase in London.

Their Stock in every department is large and well assorted, and was purchased in Europe under every possible advantage, and WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.

Inspection Invited.

**Wholesale & Retail.** [20 Sparks-st.

OTTAWA, April 10. 405y


## YESTERDAY'S CABLE NEWS.

**Governor Eyre Prosecution.**

NEW YORK, April 10.—Details of foreign news state that the examination in the case of Governor Eyre, concerning the Jamaica murders, is being prosecuted with vigor.

**The War Cloud on the Continent.**

The Belgian Minister of War states that France is having 480,000 breech-loading muskets manufactured. The arsenals in Prussia are actively at work.

Austria is having 600,000 muskets converted into breech-loaders.

England will have 350,000 similarly converted by the end of the year.

Russia is transferring 600,000.

Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece and Belgium, are all engaged in the same warlike preparations.

**The Luxemburg Negotiations.**

It is said that negotiations between France and Holland for the cession of Luxemburg, were proceeding favorably when Count Bismarck skilfully succeeded *in suspending* the bargain, by calling the attention of the Dutch Government to the existence of certain claims of the late Germanic confederation upon the Ducal Government of Luxemburg for unpaid Federal contributions, and for different fortifications, and to the fact that Prussia, the legal successor of the confederation, would consider any disposal of