NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

A Servant Wanted.
Richmond Grammar School—Rev. J. Butler.
Mountjoy Farm for Sale—Walter Johnston.
Acknowledgment—F. Hallandal.
Apartments Wanted.

TO OUR CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

MESSRS. JONES & HOLLAND, *News Agents, Elgin Street, having contracted for the Delivery of the City Circulation of the OTTAWA DAILY TIMES, and the Collection of Subscriptions therefor, from and after* MONDAY NEXT, *the 7th instant, City Subscribers are hereby notified that from and after that date "THE TIMES" will be delivered, and subscriptions collected by Messrs.* JONES & HOLLAND, *at whose office, immediately opposite the Russell House, all orders for City Subscriptions, and complaints (if any) respecting irregularities in the delivery, are to be left.*

All accounts for City Subscriptions up to that date are to be settled at this office.

Ottawa, Oct. 4, 1867.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, OCTOBER 5, 1867.

WE understand that in reorganizing the departments of the Government under the new order of things, Mr. THOMAS WORTHINGTON, late Assistant Commissioner of Customs, has been appointed Deputy Head of the Inland Revenue Department, or first officer under the Hon. Mr. HOWLAND, C. B. We congratulate Mr. WORTHINGTON on this appointment, for the duties of which he is so well qualified by his past experience in the public service.

THE *Canadian Freeman* concludes an able article, reviewing the services of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD to the country, more especially with reference to the so far eminently successful inauguration of the new Constitution, with the extract which we quote below. The project there referred to, first broached by a correspondent in the columns of the TIMES, we warmly commended, but the march of events and the concentration of the public interest, on the Confederation question, and the prospects of the then nearly approaching elections, naturally enough absorbed attention to the exclusion of matters of individual consideration, and we had a foreboding that the idea was then broached a little too early. The *Freeman*, we think, is right in stating that the approaching meeting of Parliament offers a more opportune occasion for the putting in motion and carrying out of such a design in a manner that would reflect credit on the country, and perhaps show that among our other qualities exhibited and to be exhibited on the threshold of our national career, the prevalent sin of national ingratitude shall not attach to our character. The *Freeman* says:

"With great pleasure we noted the suggestions of the Ottawa TIMES, last spring, recommending a testimonial to Sir John A. Macdonald, on the occasion of his return from England. We were then induced to hope the project would be carried into practical effect. An equally opportune, and—from a national stand point—a more auspicious occasion for honoring our Premier in the manner indicated by the TIMES, will present itself at the opening of the first Parliament of the Dominion. Let "old Kingston," so long loyal to "John A.," start the ball, and our word for it, the "rolling" process will go on from the Ottawa to the St. Clair. At the risk of wounding the too delicate sensitiveness of Sir John, when personally concerned, we have ventured, *proprio motu*, to offer these remarks, and we trust our contemporaries—who think as we do—will echo our sentiments more ably than we have presented them to our readers."

A MELANCHOLY illustration of the ingratitude of Republics is just now being exhibited in the United States. The widow of PRESIDENT LINCOLN has been compelled, in order to meet her current expenses, to throw upon the New York market for sale a valuable collection of wearing apparel and other personal effects, the gatherings and *souvenirs* of better days, and many of them the gifts of summer friends, who now in her loneliness leave her to pine in penury and distress. It may be said that Mrs. LINCOLN's mode of life is probably not characterised by the strictest rules of republican simplicity; she has not settled down to a house with two rooms, and undertaken washing and ironing to eke out her own existence and accommodate her neighbors; but such a position, were she disposed to assume it, would hardly comport with her former experience, or the honor of the nation in which her husband held so prominent a place, and for which his life was murderously sacrificed.

The story of her troubles is told in the New York *World* of the 2nd inst., from which it appears that on the death of Mr. LINCOLN an effort was made to secure for his family the sum of $100,000, being the amount which would have accrued to him had he completed his presidential term. Only $25,000, or one year's salary, was all that the *grateful* Republic allotted for this purpose, and of this sum $3,000 were required to pay off the deceased President's debts, showing that during his incumbency of the White House he had actually been living above his income. The balance, $22,000, with the house and lot at Illinois, which Mr. LINCOLN owned before his election to the Presidency in 1860, was therefore all that was left to the family of the late President. Mrs. LINCOLN's present income is set down at $1,700 per annum, $300 of which she derives from the rent of the house in Springfield, a moderate income indeed, when the very feeble purchasing power of the American currency is taken into account. It is not unnatural that the widow of Mr. LINCOLN should desire to maintain something approaching to the style in which undoubtedly she would have been maintained had her husband lived; at all events it is in the last degree ungrateful that the country for which he gave his life should leave her to fall back upon the simple style to which she had been accustomed before her tastes and habits were changed by her experiences in the White House. The story is in short that Mrs. LINCOLN, failing to make both ends meet, and seeing the advertisement of Mr. BRADY, a New York Broker, conceived the idea of parting with a portion of her extensive wardrobe—over many articles of which in her palmy days the Jenkinses of the American press had expended their best descriptive efforts—and accordingly sent a parcel to Mr. BRADY, which, with camel's hair shawls, costly furs, and other valuable articles of dress, diamonds, rings, &c., &c., when appraised, was set down as worth $24,000. The *World* publishes several letters from Mrs. LINCOLN in connection with this transaction, in a postscript to the last of which, dated September 25th, Mrs. LINCOLN offers to make a reduction of $8,000, taking as payment in full for the lot, $16,000 in 5-20's, but "nothing less." Unless this sum can be realized, Mrs. L. says she will continue to advertise largely until every article is sold.

With respect to the conduct of the Republican party towards the widow of their late chief, the following extract from the *World's* narrative is significant:

"A significant feature of the subsequent letters and memoranda is the feeling entertained by Mrs. Lincoln towards leading Republicans. She complains bitterly that men who besought her influence to secure their official positions, and were profuse with promises if she would gratify their wishes, now give her the cold shoulder. Certain persons of that party, such as Thurlow Weed, Henry J. Raymond, William H. Seward, and others, she is particularly severe against, and claims that it was through their influence that the plan proposed by the *Tribune* to raise a fund for her by the voluntary subscription of the people was thwarted. At this point the following memorandum, the original being in Mrs. Lincoln's own handwriting, is given:

"The question was asked Mrs. Lincoln what her feelings were in regard to the Republican party, in consideration of the unkindness and ingratitude displayed by them in depriving her of almost all means of support, the reply was, 'I could not relinquish my attachment for the party to which my husband belonged, and in whose cause his precious life was sacrificed, notwithstanding it is composed of such men as Weed, Raymond, and Seward, who nominally belong to it, and who to accomplish their purposes would drag it down to the lowest depths of degradation. The late President thoroughly tested these men, and had become fully aware before his death of their treachery and falseness.'"

In carrying out her project Mrs. LINCOLN, while condemning "the ingratitude of the "Republicans towards the memory of the "lamented President" in leaving his family to suffer want and destitution yet appeared on the scene as "Mrs. CLARKE," thinking it better to screen her own name and the "ignominy" of the Republicans; but in her efforts to dispose of her effects she has found it necessary to throw off the disguise. Previous to her agreement to accept a lump sum of $16,000 Mrs. LINCOLN wrote:

"CHICAGO, September 22, 1867.

"*W. H. Brady, Esq:*

"You write me that reporters are after you concerning my goods deposited with you—which, in consideration of my urgent wants, I assure you I am compelled to relinquish—and also that there is a fear that these newsmen will seize upon the painful circumstances of your having these articles placed in your hands to injure the Republican party politically. In the cause of this party and for universal freedom my beloved husband's precious life was sacrificed, nor for the world would I do anything to injure the cause. My heart is ever anxious for its success, notwithstanding the very men for whom my noble husband did so much, unhesitatingly deprived me of all means of support and left me in a pitiless condition. The necessities of life are upon me, urgent and imperative, and I am scarcely removed from want—so different from the lot my loving and devoted husband would have assigned me—and I find myself left to struggle for myself. I am compelled to pursue the only course left me—immediately within the next week to sell these goods, and if not wholly disposed of by Wednesday, October 30th, on that day please sell them at auction, after advertising *very largely* that they are my goods. Very respectfully,

"MRS. A. LINCOLN."

Now, though we do not regard this as a case of actual destitution appealing for relief to the charity of the world, we do certainly think that the exposure which Mrs. LINCOLN has been reluctantly compelled to make, ought to bring shame upon the Republican party if not upon the whole people of the North. Why cannot the Democrats purchase these articles, and make of them a present to Mrs. LINCOLN? When we reflect how much of political capital the Republicans tried to make, and succeeded in making out of LINCOLN's death, we are astounded that no better care has been taken of his family. Had only half the money expended for the purpose of suborning witnesses to give false evidence in the so-called State trials been set apart for the benefit of Mr. LINCOLN's family, we think the appropriation would have reflected much more credit on the country. As the case stands, it is another proof of the ingratitude of the public, and, shall we say it, perhaps another incentive to those placed in public positions to feather their own nests at the expense of honesty, knowing so well that their country will rather admire, or at all events forgive, them for stealing, than assign to their families, when they are gone, that which may prevent them from starving?

THE MEDICAL CONFERENCE.

A meeting of the Medical Profession of this city was held yesterday at the City Hall, Dr. Vancortlandt in the chair, and Dr. McGillivray acting as Secretary.

On motion of Dr. Hill, seconded by Dr. Robilliard, it was resolved that Drs. Vancortlandt, Grant and Henry, be appointed delegates to attend the proposed conference at Quebec on the 9th October, and that these gentlemen be respectfully requested to attend such meeting.

A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman and Secretary, and the meeting adjourned.

THE REGATTA.

To the Editor of the TIMES.

SIR,—As to certain letters which have lately appeared in the Ottawa *Citizen*, relative to the late Regatta, I have to say that I will only answer questions affecting either myself or the Club, which are asked in person or over the proper names of the persons seeking information.

Please insert this in the columns of your valuable paper.

Yours, &c.,
R. H. HAYCOCK.

Ottawa, Oct. 4, 1867.

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.

Return of the Attorney-General, for the Local Legislature.

Special to the TIMES.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct., 4, 1867.

Attorney-General Wetmore, for the Local Legislature, has been returned by two hundred and twenty-three of a majority over Thomson, the Anti candidate. The Antis used every exertion to carry the election, but were defeated.

FROM PRESCOTT.

Forsyth Wins the Race.

Special to the TIMES.

PRESCOTT, Oct. 4, 1867.

George Forsyth, of Ottawa, ran a race here to-day, at the fair, against the Indian, Black Fox. Great interest was manifested in the result and betting was very heavy. Forsyth was victorious, coming in ahead of his Indian antagonist amid the cheers of the crowd.

SECOND DESPATCH.

PRESCOTT, Oct. 4, 1867.

South Grenville fair, last day. Visitors from all parts crowded to the grounds to-day. Great astonishment was manifested by strangers at the grand display in the floral hall. The number of entries was 300 more than last year. Altogether the 10th annual exhibition has been a complete success, surpassing all previous ones.

The Lacrosse match between the St. Regis Indians and the Prescott Club was won by the latter. It stood—Indians, 2 games; Prescott, 3. The first game was won by the Indians in 30 mins.; the second by Prescott in 12 mins.; and third by the Indians in 25 mins.; fourth, Prescott in 3 mins.; 5th, Prescott in 13 mins.

Forsyth beat the champion Indian "Black Fox" easily in the foot race. The stake was raised to $200. There was considerable betting.

The Gymnastic Club gave an exhibition to over 1000 spectators. The performance was very good.

The Prescott Turf Club races are fixed for the 15th, 16th and 17th inst.

LOCAL NEWS.

OYSTERS.—A fresh supply of Oysters just received at Dwyre's, Sparks-st.

ACCIDENT.—A man had one of his fingers sawn off at Gilmour's mills, a day or two ago.

CHURCH NEWS.—The members of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church of this city, have invited the Rev. Daniel Gordon, to become their pastor.

POLICE COURT.—There were four "drunken and disorderly" cases up before the Police Magistrate yesterday. Three were fined two dollars and costs each, and one, a woman, discharged.

SNIDER RIFLE DRILL.—The regulars were exercised yesterday morning and afternoon on the parade ground, back of the Rink, in the new drill which has been rendered necessary by the introduction of the Snider Enfield Rifle.

MILITARY.—The Headquarters of the P. C. O. Rifles, with the two remaining companies of the five to be stationed here, will arrive by the steamer on Tuesday evening next. When the two companies of the 17th will arrive will be known in a few days.

MARRIED *versus* SINGLE.—A rifle match will come off this afternoon between the married and the single members of the Civil Service Volunteer Regiment. Whether this is meant to settle the question of the relative steadiness of nerve of married and single men, or any other point, we cannot tell, but the married gentlemen may be assured that in this case, at least, they will have the prayers of all the single ladies, who, no doubt, hope that the single gentlemen may be furnished by their defeat with an additional argument in favor of matrimony. Time was when such a subject might have exhausted the rhetoric of the schoolmen without receiving a satisfactory solution. Let us hope that the question may be set at rest in accordance with the wishes of the ladies by the arbitrament of the rifle.

THE NUNNERY HOSPITAL BARRACKS.—The work of preparation at this barracks is in a forward state of progress, and all the essential alterations will be ready by the time the troops will arrive to take possession. The steam heating apparatus has been overhauled, and will be under the management of the engineer who was in the employ of the Nuns. The whole building will be properly warmed by the consumption of one cord of wood a day, and about two puncheons of water a week, as formerly. The large garden of the Nunnery will be used as a parade ground, but as it is much larger than will be required for manœuvring the troops which the barracks will accommodate, might not the margin of the ground, say six feet in width, be laid off for a garden, and divided into small plats according to the number of men stationed there? Many would, no doubt, be happy to display their taste in that way through a considerable portion of the year, and by such an occupation be kept from worse pursuits. This hint may not be deemed practicable, but we drop it for the consideration of the officers, because we think if it could be acted upon it would be attended with results which would afford pleasure to both officers and men.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

(Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.)

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—It is said that Sir A. B. Paget, the present Minister at Florence, will be appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Frederick Bruce.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The following particulars of the recent movements of Garibaldi have been received from Italy:—While Garibaldi was in prison, at Alexandria, he persistently refused to give his parole not to engage in any hostilities against the Papal States. Meanwhile, the Italian Government hoping to allay the popular excitement caused by his arrest, gave orders for the transfer of the prisoner to his home at Caprera, without insisting a parole. The General was accordingly taken to the island, where he was apparently set at liberty. Soon after his arrival he suddenly disappeared, and succeeded in reaching the main land; but his movements had been carefully watched, and he was again arrested and sent back to Caprera, where he now remains, under guard, a prisoner in his own home.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A report has reached here to-day, the authority of which is not fully established, that King Victor Emanuel has made an appeal to the great powers of Europe against the provisions of the September treaty, which bends the Italian Government to prevent any infraction of the temporal dominion of the Pope.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—A semi-official journal published in this capital in its issue of to-day, marks the assertion that at the recent meeting of the Emperors Napaleon and Francis Joseph at Salsburg an understanding was come to as to the person whom they will support for the successor to Pope Pius IX.

LONDON, October 4.—Extensive operations in grain, recently made by the Government and French merchants, have reduced the specie balance in the Bank of France to the amount of one million pounds sterling.

FLORENCE, Oct. 3.—The rebels hold many posts in the Province of Viterbo, and await the attack of the Pontifical corps.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—It is reported that a policeman had been shot and killed in Rochdale by some Fenians. A policeman was attacked and nearly killed in this city by a gang of Irishmen last night. These events in connection with recent occurrences in Manchester and Ireland, have given rise to rumors of a new and widespread Fenian conspiracy.

VIENNA, Oct. 3.—The Roman Catholic Bishops of the Austrian Empire have met in Congress, and declared their opposition to any change in the *Concordat* now established between Rome and Austria.

LONDON, Oct. 3:—The Turkish Government has made an apology to the American ambassador at Constantinople for the insult offered to one of the Messengers attached to the United States Consulate.

The Emperor Alexander of Russia has demanded of the Sublime Porte the cession of the Island of Candia to Greece.

FALL ASSIZES.

United Counties of Prescott and Russell.

[Reported for the TIMES.]

The Fall Assizes for these United Counties commenced on Monday last, before Mr. Justice Hagarty. The Hon. Sandfield Macdonald, Attorney-General West, Matthew Crooks Cameron, Esq., James O'Reilly, Esq., Q. C., D. G. Millar, Esq., J. B. Lewis, Esq., — Lyon, Esq., Robert Lees, Esq., the County Attorney, E. T. Dartnell, Esq., P. O'Brian and A. S. Grant, Esq., were the members of the bar in attendance.

The following Grand Jury was sworn in:—Robt. Byers, Esq., Foreman; Daniel Cashion; John S. Cameron; Donald Cameron; John Erskine; Roderick Frazer; Theodore James; E. Loucks; Norman D. McLeod; Robert S. Parks; J. Ryan; Geo. Willis; Thomas Barton; R. J. Rodden and Geo. Lawlor.

Mr. Justice Hagarty then addressed the Grand Jury, and said he was sorry to find before him the heaviest calendar in the three or four visits which he had paid to this County, although there was but one prisoner in the jail and some on bail. Five or six cases had come here for trial which remained from the previous Assizes, or were sent from the Quarter Sessions. Among the cases there was a charge of felony, for shooting a cow, which was a serious offence, but there were others of a more serious nature. A charge connected with the killing of a person in some conflict at Plantagenet Mills, as to which he would reserve any observations until the party was on his trial, and the circumstances disclosed how far the act was justifiable. He might, however, say that if a person attempt to break into your house to rob you, resistance is justifiable and no penalty follows the loss of life of the party prosecuting such an intent, every man is allowed to defend his property from trespassers and robbers. In such cases if death ensued and reasonable evidence is adduced that the death was caused by the party so engaged, or those acting under his orders resisting the trespass it would be justifiable, but they must not draw too nice a distinction, but let there be enquiry. There is one case of this kind which will come before them, as to the circumstances under which a man named McMartin met his death. Some question of property, he believed, was mixed up in this case. It is not for the Grand Jury to enquire into the rights of parties, but did the party come by his death by the act of the party in possession, or those assisting him. It is unfortunate that parties will take the law into their own hands. If men will do by force what the law will do in a peaceable manner, they must take the consequences of their acts. With these general directions he would leave the matter in their hands. They would hear one side only and if there was any evidence to sustain the case, they would find a bill and let it go to a jury. There were, he found, some indictments found at the previous Assizes against parties for stealing growing timber, a practice which was followed to a great extent in this part of the country. Indeed, there was no respect for property in timber, and persons were guilty of this offence who would scorn to steal a cow, and yet in one sweep would carry off the value of twenty cows from another man's property. A few years since a law was introduced to put a stop to this system of robbery, which enables the Court, in cases of conviction, to impose a penalty to compensate the owner of the property, and shew such persons that such things can not be done with impunity. With these observations he would send them to their room, merely drawing their attention to the duty of visiting the jail and reporting thereon as to any matters which may seem to demand their special attention.

The long panel was then called over and the civil business was proceeded with. There were but three records entered.

Werin & Holland, pltfs; G. Johnston, deft.—An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, $574.

Babann *vs.* Lauson, and others—This was an action of ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff. Lees and Gemmell for the plaintiff; P. O'Brian for defendant.

O'Hanly *vs.* Fraser.—This was an action for libel, sent down from Ottawa for trial here, but owing to the absence of Mr. O'Reilly, the counsel for the plaintiff, the record was withdrawn.

This closed the civil business, and the crown business was then entered on.

The Queen *vs.* St. Ouge Duplante.—This was an indictment for stealing growing timber. Several witnesses were called, and the theft of the timber was proved, but an intelligent jury took a different view of the matter, and brought in a verdict of not guilty. Mr. J. B. McClennan, crown counsel, and Mr. Dartnell, county attorney, for the prosecution; Mr. O'Brian for the prisoner.

The Grand Jury then came into court, and in the case of the Queen *vs.* Nelson Monk, charged for the murder of Alexander McMartin, brought in a true bill.

Also in the case of the Queen *vs.* Michell Lamouche, shooting a cow, a true bill.

There being no criminal cases ready to be proceeded with, the court then adjourned to nine o'clock next morning.

SECOND DAY—TUESDAY.

The court met at nine o'clock this morning pursuant to adjournment.

The first case called was the Queen *vs.* Benjamin McIntosh, stealing growing timber. In this case the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labor.

The cases of the Queen *vs.* McGouvern, and the Queen *vs.* Hagar, were ordered to stand over to the next assizes.

The Queen *vs.* Nelson Monk—murder. The next case proceeded with was the Queen *vs.* Nelson Monk, charged with the murder of Alex. McMartin. The prisoner was arraigned and a jury sworn.

Mr. Matthew Crooks Cameron, counsel for the private prosecutors; Mr. McLennan, crown counsel, and Mr. Dartnell, county attorney, for the crown; Mr. O'Reilly, Q. C., and Mr. O'Brian, for the prisoner.

Mr. M. C. Cameron stated the case. He said that the prisoner at the bar was charged with taking the life of a fellow creature, Alex. McMartin. The indictment charges malice, which, though not expressly proved, may be implied. The prisoner at the bar is a young man of prepossessing appearance, and it is painful to see him stand in such a position, and doubly so, it as is intimated, after the melancholy event took place, he gave utterance to expressions of anything but regret for the event. He would briefly state the circumstances of the case. It seemed that a Mr. John McMartin and Alexander McMartin, the deceased, were joint owners of certain saw mills at Plantagenet, in this county, that the deceased leased his undivided moiety to a Mr. William Barrie, and John McMartin entered into a partnership with Barrie, in October, 1864, bringing in his other undivided moiety as part of his capital, the partnership to take effect from December, 1865. In the interval some difficulties arose between the parties, and John McMartin declined to enter into the joint management of the business. Barrie, however, went into possession and continued to work the mill without interruption from John McMartin, until the morning of the 28th of May last, when he attempted to enter the mills. Opposition to his entrance was given by Barrie, as McMartin came there accompanied by men whom he had employed, for the ostensible purpose of coming in with him to work the mill. John McMartin, on that morning, came to the mills, accompanied by one Henry Larocque, and a man named Michon. They went to the east door of the mill, which was open, and there they were met by Mr. Barrie and others, who denied them entrance. They then went back to the west door, and while John McMartin and Larocque were trying to enter there, a shot was fired, which caused the death of Alexander McMartin, and that death is charged to the prisoner, as the party who fired the shot. It may be asserted for the defence that the parties in the mill were there for the purpose of defending their property, and that no entrance should be made therein against their will. That they had a perfect right to defend their property, but acting on the part of the crown, he might as well state that the law does not authorize one partner to exclude another from entering on the partnership premises, even as he believed from coming with a strong hand, but at the same time in a manner not to destroy life. No provocation by words will justify any man in taking life; possession of property should not lead to it. The prisoner at the bar is charged with the crime of murder, and in considering the case they must lay aside all feelings of friendship, all feeling of sympathy for the prisoner, and do justice to all. If there were anything in the case which would enable them to relieve the prisoner from the heavy charge brought against him, he, for one, would be satisfied with their verdict, but if not, they must do their duty honestly. As he was instructed no person had entered at the time the shot was fired from within, but the deceased was shot down outside the mill. He would place Mr. Barrie as a witness in the box, and give them an opportunity of learning from him the facts of the case, and anything that might go to exonerate the prisoner. His own object was, as far as could be, to extend protection to all.

William Barrie was then sworn and examined by Mr. M. C. Cameron. He was in the mills on the morning of 28th May; knew the late Alexander McMartin; is in occupation of the mills by lease under him as to his moiety. Knows John McMartin, had entered into a partnership arrangement with him as to his moiety of the mills, on 14th October, 1864, thus he had John's half and Alexander's half, the latter by right of lease and the former as partner. The articles of partnership were signed but never fully carried out by John McMartin, so far as putting witness in full possession of the property, he keeping back the store and dwelling house which he was to put in as part of his capital. Was in the mills on the morning of 28th May last, about grey daylight, there were with him the prisoner Nelson Monk, Winslow, Dechambaud, John Biron, Louis Gardepie, Patrick Phelan and Andre Prevost, who drew up the logs, soon after dawn a gang of men advanced towards the mill, they had assembled at Larocque's tavern which was near; about ten men came close up, others were advancing; four or five who were in advance came to the east door of the mill which was open and wanted to come in; I told them that they could not; John McMartin was one of them; Michon, or Pomere and H. Larocque were the others. J. McMartin then threw off his coat, and picked up a stick. Henry Larocque had a stick at the time. They then went to the west door, struck at it, pulled it from below and the door fell over. John McMartin and Michon then came in at the west door, which they had forced open. Michon was the first I saw enter; before he did so, he ran back a little for a heavy picket with which he entered and advanced upon me, and I towards him. He struck at me two or three times with the picket and struck me, he brought me down to my knee and for a moment I was senseless. Just then I heard a shot, and wheeled round, when I saw Nelson Monk on the railway between the saws partly standing on the top of the logs. Phelan ran over to where I was; I now first saw John McMartin there; who was knocked down inside the mill, at this time those who had got in had been driven out; Phelan asked me could they get in anywhere; I said no, and at this moment John McMartin's head was seen above the logs in the act of rising, Phelan supposed that he had got in somewhere, and ran over to strike him with a stick, when Monk caught his arm, and told him not to strike him as he was hurt; I then saw two men come to the west door, and told them not to come in as they belonged to the gang; they said they were not, but that they had come to take away Alexander McMartin, who they said was shot; I saw him lying outside and the door partly on him, which I supposed had fallen on him. There were guns in the mill, one which I had borrowed some time before for target practice; I think Dechambaud had a gun; they were kept in the mill office upstairs; they were brought down that morning; don't recollect seeing them brought down, but saw one in Monk's and Dechambaud's hands that morning; I fired a pistol shot about three o'clock that morning, the cylinder of it then slipped off, and was lost, and it was of no use afterwards; Monk resisted their entrance, because for the last two months it was reported that the McMartins were raising a gang of men to drive us all out of the mill, and to resist them if they came the guns were there; there was no other defence; I saw him take Mr. Barrie, who went down under the blows. It was just as they broke open the door, Michon came in; saw the door being torn away, and Michon at once came at Mr. Barrie, following up the blows at him rapidly. I then ran away to the other end of the mill and got out underneath. Did not see what Barrie had in his hands when knocked down. Was working when the shot was fired, but ran away when Barrie was knocked down.

John Baptiste Michon, or Pomiere examined—Was present on the morning of 28th May, when Alex. McMartin was shot. I went to the mill a little after sunrise. John McMartin, myself and Henry Larocque were close together, others remained behind between the mill and Larocque's at places varying from 50 to 100 and 200 feet from the mill. There were a great many people there; was hired by John McMartin to saw in the mill about a fortnight before for the summer, he told me he owned half the mill and was going to saw in it; when I McMartin came to the slide at the east door, Barrie said "I'll shoot you," he replied "I am not come to fight, but to have my half of the mill." After the first shot, I heard Barrie say "fire," and immediately after there was another shot; I went to the west door before the order to fire. John McMartin then went to the west door; can't say if it was fastened, but it was open when I went in. Henry Larocque took it by the bottom, opened it, and it fell down. John McMartin went in, I saw him down and went in to pick him up and save him; Barrie struck at me with a stick and hit me on the knuckle of one finger and broke another. I took a stick and struck at Barrie, he struck before me. Dechambaud snapped a gun at me; saw prisoner with a gun in his hand. Don't know who struck John McMartin, who was down when I went. Alex. McMartin was between the slides when I heard the shot, and after it I saw him holding by the post.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Reilly.—I slept at Charles Larocque's that night, and went to bed quite sober. John McMartin, Larocque, and I went to the mill together; there were a good many between there and the tavern. I got up about half-past four that morning; other men came up to the mill at the same time, but can't say how many. John McMartin got in at the west door, and while it was being broken open stood between the slides doing nothing. The slide fell; it was the men opened it; Henry Larocque pulled it. John McMartin kept talking to Barrie at the east door, while they were trying to get in at the west door. It was after the two shots were fired from the east door the west door was opened. There was no shot afterwards. It was Larocque opened the door. I stood between the slides; John McMartin went in first, and was knocked down, and I went in to pick him up; just went in to save the man; when Barrie struck me, I struck him, then I picked up John McMartin, and went away; got the club I had near the spot; Barrie was in the mill when he said "fire boys;" I was then outside, standing between the two doors; I saw Alick standing near the slide before the west door, where he was a short distance from me doing nothing when he was shot.

John McMartin examined.—After stating his joint ownership in the mill and his partnership, said: I went to the mill on the morning of the 28th of May, about five o'clock, Henry Larocque and Michon were with me, and some others, whom I had hired to work one of the saws. The gangway at the east end of the mill, where the logs were drawn in, was then open. Mr. Barrie was standing there. I went right up to him, and told him I wanted to go in, he told me he would not let me in, and to stand back, or he would shoot me; he had a pistol in his hand; I told him I did not come there to fight or quarrel, but to take my place in the mill, and my rights, and to go to work. He said if I came one step further he would shoot me; I took that step, and he fired right at me. He cocked a rifle then, and said, "now boys, fire," and I think two shots were then fired. All this took place at the gang way, at the east end. Harry Larocque and Michon were behind me, and I said we can't get in here, let us go to the other door; we did so, and I pulled at it, and some one else; I got in, and when about two or three paces from the door, I received a blow across my face, but I do not know from what, nor who struck me; I was knocked down and stunned by the blow for a while, and the first thing I knew when I came to myself was, when I was taken to my brothers, who, I was told, was dying.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Reilly.—I never had any conversation in the month of March last with Henry Monk, the prisoner's father, in which I advised him to take away his boy from the mill as something awful would occur there. I swear that. I never told any one there would be a row there. I never used threats about the matter; people may have talked so, but I did not when I went to the mill in 1865. I did not take half the machinery away. I took some away, but brought part of it back. I wanted to get the possession of the mill from Hagar, but he gave it to Barrie. I took away one of the saws which was being used in the mill. I took it in the fall of 1865. When Hagar refused me the mill, he promised me he would not let Barrie in, it was then I took the saw away. I got hold of Michon ten days before the attack on the mill to work in it. My brother knew I was going, it was well understood I was going to take my place in the mill. Henry Larocque came there, and I hired him to work at the mill, two or three days before. I went to the mill on the morning of 28th May. When I went to the east door Barrie had a revolver in his hand and refused to let me in, he fired the revolver at me. When I came round the west door was not opened, I opened it myself. Michon came in after me, right behind me I saw some people outside. The shot in the mill was fired after I was knocked down. I swear to two shots, one of them after the door was opened and I was knocked down; did not see Barrie inside the mill. I was the first in and the first knocked down. When I was at the east door the pistol was presented point blank at me by Barrie. I saw right into the barrel, to where the ball was; it was fired at me. There was powder in it at all events.

Charles Larocque examined—Is Reeve of the Township of Plantagenet, and brother of Henry Larocque. Was near the mills on the morning of 28th May, saw seven or eight men leave Joseph Larocque's tavern, and go about half way to the mill. Three of them went in advance; Michon, John McMartin and Henry Larocque, they went to the east door, passing the west door; John McMartin seemed to be speaking to some one at the east door, and I saw hands and sticks flourished. The three were near the door. I heard some one say "don't come in." I saw John McMartin then go the other door. I heard something like the explosion of a gun cap at the east door. The west door was closed; my brother Henry was the first who pulled on it, and it bent. John McMartin then came and assisted him; and Michon then came; John entered; one board fell and more followed, and while it was opened, I heard a shot and saw smoke, and then I saw Alexander McMartin, who was opposite the west door, about seven to ten feet from it; he was leaning against a post. The men had no weapons in their hands, when they went to the mill.

This witness was not cross-examined.

Henry Larocque sworn, examined by Mr. Cameron.—I live in Ottawa; just before the 28th of May last I came from Ottawa to see my folks, and after I came I agreed with John McMartin, who hired me to run one saw; went with him to the mill unarmed; John McMartin went up and spoke to Barrie, and so did I, we passed one door, and went to the mill door near the river; John McMartin wanted to go in, and told Mr Barrie he had hands there to go to work in the mill; Mr. Barrie said he did not want them, and to go off; he pointed his gun at me; I said "hold on;" Monk fired his gun while they were at the first door; he was at the time looking at Alexander McMartin; he was killed in the east door, near the river; the door was quite open; that shot went right over my head, and another shot was then fired, which went right under my arm; we then went to the other door; before the shots Barrie said "boys fire," and when I was going to the west door I passed over the body of Alex. McMartin; was sober then; I am as sober now; the body of Alex. McMartin was leaning against a post, and the blood was running down his trousers; I thought he was shot in the leg; It was after I saw that the west door was pulled open; I heard no shot after the west door was pulled open, and Michon went in to pick up John McMartin.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Reilly.—I suppose I was sober that morning; got up at four o'clock; this happened a few minutes before five; I had two horns in the interim; took them with Alex. McMartin; I am as sober now as I was then; one shot was fired at the east door; one by Monk and one by Barrie; one ball passed over my shoulder by my head, and the other under my arm; Barrie was not ten feet from me when he pointed his rifle at me, and fired; when I was fired at Alex. McMartin was near the slide towards the west door.

Martin Costello, Deputy Sheriff, was called and proved the finding of three rifles, and one double barrelled gun that day in the mill up stairs. They were all loaded at the time, the cap on one of the rifles was broken as if it had been snapped.

Hercule Dejardin, proved to having had some conversation last fall with Monk in McCay's tavern at Plantagenet; he spoke of having had some words with John McMartin, and that he hope to God to have a shot at one of the McMartins some time or other, was boarding at McCay's, when this was said, did not tell McMartin of it or anybody until the month of June last, said nothing of it at the inquest, although I was there.

John O'Keefe—resides in North Plantagenet. Knows prisoner. On the morning of 28th May, soon after Alexander McMartin was killed, heard him say in Hagar's store, when some one said the people had run away from the mill. "Yes, we let them see it was not children, but men they had to play with."

This closed the case for the prosecution, and Mr. O'Reilly having intimated that he did not intend to call any witnesses for the defence, Mr. M. C. Cameron addressed the jury. He said in respect to the evidence of Henry Larocque that he appeared to labor under some mistake—he did not appear to be sober. There is a great conflict of testimony. John McMartin says that the shot was fired after he was knocked down in the mill. Michon says the same, and so does Mr. Barrie, and all these agree it was fired though the open at the west door, and not from the east door. It will be for the jury to say to which account credance is to be given. Desjardin speaks to some expressions of the prisoner, which if believed are not friendly to the McMartins, and O'Keefe has shown how recklessly the prisoner expressed himself as to the fatal events which had just before occurred, so far for the parole evidence, and he would then read the estate of partnership and the lease of the mill, (which he did and then resumed,) from these it would be seen that John McMartin had as much right to enter the mill as Barrie—in attempting to do so he is resisted by Barrie and those within. In that resistance the indictment charges that the deceased lost his life by the hands of the prisoner, who was thereby charged with the muder. If the evidence did not sustain that charge they might find a verdict of manslaughter, or the lesser crime of a common assault, or if even this was not shown they might acquit him altogether and bring in a verdict of not guilty.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE, Oct. 4.—Alex. Morris, Perth; Francis Jones, Kemptville; Wm. Beatty, Perry Sound; J. H. Botterell, C. Roger, Montreal; Willis Coates, Toronto; Col. Miller, Mr. Whyhew, England; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Baker, Nova Scotia; J. B. Berwick, Montreal.

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

OTTAWA, Oct. 4, 1867.

Greatest degree of cold registered during the previous night, 26 above zero.

8 a. m., 32 above zero.
1 p. m., 74 above zero.
6 p. m., 58 above zero.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—It is asserted from Mexico that Santa Anna is very rampant in the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, where he remained a prisoner. He has refused his meals and passed his time in cursing and stamping.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A serious riot occurred in Jefferson city, La., on the second day of the election. It commenced in a dispute between a white and black man, and was followed by a general melee, in which firearms were freely used. Two whites and four negroes were seriously wounded. The military were called upon and soon quelled the riot.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Charles A. Lane, proposes that the Loyal Leagues raise $250,000 for Mrs. Lincoln.

Death of Elias Howe, jr.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Elias Howe, jr., sewing machine inventor, died last night in Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, October 4.—The *Times'* special says several prominent Republicans hold the opinion that in case the House presents the President for impeachment, he will be suspended from office during his trial.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Gold 44⅞.

The *Post's* financial article says: Loan Market sharp, 7 on Call Loans.

Governments lower, and more freely offered.

Railroads excited.

Foreign Exchange dull.

DIVINE SERVICES IN THE CITY CHURCHES ON SUNDAY.

Christ Church (Episcopal)—Sparks Street.
Rev J S LAUDER, M A, Rev C F STREET, M A, Curate.
Morning Service at 11 o'clock; Evening at 7.

Chapel of Ease—Sussex Street.
Rev J S LAUDER, M A, Rev C F STREET, M A, Curate.
Morning Service at 11; Evening at 7.

*St Alban's Parish—Daily