NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Her Majesty's Theatre—Professor Stone.
Customs Department—R. S. M. Bouchette.
Lecture—Rev. Dr. Burns.
Gold Brooch Found—J. & T. W. Pennock.

The Ottawa Times

MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1870.

☞ *For interesting Reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth page.*

UNTIMEOUSLY WRECKED.

Whatever difference of opinion there may be concerning the amount of natural frankness, amiability of temper, winning manners, engaging disposition, or that easy approachability, in some men even concealing cruelty, which falls to the lot of Mr. McDougall, there can be none as to his upright ness of character. Personally, Mr. McDougall is beyond reproach. His private life and indeed, so far, his public acts, have not in any way detracted from a personal sense of honor, so keenly felt, indeed, as to have drawn down upon him a suspicion of coldness, or want of feeling, not warranted by actual circumstances. Indeed no circumstance in his private or public life, at all justifies such a suspicion. True, he is calm and stern to look upon, and much of that character which Macaulay gives to William of Orange, seems natural to Mr. McDougall. But, if Mr. McDougall is thus personally repellant, statuesquely cold, there is a love of truth and a sense of justice in Mr. McDougall, which very few men, indeed, possess. When fairly roused, all the calmness of the quiescent McDougall vanishes, the blood of the heart mantles to the cheek, and all the fire and fervor of the heather bursts forth. There is heart in the Honorable William McDougall. There is a strong native love of justice, too, in the rejected of Red River. There is a kindliness of disposition in the man, who gave to even the *Globe's* reporter blankets, and coats, and provisions to keep him comfortable in his travels over a bleak prairie, which people of more generally pleasing demeanor than he can boast of, might do well to imitate. It would grieve us to find it to be the serious intention of such a man, as we describe, to literally throw himself away. It would be no source of gratification to those, with whom he seems to be, at present, displeased, to know that, in a fit of spleen, he had sacrificed the opportunity of a life-time, and had really lost, by some rash act, the path to fortune and to fame.

Mr. McDougall has placed his commission of Lieutenant Governor of Red River at the disposal of the Government, and there it rests. With that honorable feeling which belongs to him, Mr. McDougall placed at the disposal of the Government a position, which circumstances have made it impossible for him longer to hold, without detriment to the public service. Nothing else could have been expected at the hands of Mr. McDougall. Driven by the pure force of circumstances, which he certainly did not foresee, and of which he did not receive any warning from the *Globe*, Mr. McDougall had no alternative than to return to Ottawa. But Mr. McDougall does more. Prompted by a desire not to embarrass his former colleagues, Mr. McDougall places the Governorship of the Northwest, which he might have retained, at the disposal of the Government. Virtually, Mr. McDougall says, blame has been attached to me, on personal grounds, on account of the riotous proceedings at Red River, and I am not a Napier, to lead an army on to conquest. You may need a general to conquer Fort Garry, and there is none so competent to direct the attack as Field Marshal Brown—on paper. Those who know the value and the results of a war on paper, seemingly recommend that course to the Honorable Mr. McDougall. It is true that the pen is more powerful than the sword. It has a wonderful effect even upon savages. The pen stirs up men to the fight. The pen speaks to those who direct armies. The pen brings out and reveals a public opinion against which the sword may be drawn in vain. But the pen is only powerful when it has truth upon its side. It is the truth that cuts deeper than a two-edged sword, and it is not true that the Honorable William McDougall fancies that he is an ill-used man, and contemplates a return to his former position of an editor simply to demand redress—simply to pour out the phials of his wrath upon those at whose hands he has received injury. This step Mr. McDougall may take. The *Leader* says he will, and the *Telegraph* says he will. The *Globe* is not yet reconciled sufficiently to this "outcast reformer" to say anything about it. That sage organ of opinion contents itself with the simple but touching tune of Sir Francis Hincks' sacrifices, and drawing comparisons between a Lord of the Admiralty and a boy of sixteen receiving something like the large sum of $25 a month, for work which had previously been performed for the Government at a cost of £350 a year, and says nothing about Mr. McDougall's alleged contemplated opposition, and the investment of a large sum of money in presses, types, inks, and paper to show how much and by whom he had been abused since he left Ottawa for a new and far-off land, on the borders of which unfortunately all his hopes of vice-regal greatness were untimeously wrecked.

LITERATURE.

The *Dominion Monthly*, published by Messrs. John Dougall & Son, is really again very good. The February number now before us is full of most interesting matter, and has fine illustrations of the Queen and Sir Wm. Logan. We shall give some extracts in our next.

The *Canadian Illustrated News* is not this week at all equal to last week. The first picture is a gross absurdity anywhere, and would have been refused by *Grinchuckle* for its utter worthlessness in conception and execution. The wood-scene, in honor of Prince Arthur, is not much of an honor to the Prince, and cannot tend to the interest of either reader or publisher. This number is so bad that we abuse it perhaps more than we ought to do, with a view to the *News'* certain future excellence. After the really excellent specimens of leggotyping which we have had, such daubs as are now offered for public acceptance make us fairly blush.

WHO GIVES THE BALL?

A ball is to be given to His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, in the City of Ottawa, upon the occasion of the opening of Parliament, next month. That is a certainty, so far as anything not accomplished, can be so considered. The only matter about which there has been any question of doubt is as to the host. On the one hand it is claimed that Prince Arthur should be the guest of the city, while on the other, it is pretended that the honor of entertaining him should be left to such distinguished citizens and residents of the neighborhood of Ottawa as may feel disposed to put their hands in their pockets and pay for it. There are no doubt not a few gentlemen in Ottawa who would most loyally and willingly pay for the honor of entertaining the third son of the Queen of England, a gentleman, who, in every way, is a credit to the illustrious personages to whom he owes his birth—a worthy son of Albert the Good, and of Victoria Empress of India, Queen of Canada, and the mistress of a thousand lands on which the sun may poetically be considered never to set. It is their right to do so which is disputed. The City of Ottawa, as represented by the Mayor, the Aldermen and City Councillors of Ottawa, on the occasion of the Prince's first arrival in Canada offered to entertain His Royal Highness. A ball, a dinner, or a *dejeuner*, any species of public entertainment, indeed, which might be agreeable to him was offered to Prince Arthur. The reply was prompt and courteous. Prince Arthur was surfeited with balls, and dinners, and public breakfasts, and addresses, and congratulations, and would be glad if his first appearance in Ottawa might be as unceremonious as possible. He intended to be present in Ottawa on the occasion of opening Parliament in February, and then he would accept from the City of Ottawa such entertainment as the City might be pleased to afford him. Then he was the guest of His Excellency the Governor General. To this there could be no demur. The Corporation voted a sum of money for the erection of a triumphal arch over the Sappers' Bridge, and, with unsparing liberality, and in excellent taste, Mr. Reynolds, the spirited manager of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway, decorated the station, and raised triumphal arches, and there, at the station, the Mayor and Corporation of Ottawa welcomed the Prince. Beyond this cordial welcome the city had literally done nothing. The offer of a ball, at which the citizens of the metropolis of Canada was accepted for a future day, and the City of Ottawa—whether His Worship be or be not himself able for any cause, political or religious, to trip it on the light fantastic toe—on the coming future day is bound to entertain the Prince. It is not for the Mayor and Corporation to speak of the sin of dancing, with a view to placing that great sin on the shoulders of private individuals. It is not for the Corporation to count the cost now. They should have done that before extending an invitation to His Royal Highness. Now there is only one course to pursue. The city—not private citizens—is bound in honor and duty to give the ball. But it will be costly? Yes. To every body, who goes to that ball there will be considerable cost. The silks, and satins, and laces, and nice white stockings, and neat little shoes, which paterfamilias will have to provide for, will be costly. The new gloves, the fine dress-coats, the French-polished leather boots, and all the accessories of male ball costume will be costly. The hundreds, compelled by circumstances, to expend money in haberdashery, and in very many different ways, will give to the great majority of rate payers—the tradesmen of Ottawa, the milliners and dress-makers, and general outfitters of Ottawa—the means of paying the comparatively small cost of turkeys, wines, and waiters which will fall to the city, and leave a considerable and most pleasing margin of profit behind. The City of Ottawa is bound to entertain Prince Arthur. The City of Ottawa cannot surrender this privilege to any number of private gentlemen. The metropolis of Canada must entertain the Prince, and in doing so, even as a speculation, the entertainment will be a gain.

Prince Arthur has accepted the invitation of the City of Ottawa, and has already been, as it were, entertained by one private gentleman Mr. Reynolds. Duty, loyalty leal affection for the Queen, and honor to ourselves, require that this coming Ball shall be at the expense of the Corporation of the City of Ottawa.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILROAD

Every County in Ontario has appointed delegates to meet in Ottawa, for the purpose of discussing and deliberating upon the best course to be pursued for the construction of a Central Railroad from Montreal to the far North-west, and it is believed that at the next meeting of the City Council of Montreal delegates will be named to assist in these discussions and deliberations.

An out-o'-the-way style of spelling Ottawa —*Outawais* (vide *Le Courrier.*)—*Evening Mail.*

It is simply the French for By-town.

THE Toronto *Telegraph* says: Mr. McDougall has placed at the disposal of the Government the commission he held from them to undertake the administration of affairs at the North-West. The reasons which have led him to adopt this course, Mr. McDougall will shortly explain to his constituents at Lanark. The Ex-Governor's decided opinion is, that matters have now got to such a pass at Red River, that a military man will have to take the helm there for some time at least. In the Spring he would send in some 2,000 well equipped Volunteers, specially selected for the duty—promising each 200 acres of land after they had served the Government for such a term as might be necessary to restore order. These men would go in with the view of becoming settlers; but while the Government needed their aid, they would, of course, be under pay.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* of the 15th instant contains the following important item:

"The troops now stationed in British North America will be withdrawn during the present year. At Halifax alone a garrison will be retained at Imperial cost. A proposal has, however, been sent to all the colonies to allow Imperial troops to remain in each, provided all the contingent expenses are defrayed by the Colonial Exchequer.

On the above the Montreal *Gazette* remarks:

It seems to us that it would be fair for the colonies to furnish barracks and quarters for any small body of troops necessary, for one or two garrisons, and, a portion, if not the whole, of the rations. It is a question if we shall need more than one regiment in Quebec. Then, for the purposes of our own military education, we should have two or three battalions of our own always doing garrison duty—men enlisted for one or two years—to learn their work as officers and non-commissioned officers of the militia.

Ode to the Old Scottish Kirk at Ottawa.

FOR THE OTTAWA TIMES.

Our auld Scottish Kirk looks ragged and bare,
I'm afraid this winter she'll fa';
Sae I'd hae ye beware, keep a man on the stair,
Whenever you think its to snaw.

I'm sorry to see you wi' all age bent down,
For the sake of your mither and mine;
For the puir bodie sleeps wi' true hope unto thee,
Till your lang promised daylight will shine.

And my forefathers stood by your back to a man,
And brought you oure here safe and sound;
Noo, I canna mak out how you're left in this state,
And so mony true friends a' around.

In this age o' progression its a wonder to me,
Hoo they let you stand this way sae lang;
For the looks o' your face shows me plainly at ance,
That something inside is far wrang.

For this ten year and mair, I've sat here in despair,
A disgrace to you a' thro' the toon;
Wi' nae steeple to wear but an auld timmer stair,
That would brak half your backs to come doon.

But to mak my tale short, just you tell them frae me,
That I'm thinking to lave them a' soon;
For this week or twa back I've felt something crack,
Noo believe me I'll soon tumble doon.

Noo Scotia, dear Scotia, the land of my birth,
My hame's in your hearts yet so free;
For the loneliest spot wi' a true-hearted Scot,
Sleeps soundly, believing in me.

Till that lang summer day, wi' its bright shining sun,
Ne'er sets in the west any more;
But reclines, on his height, in that land where no night
Can darken your lang promised shore.

WM. STUART.

Ottawa, 31st January, 1870.

A portion of the article in *La Marseillaise* on "La Famille Bonaparte" which provoked Prince Pierre Napoleon to challenge Rochefort or any of his "underlings," reads as follows:—

"There are in the Bonaparte family some singular persons, whose mad ambition never having been gratified, and who, finding themselves symetically banished to obscurity, have become hard in their spite, seeing that they are nothing, and have never reached power. They resemble those old maids, who, never having been able to find a husband, weep over lovers they never possessed. We may rank in this category of unfortunate lame ones (eclopes) Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, who busies himself with writing, employing his hours in journalism. He lived in Corsica, where he made war on the radical democratic party, but he brought from there more of Waterloo than Austerlitz. *La Revanche*, democratic paper of Corsica, initiates us to a knowledge of these defeats, giving us a sketch of the articles of the self-called Prince. Irritated by seeing republican ideas overrunning his natal soil, the Prince has published in a paper which treats of political matters, without the authority to do so, a long letter of two *toises*, where he menaces his adversaries with dismembering them. 'How many valiant soldiers,' he writes, 'clever huntsmen, bold sailors, laborious farmers, does not Corsica count who hold in detestation these sacrileges, and who long before this, if they had not been restrained, would have *pub le stentine per le porrette* the *tripes* to the field' As one sees, the Prince does not go on with *de main morte*. Scratch a Bonaparte and you will see the ferocious beast appear; not content with wounding us in our consciences, in our souvenirs, in diminishing our property, these people insult us and flatter themselves with the thought that their retainers, their *bravi*, are ready to dismember us!"

There is much more of this, quite as severe and exasperating.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE OF CANADA.

OTTAWA, 7th January, 1870.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Henry Webber, of St. Stephen, in the Province of New Brunswick, Esquire, to be a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

Stephen E. Grow, of St. John, in the Province of New Brunswick, Esquire, to be a Landing Surveyor in Her Majesty's Customs at the port of St. John.

Baron Hausmann.

London Daily Telegraph.

Through some inexplicable caprice or perversity of the public mind, poor M. Hausmann, the regenerator of Paris, seems temporarily to have incurred among the Parisians as much odium as the luckless George Francis Train earned among the Londoners, when he strove to accommodate them with street tramways against their will. The *rationale* of the English objections to Train was speedily made manifest. He tried to force his tramways down the public throat; all his operations were conducted in a blundering, swaggering, almost impertinent way; and, although the fact of our having prosecuted the hapless American adventurer for a nuisance, and fined him £500, at Croydon Assizes, does not seem altogether consistent with our present promotion of a revival of street tramways, the public aversion and irritation awakened by Train's audacity and importunity were at the time, and under the circumstances, natural and justifiable. The magnificent Prefect of the Seine stands in a very different category from that in which the crack brained Yankee must be placed; yet he has been abused with equal pertinacity, and maligned with equal acrimony. There is a story of a man in a mob who saw a ruffian pelting a wretched fugitive with mud. "What has he done?" he asked. "I'm sure I don't know," quoth the mud thrower. "Here goes a stone at his head, then!" cried the stranger, as he suited the action to the word. Can any of the publicists who have been pelting M. Haussmann with mud tell us precisely what he has done—save immense good to France in general, and Paris in particular? In lieu of dark and narrow streets, of filthy *carrefours*, of markets that resembled pigsys, of reeking gutters, and a system of drainage which in itself was a mockery—in lieu of pestiferous slums, the haunts of destitution, disease and crime—the Parisians have been provided with airy and spacious boulevards, lined by lofty and handsome houses. The "stability" of the city has been thoroughly remodelled and reformed. Not only have a number of magnificent public monuments been completed or constructed, but whole districts have been covered with stately and commodious private dwellings. No want of the population has been neglected—no deficiency has been overlooked—no grievance unredressed. The city is now drained, lighted, and watched with a completeness hitherto unknown in any other European city. Where once dinginess and squalor prevailed we now see symmetry and magnificence. M. Haussmann did not find Paris as Augustus found Rome—of brick; he found it of mud, and he has left it more than marble Surely, under these circumstances, the ostracised Prefect of the Seine may turn a bold front to his accusers. Surely, situated as we are in London, we also might be all the better for a little prompt and unsparing Haussmannisation, reserving for ourselves the right to check the possibly exuberant imaginativeness of our Prefect by an occasional tightening of the purse strings. But it would be possible, we hope, to find a golden mean between the Elwes-like parsimony of an Ayrton, and the Haroun-al Raschid-like magnificence of a Haussmann.

Latest by Telegraph.

By People's Line.

Office: G. P. Drummond's Exchange Office, 19 Sparks street.

TORONTO.

Red River News—Robinson Discharged.

TORONTO, January 29.

The Great Western express ran off the track near Capetown about half-past one yesterday morning. One car was badly smashed, and a passenger named E. W. Bradford, of Philadelphia, killed.

Among the news from Red River is the statement that Cunningham, *Globe*, and Robertson, *Telegraph*, were chased out of Fort Garry at the point of the bayonet. From what they saw and heard while in the settlement, they are of opinion that the insurrection will die out before spring.

Robinson, held for extradition on a charge of arson in Massachusetts, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, was discharged this morning.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, January 29.

The Montreal Tract Society held its annual meeting last night. 143,154 tracts were distributed in the city last year.

A new Freemason journal is to be published here, in the interest of the Quebec Grand Lodge. It will be conducted by Mr Thomas Parsons, of the Albert Lodge.

The organ question is again agitating the Canada Presbyterian Synod.

Excitement among Freemasons as to the decided stand taken by the Grand Lodge of Quebec still continues. The new Grand Lodge is being recognized every day by numerous lodges.

Since the formation of the ice bridge business has improved, and market supplies are in greater quantity and at reduced prices.

It is likely that St. James street will be laid with the Nicholson pavement during the summer. It has been very successfull in Jacques Cartier Square.

SECOND DESPATCH

The *Gazette* says that recent advices from Rome state that 80 of the Canadian Zouaves who formed part of the first detachment, have re-enlisted in the Papal army for six months, and that the remainder will leave on their return to Canada about the 12th of March.

The snow shoe steeple chase across the mountain, for the Vesburgh gold medal, came off this afternoon. About ten started, and kept well together up the steep of the mountain. The race was finally won by Boyle, in 21 minutes, Skelton a fair second, Winchin third, and Harper nowhere.

This morning, a porter at the nunnery in St. Jean Baptiste street, on opening the door, discovered wrapped up in a piece of newspaper two hands of a human being. The fingers and body of the hands, which had been severed from the arm at the wrist, were skinned as if done by professionals. These remains were taken to the central police station, and an enquiry instituted.

Two years ago Riel was employed by Mr. Lovell, of this city, to take names for his city directory. He showed no signs of extra talent or force of character in these duties.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, January 29.

The Methodist social passed off very successfully. There were singing and instrumental music, and the performers were frequently *encored*. The pecuniary part is most satisfactory. The ladies conducting the social deserve special thanks for the entertainment.

A concert takes place to-night by the Ladies' Christian Doctrine Society, at the St. Patrick's Institute.

A curling match for the Henry cup is being played to-day.

The meeting of the Quebec corporation last night was of no importance, on account of the absence of the Mayor and others attending the House of Assembly, watching the city bill.

The demonstration by government the night before last is considered uncalled for, and the danger has been much exaggerated.

A canoe crossing the river yesterday was cut in two, and sunk with a valuable load. Six men narrowly escaped.

A party of Royal Engineers left yesterday on a surveying expedition to Lake St. John.

The Quebec Snow Shoe Club tramp out this afternoon.

The weather is unsettled. More snow anticipated.

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 28.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that the negotiations on the *Alabama* claims question have been suspended.

Lands belonging to the late George Peabody, which were seized by officers of the Crown, have been returned by order of the Government.

Cotton spinners in the factories at Wigan, Lancashire, are on a strike, and 3,000 hands are idle.

Sir John Duke Coleride, M. P. from Exeter, addressed a meeting of his constituency last evening in an important speech, defending the policy of the Ministry.

FRANCE.

PARIS, January 28.—In the debate on commercial treaties in the Corps Legislatif yesterday, the Opposition was violent, and there were some stormy scenes, but the government developed unexpected strength. At the sitting to-day the discussion was continued. M. Ollivier made the closing speech. He created a sensation by announcing that the Cabinet would support existing treaties, but they were in favor of the freest discussion, for it was their purpose to afford equal protection to all. He would say, not in a boastful spirit, but with modesty and dignity, that the government would accept the aid of all, but would neither solicit nor accept protection of any. The Minister's speech was received with cheers, and the government sustained by a vote of 201 against 32.

ROME.

ROME, January 28.—The Archbishop of Algiers has left Rome for Paris, to ascertain the views of the Emperor on the dogma of the personal infallibility of the Pope. The uncertainty as to the Emperor's decision on the question causes Pio Nono serious uneasiness.

SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 28.—The exclusion of Radicals from the Cabinet causes a feeling of discontent which is daily gaining strength. In the recent elections the monarchists polled five sevenths of the popular vote.

Major General Sir Charles Hastings Doyle, K. C. M. G., Colonel of the 70th foot, and Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, becomes a Lieutenant General by the death of General Sir DeLacy Evans. We trust the promotion will not lead to the removal of Sir Charles Doyle. As Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia he has proved eminently the right man in the right place, and we hope that arrangements will be made to enable him to serve out his five years.

AMERICAN NEWS.

RED RIVER.

The "Globe" and "Telegraph" Reporters Arrested.

CHICAGO, January 28.—The special despatch to the *Tribune*, from St. Paul, says that Messrs. Cunningham and Robertson, correspondents of the Toronto *Globe* and *Telegraph*, who were imprisoned by Riel on their arrival at Fort Garry, subsequently escaped by bribing their guards, and arrived to-day at St. Paul, on their way back to Toronto. They left Pembina on Tuesday, the 18th, and Fort Garry on the previous Friday.

A conference had been held at Fort Garry, between the insurgents' leaders and Roman Catholic dignitaries from Quebec. No result was arrived at, as the insurgents demanded the credentials of Vicar-Gen. Thibault, who had none to give. Another council was to have been held the Wednesday following. The two correspondents are sanguine, from what they saw and heard, that the whole insurrectionary movement will be over by spring, and report that the land will be again under the Government of the Hudson Bay Company.

Sunday, the 16th, was a fearful day on the plains of the North-West. The thermometer stood 45 degrees below zero, at Fort Abercrombie. Several persons were frozen to death.

Prince Arthur.

WASHINGTON, January 28.—The last of the series of dinners in honor of Prince Arthur was given this evening at the British Legation. The Prince will probably leave for New York to-morrow.

Indian Expedition.

FORT SHAW, MERTONA, January 28.—Col. Baker's expedition against the hostile Indians have just returned. They killed 173 Indians, destroyed 440 lodges with all their winter supplies and captured over 300 horses.

Tremendous Earthquake.

HARTFORD, CONN., January 28.—News from our Consulate, Athens, states that the town of Santa Maura on one of the Islands was destroyed by an earthquake on December 29th. One hundred and fifty wounded men have been taken from the ruins. Not one house was left standing.

Dinner to the Peabody Fleet.

PORTLAND, ME., January 28.—Admiral Farragut gave a dinner this afternoon to the officers of the fleet.

The remains of Mr Peabody will be conducted to this city to-morrow.

Heavy Battle in Cuba.

HAVANA, January 28.—The *Diaro* publishes a report by an eye witness of a heavy engagement on January 1st, which resulted in a great destruction of life. During the night the insurgents constructed a line of entrenchments, and the Spaniards being unaware of this fact were surprised with a heavy volley of musketry and cannon. The troops then stormed the entrenchments. The Rebel loss is estimated at over 300 killed, and the Spanish loss at nearly 200 killed and wounded.

United Counties of Prescott and Russell.

THE SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY.

The adjourned meeting of this Council took place on Wednesday, when the whole went into Committee of Finance.

The question of School Superintendent for East Hawkesbury was taken up, and the appropriation of stipend was considered and finally disposed of by voting three fourths of the annual stipend to the Rev. T. P. Duhamel, for his services, and the residue to Mr. Steele, for performance of the duties during the period of Mr. Duhamel's absence.

CANADA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Mr. Bradley moved the consideration of the propriety of appointing delegates from these counties to attend the proposed railway convention on this question.

The Warden said that before entering on the question he wished to read to the Council two letters which he had received on the subject, one from the Honorable John Hamilton, and the other from T. C. Keefer, Esq.

The letter from the Hon. John Hamilton was first read, and we understand it to be to the effect that from information which he had obtained after the railway meeting in L'Orignal last fall, he had differed with the representatives of Messrs. Bachon and Baun as to the course which the Directors of the Canada Central were pursuing. He had supposed that these gentlemen were in earnest in their professed intention of building the line themselves, if the various municipalities through which it was proposed to carry it were in earnest in supporting them, but he had since found reason to believe that they supposed there were parties resident along the line of road who would be willing to build the line, and apply to them, the Canada Central proprietors, to hand over the benefit of their charter on terms. But this won't do, and he would urge the County Council just to carry out their resolution of October last to a legitimate termination, by passing a by law granting the amount promised in aid, on the terms then stated. This would in no way commit them. It would only prove their good faith, and if the line ultimately was not constructed there would be no responsibility on them.

The letter of T. C. Keefer, Esq, was next read. It went into some important statistical details as to the benefit of railways in the western portions of the Province, and the prospect of like benefits here; and also urged the appointment of delegates to the proposed railway convention.

Mr. Bradley considered Mr. Hamilton's letter made good suggestions. They might pass a by-law to grant their money as the work progresses, and thus show their earnest desire to have the railway and bring capital amongst us. There could thus be no call upon us until the benefits were secured.

The Warden said that he quite agreed with the opinion of Mr. Hamilton that the Canada Central proprietors only wanted the localities to purchase the benefit of their charter, making us pay well for it, and that if we did not do so, they would not let us otherwise get a railway if they could prevent it.

Mr. McLeod considered that a by-law was not yet necessary. There was already a resolution of the council pledging the counties to support the railway.

The Warden considered they were irregular in this discussion and that it would be better to go into committee of the whole to consider the subject.

The council then went into committee of the whole on the subject of railway support, Thomas Ross, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Casselman said he was not present at the meeting of the council in October last when this question was under consideration, and therefore he wished to make a few remarks now. On that occasion they had generously resolved on taking stock in the proposed railway. They came to this conclusion without regard to any one route in preference to another being adopted. The question of route, however, was important. If the front near the river were selected, they would soon find themselves in the same position as was the Grand Trunk Railway, by its location along the front of the St. Lawrence. Any benefits which the country derived there were confined to the front, while the back country was left to drag out a miserable existence as of old, with detriment alike to the railway and the country.

Mr. Bradley said they would build the line where they thought it most likely to pay.

Mr. Casselman—What do they know of the local influence calculated to make it pay?

Mr. Bradley—They will take care and avoid expensive gullies, and go where they can construct on the cheapest terms. If you want the railway, leave the question of route open to the decision of the company.

Mr. Casselman—The Grand Trunk Railway was brought to the front, because that was then supposed to be the most paying route. It was the influence of the leading men in the Province of Ontario that placed it there, and now it is admitted on all hands that its position is wrong in every respect. Even as regards the working of the line the supply of wood for fuel has been long since exhausted along its route, and now they are drawing it from the back country, a distance of 25 miles, at a cost which is eating up the profits in expense. Under such circumstances he thought it would be unwise policy at the present to commit themselves to any route. In the movements of the Canada Central Company at present there was nothing to encourage them. The object of the holders of its charter was evidently to speculate on the good nature of the municipalities along the route, whilst they had not the slightest intention of going on with the line. They wanted to sell their charter, and make money of them. And if the line were to be constructed on the river front, his belief was, the result would be the same as followed the construction of the Grand Trunk on the banks of the St. Lawrence. It would compete with the river navigation, and neither the latter nor the railway would then pay.

The Warden said the great question was were they to have a railroad, or no railroad. The present position of these counties was most discouraging to contemplate. Let us look to the Western section of the Province, and how differently was it circumstanced for the full extent of 1,000 miles. The property of the Western part of the Province did not arise from any difference of soil or climate but was mainly owing to the advantages derived from railways passing through it. There was very little difference in soil between them. He had travelled far and wide over this continent and into other hemispheres. He had traversed this continent to California, and was well acquainted with it. He had also visited Australia, and considered we had as good land here as anywhere. Let us look to our own Eastern Townships. There is no soil now better than their's, yet he knew them formerly as almost a waste, growing nothing but hemlock and cedar, but now they had railways through them, and were fast becoming one of the richest portions of Canada. How were we here? For a long series of years we had divided our time between farming and lumbering. Now all our best timber is gone, so is our best market for our farm produce; the consumers have left with the lumber, and our farming is comparatively neglected for want of a market. The present position of the Grand Trunk, as to its location, deserved our consideration when locating our own line. We should see that it is carried through the central townships as much as possible, where we have the wood which they will require, and othe land to be opened up for settlement, we should, therefore, keep as much as possible from the river, avoid competition with its navigation, and leave any railway which may be constructed on the north side of the Grand River free to receive any traffic which may come from that side to it, without any interference from us. He did not think the barren country in the hills on the north shore of the Ottawa could give much support to any railway. But a railway we must have, and now was the time to show our resolve to support any feasible project for one, and we should not hesitate a moment to name our delegates to the proposed railway convention. Let us follow the example of the west. There, gentlemen were coming forward and taking stock to the extent of from $5,000 to $10,000 a-piece in the Grey and Bruce and other railways. For his part, he was willing to subscribe to stock in any railway here for much more than his share of the proposed grant, for he believed he would benefit from the construction of the road to a far greater amount. Some said railways were for the benefit of the rich, and not for the poor. He considered it ensured benefit to all, as the poor were sure to reap the benefit in the employment which it gave, not only during its construction, but ever afterwards. He hoped they would at once name their delegates.

Mr. Casselman said he found some gentlemen had misunderstood what he had said and supposed he was against the construction of a railway through these counties. This was not so. What he was opposed to was the placing it on the river front. If it was placed on or about the dividing line of the central townships, or even more inland, he would not hesitate to take stock in it personally to the extent of at least $5,000, and would go to sustain the full amount of the proposed aid from these counties, or even more. He thought they could accomplish all they now aimed at, without embarrassing themselves with the question of confirming the money votes which needed no confirmation. It would serve all purposes to name their delegates to the proposed convention.

After some desultory conversation, it was then proposed by J. Cross, Esq, Reeve of L'Orignal, seconded by J. Higginson, Esq, Reeve of Hawkesbury, that at the proposed convention for the promotion of the Canada Central, or any other railway through these counties, it is desirable that the counties of Prescott and Russell should be represented, and therefore that delegates should be now appointed to attend such convention for the construction of a railway between Montreal and Ottawa, and that Albert Hagar, Esq., the member for the county of Prescott to the Dominion Parliament, and our Warden, J. H. Mullay, Esq, be appointed our delegates for that purpose. Carried unanimously.

It was then directed that the Warden should at once telegraph to the County Council of Renfrew, now in session, advising them of the action of this council, and asking them to appoint delegates also.

Shortly after a telegram was received from the Mayor of Ottawa, advising of the appointment by the corporation of that city, of delegates to the convention, and asking this council to take similar action.

The next business before the council was the consideration of the petition of Peter O'Brian, Esq, Clerk of the County Council, asking for an increase of salary. The petition was not read in open council, but its object stated.

[To be continued.]

Prince Arthur's First Sunday in Washington.

From the London Prototype.

Prince Arthur continues to be the observed of all observers, and the reporters are doing him up gorgeously, and, to him, we should judge, annoyingly. His every movement appears to be watched and recorded with a minuteness characteristic of the New York and Washington press interviewers. His first Sunday at Washington is faithfully depicted; his devotions at church are criticised, and the public are even informed that, when the plate was sent round, the Prince contributed an English guinea. His Royal Highness walked to church between Mr. and Mrs. Thornton; he was, Jeemes tells us, dressed in a plain frock coat, duck pants, high hat, and violet kids, and on the route, people abandoned their pious meditations long enough to take a look at him as he passed. On arriving at the church, the women were as curious as the men, and why should they not be? At one time the Prince became surrounded, and seemed in danger of capture, by petticoats, but all the time he maintained a cool indifference. Once inside the church, we are told, for what reason is not stated, that Arthur grinned broadly, showing a full set of very white teeth, which some of the malicious critics pronounced artificial. When His Royal Highness made his appearance in the church, all turned their heads from the chancel towards the door. A perceptible flutter and "pshece!" with exclamations, "There he is! there he is!" could be heard all over the edifice. The ladies were decidedly curious, and not over particular about concealing the fact. The gentlemen transferred their attention from their own kid gloves and neck-ties to those worn by Prince Arthur. There was not an inch of the Prince's attire that was not criticised. His personal appearance, of course, could not escape the keen eye of curiosity. The color of his eyes, the size of his nose, hue of his hair and peculiarities of his complexion, all came in for a share of sharp examination. So closely were the Prince's movements criticised, that we learn of the order adopted by the royal party in entering the pew. First, Mrs. Thornton, next came the Prince, followed by Mr. Thornton, and Colonel Elphinstone, the gentleman who, it will be remembered, upset the washtub over Mr. Glackmeyer's new carpet, bringing up the rear. Even after the party were seated, they were not permitted to rest in peace, for many of the congregation occasionally got on tiptoe and glanced toward the royal pew, without making noise, but themselves ridiculous. The sermon is described as a very dreary affair, preached by Bishop Paine, of Africa, in which he, the interviewers inform us, made a feeble effort to tickle British ears, by dilating on the beneficent results of English colonization in China and Africa. Dr. Starkey, one of the officiating clergymen, appeared to have committed an error, in the opinions of the interviewers, in giving out the psalm, by omitting the second verse, as follows:

On the lion vainly roaring,
On his young thy foot shall tread;
And, the dragon's den exploring,
Thou shalt bruise the serpent's head.

Jeems is puzzled to know why these words should be particularly offensive to the Prince, but suppose that the allusion to the treading on the lion and his young, and exploring the dragon's den, might possibly be construed into a personal affront. Very likely. Church dismissed, His Royal Highness left for his residence, where he arrived safely, but was nevertheless stared at by thousands of anxious eyes as he passed along. The Prince afterwards partook of lunch, washed down with a glass of two of Kinahan's best, and in the afternoon, to aid digestion, indulged in a constitutional, with his suite, as far as Arlington. He retired about half-past nine, after smoking a cigar, and enjoying a glass of hot Scotch, and we trust slept soundly until morning. Thus closed His Royal Highness' first Sunday in Washington.

CHANGE IN THE LAW.—By a recent provision of the Legislature of Ontario, the time for holding the county courts in the different counties of this Province, with the exception of the County of York has been changed. These courts will now be held semi-annually on the first Monday in the months of April and October in each year, instead of as heretofore, in the month of June and December. The next sitting of the County Court will therefore take place on the third day of April next. The Act says nothing about the sittings of the Courts of General Sessions, which, we presume, will be held as heretofore, and will come in force and take effect on the first day of February next.

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday afternoon, as Mrs Lawless, wife of J. P. Lawless, Esq., of the Bank of British North America, was out driving, with her child and nurse, the horses took fright at the corner of Duke and Colbourne streets, and ran away at a furious rate. In a short time the whole three occupants of the sleigh were thrown out, and the horses plunged down Dundas street to the great danger of life and limb. Fortunately Mrs. Lawless and her companions sustained no severe injury. The horses were recaptured by Policeman Donaby, near Clarence street.—*London Free Press.*

A LECTURE

Will be delivered by the

REV. DR. BURNS, OF CHICAGO,

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association at the CHAPEL OF EASE this (MONDAY) evening at 8 o'clock.

Subject—"An Evening with the Poets of England." Admission 25 cents.

Ottawa, January 31, 1870. 1270 1

FOUND.

On FRIDAY, 28th inst., a GOLD BROACH with initials F. J. R., and February 2nd, 1815, engraved thereon. The owner can have the same by applying at the office of J. & T. W. Pennock, Sparks street.

Ottawa, January 31, 1870. 1270 3

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

ONE WEEK MORE.

MONDAY EVE'G, JANUARY 31st,

And every night during the week.

Six Silver Hunting Case

WATCHES

And $100 in other

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS

Will be given away to the audience during the week.

Monday Evening, January 31st,
A SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH
And numerous other gifts.

Tuesday Evening, February 1st.
A SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH
And other gifts.

Wednesday Evening, February 2nd.
A SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH
And other gifts.

Thursday Evening, February 3rd.
A SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH
And other gifts.

Friday Evening, February 4th.
A SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH
And other gifts.

Saturday Evening, February 5th.
A SILVER HUNTING CASE WATCH
And other presents.

Each night a great variety of highly amusing and astonishing experiments will be performed by PROFESSOR STONE

Doors open at 7½ o'clock, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission—Reserved Seats, 50 cents; Back Seats and Gallery, 25 cents; Children under 12 half price.

N B—Presents may be seen at the Bazaar window, Sparks street.

THE

EUROPEAN MAIL

FOR

NORTH AMERICA.

NEWS TO JANUARY 13, 1870.

SHOOTING OF A JOURNALIST,

BY PRINCE PIERRE BONAPARTE.

Female Servants for Vancouver's Island. The Ecumenical Council.

CANADA & THE UNITED STATES.

The Peabody Estates in England. The New Treaty with China.

The Ministerial Crises in Spain.

The Gold Discoveries in Scotland.

ECLIPSE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Sir Charles Dilke on the "Alabama" Difficulty

Emigration to Nova Scotia.

Comments of the English Press on the Rebellion at Red River.

LITERARY SUPPLEM