TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway.

Leaves, 7.15 a.m., 10.30 a.m., 1.45 p. m., 9.30 p.m
Arrives, 8.00 a. m., 8.30 a. m., 3.45 p. m., 6.25 p.m.

Canada Central Railway.

Leaves, 9 30 m., 4.45 p. m.
Arrives, 8.00 p. m., 12.30 p.m

Ottawa River Navigation Company.

Peerless leaves..... 7 a. m.
" arrives..... 6 p. m.
Queen Victoria, leaves..... 3 p. m.
" arrives..... 9 a. m.

Royal Mail Line.

Jessie Caldwell leaves Aylmer..... 8.00 a.m
Omnibuses leave the Union House every morning at 6.00 a. m. for the Aylmer wharf.

English Mail Closes

Via New York, every Monday at 8.00 p. m.
Via Quebec, every Friday at 11.30 a. m.

Steamships.

Hibernian, (Allan line) leaves Quebec, June 14th
Nvania, (Temperley line) do June 17th

Stage Line.

Ottawa and North Wakefield, leaves Brown's Hotel, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday ..... 6.30 a. m.
Arrives every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at ..... 4.00 p. m.

Special to Gentlemen

RUSSELL & WATSON

Beg to intimate to the gentlemen of OTTAWA and VICINITY, that their

TAILORING DEPARTMENT

is now in FULL OPERATION. Gentlemen requiring anything in the above line would do well to give our CUTTER a call, as we are confident that by doing so we will secure their future patronage.

A full stock of COATINGS, TROWSERINGS, VESTINGS, &c., always on hand.

RUSSELL & WATSON.

2741 29 SPARKS STREET.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted Immediately—Tweeds.

Tontine Savings Fund Assurance—R. C. W. Macculloch.

Crown Lands Department—R. W. Scott.

Do do do.

The Ottawa Times

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1873.

Mayor Martineau left the city last night for Montreal to attend the funeral of Mayor Cassidy.

Sir John A. Macdonald is expected to return to the city this morning by the boat.

Rumor has it that the Hon. Stewart Campbell will be sworn in as Administrator of the Government of Nova Scotia, and that Mr. H. Macdonald, M. P. for Antigonish, will be offered a seat in the Cabinet.

The accession of Mr. Masson to the Privy Council will be generally approved by the public. He has been an active and intelligent member of Parliament for many years, and will doubtless prove himself an efficient administrator. The new Minister from Ontario, Mr. Gibb, is a gentleman long and favorably known, especially in his own Province, and from his great experience and admitted talents, will certainly be an acquisition to the Cabinet.

The election for South Ontario consequent upon the acceptance of office by Mr. T. N. Gibbs will be held on the 30th inst., the nomination being on the 23rd. Mr. Gibbs will be opposed, it is said, by Mr. Holden, a man of considerable local influence. But the new Minister has undoubtedly counted his chances, and his prospects having been well considered before he accepted office, it may be assumed that his re-election is a foregone conclusion.

NOTES OF A TRIP DOWN THE OTTAWA.

By the Night Boat to Montreal.

The river Ottawa offers the best means of egress for the people of Ottawa to the south and east, but until the present year, the fact that the only passenger line of steamers travelled by day, rendered it of very little service to the business community, unless it were to those who could afford the luxury of a holiday; and, consequently, business men and persons pressed for time had perforce to take the more tedious railway. No doubt the railway companies did all in their power to make travelling on their cars comfortable, sleeping cars were provided, as close connections as possible were made at Prescott and Brockville; but there still remained a very considerable disadvantage in point of comfort, as between railways and steamboats. This the Ottawa River Navigation Company has in a great measure done away with, by placing on the route between Montreal and Ottawa, two very good night boats which take passengers from this city at five o'clock in the evening, and land them in Montreal at half-past seven or eight o'clock in the morning, and *vice versa*. The writer took passage on the "Queen Victoria," one evening, a short time since, to go to Montreal. Punctually at five o'clock she cast loose from the wharf, and steamed down the river. About an hour later, after passing Cumberland, a very comfortable meal was spread, a sort of medium between dinner and tea. The victuals were good in their kind, and well cooked, and the attendance was all that could have been desired. After tea, most of us strolled out upon the promenade deck, and either gathered in knots, chatting about a variety of matters, or sauntered about the deck until driven inside by the rain which began to fall heavily before it became dark. There was one little group which had about it some features of rather unusual interest, and to this I joined myself as a listener. They were, for the most part, elderly men, and had a good many experiences of the past to talk about. The most remarkable figure was a slim, but lithe man, fifty years of age or thereabouts, who, although his hair and whiskers had turned grey, still had about his face and figure a look of youthfulness. He was an Austrian from the Tyrol, but had resided so long in this country that he spoke French and English more readily than his native tongue. His companion was in almost every respect his opposite. He was a jolly little French Canadian, short of stature, but making up for his want of longitude by almost more than a fair share of latitude. He had a droll fat face, and small twinkling brown eyes, which gave to his countenance an expression of shrewdness, as well as mirth. Somewhat surprised to hear him speak German with fluency, I enquired how he had picked up the language. The story which he told in reply showed that Isidore—I did not hear his surname—had led a more than usually chequered life. In 1837, being then a youth of 18, he joined the rebels in Lower Canada, and was one of those peppered up in the burning church of St. Eustache. He made his escape through a window, and fearing pursuit took to the woods, which was too weak to allow cavalry to follow. A holy horror of hanging, imprisonment for life, or some other punishment equally disagreeable, lent him speed and endurance, and he ran on for three or four miles, when he turned from the ice into a wood and reached Beauharnois on the following morning. Here he was sheltered until a favorable opportunity presented itself for him to cross to the United States. In the United States he was employed by a German, and as the people with whom he lived and associated were also Germans, he soon learned their language, and could speak it quite fluently before he knew a word of English. Returning to Canada, he started in business as an hotel keeper, at a place called Bord de Plouf, a little village situated on Isle Jesus, about nine miles distant from Montreal. Here he became acquainted with the raftsmen who navigate the Ottawa river, and as he was very popular with them, he resolved to sell his house at Bord de Plouf and come to Ottawa. On the first night of his stay in Ottawa, he found himself with barely sufficient money to buy bread and butter for his family, but custom came in rapidly and in a few years he was the owner of a large house, and did a flourishing business. About twelve years ago his hotel was destroyed by fire, and he was thrown upon the world again, with scarcely anything left. Now, however, he is doing well, and expects to make a very fair competency before he dies.

Isidore, also told some rather funny stories of the rough justice that was meted out in Ottawa not many years ago. The days of Police Magistrates and Policemen were not then. The administration of justice and the keeping of the peace were entrusted to a magistrate and a constable, both of whom divided their time between their business and the fleecing of such unfortunate prisoners as chance threw in their way. There was a most complete understanding between them. The worthy constable so soon as his shop was closed in evening, would saunter forth into the streets, and wherever he could find any one trangressing what he considered as the law, he would pounce upon him and drag him off to the lock-up. There the unfortunate prisoner's pockets were inspected and the contents were taken care of. In the morning the culprit appeared before the magistrate and the constable, who acted as witness and prosecutor as well, appeared against him. Here came the prettiest part of the play. Striking his hand upon the table the pot-stick would declare in a loud voice that the prisoner was guilty; then he would recount the nature of the offence enforcing what he had said with another sounding whack upon the table, and afterwards perhaps he would go on with an account of the circumstances under which the arrest was made; at frequent intervals giving emphasis to his words by blows upon the unoffending deals; or perhaps he would assume an entirely different tone, the man was poor; his offence was small, he had been led away by evil company, and it might be as well to discharge him. To an unitiated onlooker all this would appear strange perhaps, and he would most likely think the constable rather too excitable a man to fulfil the duties of his office; the magistrate, however, saw a very different meaning in what had taken place. He knew that if the table was struck but once the prisoner had but five dollars, if twice that he was possessed of twice that amount and so on in an ascending scale, the culprit being mulcted of the amount which the blows indicated; but if on the other hand the table was not struck at all his honor knew that nothing was to be got out of the offender and he was discharged. But woe to the prisoner who refused to pay when the fist had gone forth. He was sent to gaol for the longest possible period and might consider himself happy if he got out before the expiry of the term of his imprisonment named by the Court on the payment of twice the amount of his fine.

The other members of the group consisted of French Canadians, an Irishman, an Englishman, and two Italians, rather a medley of races to be found on a Canadian steamboat, from an inland place like Ottawa.

I next fell in with a commercial traveller from Montreal, and after conversing for a time about trade—he told me by the way that he made better sales in Ottawa than in any other place which he visited—the crops, &c., we began to talk about tailors, of all things in the world. Our Canadian tailors, he said, undoubtedly sold their goods at much lower prices than the American tailors; but, on the other hand, their work would not bear comparison with that of their fellow tradesmen across the border. Where a Canadian tailor took one measure an American took four or five, and the same rule applied in cutting and stitching as well. New York tailors, were better than London tailors too, or at least there was a better finish about their work. For my part I must confess that I know next to nothing about the matter, but from what one hears of the price of clothes across the border, I should say that they must be very well made indeed to cost so much money.

I am afraid that I have grown rather gossipy, and must now return to matters connected with the journey. We reached Grenville at about ten o'clock. The "Queen Victoria" I found a most comfortable boat. She has sleeping accommodation for fifty-five passengers; her state-rooms are clean as can be, and her appointments are in every respect all that could be desired. Her commander, Captain Macdonald, has been for some time in the company's service. He thoroughly understands his business, and does everything in his power for the comfort and convenience of his passengers.

In a few moments after our arrival at Grenville, the cars from Carillon came in. We speedily transferred ourselves and our luggage on board them, and in somewhat less than half an hour we were on our way to Carillon. Here we arrived at eleven o'clock, and having procured state rooms on the "Princess," turned in for the night. I was awoke at four o'clock as the vessel was leaving the wharf, but soon fell asleep and did not awake again until we entered the locks at St. Ann's. Shortly after passing St. Ann's we breakfasted remarkably well, and thereafter nearly everyone went on deck to see the very pretty scenery which the banks on either hand presented. At about half-past seven o'clock we passed Lachine, and continuing our course were soon in the Lachine Rapids. Within a few feet of our course, at what I believe the *voyageurs* call the Grand Sault, the wreck of the ill-fated "Renaud" is to be seen. She has been partially blown up with gunpowder, and very little now remains of her besides her keel and a tangled mass of rusty bars, rods, pipes, &c. How her passengers escaped seems perfectly miraculous. She struck at a place where in the summer the depth of water is not greater than a foot, and when the accident occurred there could not have been more than from three to four feet over the rock. The wonder is that she had not heeled over at once, as she did on the day following, and send crew passengers and all to a watery grave.

We reached Montreal as the clocks were striking eight, and were landed near the canal basin. I cannot close without saying a few words about the "Princess" and her captain, Mr. Gowan. The "Princess" was built last year for a tug, and as such was a powerful and swift boat. Last winter cabins were built upon her upper deck, and she was converted into a first-class passenger boat. She has sleeping accommodation for sixty passengers, without inconvenience. Nothing could be neater than her outfit. Her state-rooms are large and scrupulously clean, and she has a pretty little ladies cabin on the main deck. She is swift, easily handled, and perfectly safe, and under the command of Captain Gowan will be certain to perform her service safely and satisfactorily. Captain Gowan is in every respect a good officer. He is attentive and polite to his passengers, and watches with care over the navigation of his boat. He has been twenty-two years in the service of the Company, having entered it when a youth as a deck hand.

G.

Six Great Distinguishing Principles

The Toronto *Mail* of yesterday says:—

The Grit sheets are now at work on the difficult task of defining the principles of their Party. One of them has hammered out the following programme:—

1. "We are the only true friends of economy."

As exemplified by the increase of 50 per cent. in the expenditure of Ontario; by the ruthless waste in the Crown Lands management; by the useless extravagance in last year's emigration business; by the vastly increased cost of every branch of the public service, and by the general recklessness of that Cabinet on the shield of whose mainstay there should be written—"Why, dear me, it's only "163 townships."

2. "That we have the intelligence of the country with us is evidenced by the fact that even in the Local Legislature every Reform member is a man of talent and a forcible, logical speaker."

There are different varieties of talent. For instance, Mr. Thomas Paxton has talent enough to draw $42,000 from the Treasury, to which he is not entitled. Mr. Farewell's talent lies in self-stultification and in forcing the Government to advance exotically the fortunes of his son. Mr. McKellar's peculiar talent fills so many bushels that it is impossible to gauge it. Mr. Thomas Hodgins is a tower of strength to brothers-in-law. Mr. Adam Oliver's ability consists of mineral land hunger, in fact that the average may be summed up briefly—grab. As to forcible and logical speaking, no human ear ever detected it in the utterances of Mr. John Clemens, of Waterloo, Mr. William Robinson, Mr. Finlayson, Mr. Snetzinger and five-sixths of the party. But the country would be willing to pardon the absence of force and logic in debate, if there were only honesty in the votes.

3. "The Reform Party has always been distinguished for its magnanimity."

Whew! The brutal course of the Party from the day of Sir George Cartier's death to the hour of his funeral is sufficiently indicative of its bigotry and narrow-mindedness. This is the first time, we believe, that Mr. George Brown and his followers were ever characterized as great-souled, except on the recent occasion when he looked forward with joy and hope to the final end of Sir John Macdonald.

4. "The Reform Party has of late been the only true champion of the rights of the Catholic minority in Ontario."

We do not know what our brother means by the word "champion." Did he ever read the *Globe* on or about the years 1853-60, or dive into the records of Parliament in the era of Separate Schools discussion? Has he not heard how poor John McKeown was planted, like Uriah, where the hottest was the fire? How John O'Donohoe was abandonded by leading "Reformers" in East Toronto? How Hugh McMahon was only set up to be knocked down by 300 votes? How Messrs. O'Connor, O'Rielly, Dormer and Hawkins were opposed tooth and nail? And how no Catholic receives the "Reform" nomination in a constituency where success is even probable, or the appointment to a position which is at all profitable?

5. "The Reform Party is the Party of great ideas."

This is a somewhat knotty "plank." The paramount idea of the Party since Confederation has been Office, but the fates and the popular voice have happily prevented the ideal from becoming the real. If our brother had said that his is the Party of "great moral" victories, or of "great moral" pic nics, or of "great moral" prophecies, or of "great moral" fiddlesticks, his definition would have been nearer the point.

6. "The Reform Party is the vary. symbol of unity; the Tories think that some of its leaders are about to desert to them, but that is impossible."

There is nothing impossible especially in politics. Even Mr. Brown himself once thought is an honor to place his feet under the "Tory" Council table, and they would probably have been there yet had he been allowed to monopolize all the chairs, all the authority, all the prerogative, and all the power. Then we have the wholesale desertion of the "Reform" Party to Mr. R. W. Scott, and its surrender to the terms of the Catholic League, besides its abnegation and abrogation of all the principles and political doctrines it ever professed. The words "Tory" and "Reform" have lost their significance here. The "Ins" form one party, the "Outs" the other, and it would puzzle old Kaspar, of Blenheim fame, to know what they are quarreling about if it is not for office. There are no lines of demarcation, no political features special to one side, nothing in the shape of a platform which is not common to both—the only question before the country is as to which is the better qualified by experience, ability and honesty to administer the affairs of the Dominion, and we believe that the right men are in the right place at Ottawa.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Astonishing value in Black Silks at Allan, McKinnon & McMoran's 2264.

Extra sales in Hosiery at C. King & Co's. 2273

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it is general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. 11[illegible]

NEW SIDEWALKS.—Sidewalks are being laid down on the north side of Main Street and the west side of Church Street, Hull.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members of the St. George's Society, will be held to-night in Salmons' Hotel.

ST. ALBAN THE MARTYR.—Yesterday being the festival of St. Alban the Martyr, divine service was held in St. Alban's Church, Daly street.

BREAK DOWN.—Yesterday a waggon containing a load of stones came in contact with the street car rails on Rideau street, near the Sappers Bridge, and broke one of the wheels.

THE GUARDS BAND.—The fine band of the Governor General's Foot Guards played a select programme of music last night on Parliament Square. The beautiful weather had the effect of bringing together a large audience.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—CROWN SIDE.—The Court of Queen's Bench for Ottawa County will open at Aylmer on the 1st of July next. The calendar comprises 2 cases of rape, 2 of assault, 4 of wounding, 7 of larceny and 2 of shooting.

THE BLASTING ACCIDENT.—Young Maillhoux was a little better yesterday. Towards the evening, however, he became feverish and restless, but no bad symptoms showed themselves. Strong hopes are now entertained that he will yet recover.

PEDESTRIANISM.—A walking match, which has been on the *tapis* for some time past between Mr. N. Sparks and Mr. Pace, will be decided to-day. The distance is 40 miles on the road from Arnprior to Ottawa. They started at 4 o'clock this morning from the former place, both gentlemen having left by the Canada Central last evening. The Russell House is winning goal.

POLICE COURT.—There were only three cases for hearing at the Court yesterday morning. William Moloney, for committing an assault on his wife, was fined $2 and costs. Delia Bush, charged with keeping a house of ill fame, was convicted and condemned to pay $20 and costs. The adjourned case of Delia Bush, for assaulting Emma Hamilton, was dismissed.

CORRECTION.—We regret that in a paragraph headed "Card Sharpers" which appeared in yesterday's issue, it was stated that Mr. Keero of this city was arrested in Montreal for swindling a countryman of $60, on Friday last. This was not the case. Our information was gathered from the Montreal *Star* of Saturday last.

BOOM BROKEN.—The boom on the Gatineau River broke on Monday afternoon and over five thousand logs escaped. The river is jammed to within a very short distance of the bridge and contains over one hundred thousand logs. In consequence of the accident, steamers have been waiting for the last four days to get up the river, but are unable to do so. The lumbermen are of the opinion that the sooner a new boon is constructed the better.

COUNTY COURT.—The Court opened at the usual hour yesterday morning. In the case of McDonald vs. Grant, to recover the value of a rope, the jury were unable to agree and the Judge discharged them. In the appeal case of P. O'Meara, for keeping his bar open on Sunday, the Magistrate's decision was sustained, and the appellant was ordered to pay the costs incurred. The Court then adjourned *sine die*.

OTTAWA COLLEGE SOIREE.—On to-morrow, (Thursday evening), the students of the Ottawa College will give a grand dramatic and musical entertainment "Le Mesonge," a military drama, performed but once before in Ottawa, is the most interesting feature on the programme, prepared for the occasion; a glance at the advertisment in another column will give an idea of the plot and the moral of this play. The interludes will consist of the most novel and the most popular selections of vocal and instrumental music. The proceeds of this entertainment will be devoted to the band fund, and as the young amateurs of the College have ever been ready and willing to contribute to the success of all the charitable and national enterprise of our citizens, we hope that they will be rewarded by a bumper house on tomorrow night.

SALE OF STOCK AT ORCHARD FARM.—An extensive sale of farm stock and utensils took place yesterday at Orchard Farm, the residence of W. McKay Wright, Esq., M. P. for Pontiac. Mr. Wright's residence occupies an exceedingly pretty site on the Aylmer Road, it is well built, substantial, commodious, &c., and in every way well appointed. The farm is in a splendid state of cultivation, and reminds one more of an English than a Canadian farm. Mr. Wright intends to give up farming and to leave his land, but will retain his residence, hence the sale of farm stock. The cattle were principally Durhams, very well bred, and nearly all fine animals. The horses were also in good condition and of good breeding. The sale which was largely attended was conducted by Mr. A. Rowe of this city, and the bidding was brisk and spirited. Cows sold at amounts ranging from $60 to $80, and other stock brought prices in proportion. A span of carriage horses brought $340, and working horses brought $175 and $189. The pigs, which were for the most part pure Berkshire, were well sold, one fine sow bringing $35. The purchasers were for the most part farmers in the vicinity, who evidently knew the character of the stock, and were anxious to improve their own therefrom. Mr. Wright, who looked very well after his late illness, entertained the gentlemen present in that genial and hospitable manner for which he is noted.

BURGLARY.

Clever Capture of a Young Thief, and Arrest of two Alleged Burglars.

For some time past various stores in the city have been entered by burglars, and property of more or less value carried away. As late as Friday last the shop of Mr. Lamontagne, Jeweller, York street, was broken into and goods to the value of $130 abstracted. Again on Monday night the store of Mr. J. A. Pinard, at the corner of Bolton and Cumberland streets was entered, but with what success will be seen afterwards. In the case of Mr. Lamontagne, the burglars appear to have entered the premises through a window in rear of the building. A number of watches, and several trifling articles of jewellery were carried off, but some valuable clocks were also found missing. In Mr. Pinard's case the thieves would seem also to have entered the building through a window, covered by a cellar lid. The window was guarded by strong iron bars, one of which had been removed leaving an aperture six inches by ten, through which a young lad named Turgeon passed through. On Monday night before Mr. Pinard left his store he placed a beaver trap directly under the cellar window. Yesterday morning when he opened his premises, he was rewarded for his trouble by finding the lad Turgeon hard and fast in the trap. The police authorities were at once communicated with, and after investigating the matter succeded in arresting two men named Leon Turgeon and Cleophas Charbonneau, who are believed to be mixed up in the affair. Detective Hamilton who made the arrest, found on their persons and at their residences five watches, three lockets, a set of gold studs, a pair of bracelets, and a valuable meerschaum pipe. To Detective Hamilton much credit is due for the manner in which he worked up the case. The prisoners will be brought up this morning at the police court for examination, when fresh developments are expected.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

Summer Session—First Day.

The June Session of the Council of the County of Carleton, opened on Monday afternoon, in the County Court House. Present: Mr. Ira Morgan, Warden; Councillors Richardson, Robillard, Sykes, Mills, Dolan, Butler, Smith, Anderson, Armstrong, Beerman, Clarke and Spott.

The Warden in opening the proceedings of the Board referred to a number of petitions, &c., which he had been requested to attend to since the last meeting of the Board. The petition respecting the Court House and the liability of the city for the payment of their portion of the expenses, had been forwarded to the Ontario Legislature, as also the petition for certain amendments to the assessment Act. The Court House now stood in the same position to the city as the jail did, the city being liable for their proportion of the expenses. There had also been an improvement in the matter of the salaries of officials. Government Licenses had been increased from $12 to $15, and there were other improvements contemplated which would make it easier to bring offenders to justice. The Council at the present session would be called upon to appoint an Inspector for the County to enforce the law. The by-laws of the County had been consolidated during the recess, with respect to the Jury fund; the Treasurer in submitting the account claimed for all expenses for summoning juries, and paying for their attendance. The city had refused payment, and the consequence was that a large amount had been deducted from the account. He had taken the trouble when in Toronto to make some enquiries as to the practice in the county of York; and the Treasurer there had told him that it had always been the practice with the County to charge all the expenses of the jury to the city, and the city never objected to the payment of their proportion. In addition the Treasurer had written him the following letter:

TREASURER'S OFFICE, COUNTY OF YORK,
Toronto, June 4th, 1873.

IRA MORGAN, Esquire,
Warden, Co. Carleton,
Osgoode, P.O.

DEAR SIR,—As you requested yesterday, when in my office, I send you herewith a copy of my last account rendered to the City of Toronto, and which has been paid. I may say that no account rendered by me for the cost of the courts has ever been disputed by the City people. So far as I am aware, I have made them in accordance with law and justness. Indeed, in a suit brought by the County of York against the City a few years ago, virtually decided that I was correct, as a verdict was given for the full amount claimed, but as explained yesterday, the sum placed in suit against the City included a charge for rent for the use of the Court House, which was not allowed, and as the offset of the city for the keep of County prisoners, exceeded the claim for the cost of the courts, the City gave a verdict for the difference, thus virtually giving us a verdict for our claim, which was made up in the same manner as the copy now sent herewith, as you saw yourself yesterday in my letter book.

You will observe the terms "Jury Fund" and "Jury Expense" in my account against the city.

To the first ("Jury Fund") is charged the payments made to jurors for their mileage and attendance at court, also payments to the Sheriff for pay lists, and for checking attendance of jurors. To the second ("Jury Expense") is charged payments made to the County Judge and others, for selecting jurors for the year, payments to the Clerk of the Peace for jury books and all jury services rendered by him, payments to Sheriff for serving, mileage, and granting certificates to jurors, payments to justices of the peace for drafting the panels for the different courts; payment to criers in first selection of jurors.

The deductions mentioned are those directed to be made by the statute, and simply the jury fee to be paid on each case entered for trial.

Trusting that these may be of some use to you.

I remain, dear sir,
Very truly yours,
JOHN K. MACDONALD,
Treasurer, Co York.

Since last meeting of the Board, Mr. Langmuir paid a visit to the jail. The report of the inspector would be laid before them. The number of prisoners in jail at present was 31, of whom 11 were females and 20 males. The prison labor was turned to advantage, the females being principally engaged in knitting. There were on hand 250 pairs of mitts and socks. The male prisoners had broken about 36 tons of stone. The warden then referred to a visit which he had paid to the London Asylum, especially the idiotic branch of it, and went on to say that he believed there was urgent necessity for greater accommodation, as a very large number of that unfortunate class existed throughout the Province. He thought it was the duty of the Council as well as other municipalities to draw the attention of the Government to the necessity that existed for enlarging the present institution or building a new one.

PETITIONS, ETC.

A petition was presented from the ratepayers of Marlborough and Nepean, praying for a bridge across Goodwin Creek.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Agricultural and Seed Emporium Company of Ontario, praying that the County of Carleton and other counties, contribute towards the support of the enterprise by taking stock in it.

A communication was read from the Secretary of the County O. L. of Carleton, conveying a vote of thanks from the lodge to the members of the County Council, for allowing them the use of their council room for their annual meeting.

A communication was presented from the Honorable the Treasurer of Ontario, requesting the Council to appoint at once the necessary officer, a county inspector, for the enforcement of the statute respecting tavern and shop licenses.

A petition was presented from the ratepayers of Marlborough praying for a grant of one hundred and fifty dollars for the purpose of repairing Dunn's bridge.

A similar petition was sent to the Lanark County Council.

A petition was presented from ratepayers in Goulbourn and Nepean praying that the two municipalities might be granted authority to sell 33 feet of the land on each side of the town line between said townships (the line being two chains wide) to persons having lands adjoining, the proceeds from such sale to be applied towards opening up the line for travel.

The Council then adjourned.

SECOND DAY.

The Council opened at 10 30 yesterday morning.

A communication was read from the Clerk of the County of Lanark, announcing that the Council of that Municipality had granted $80 towards repairing the bridge at Montague, between Lanark and Carleton, on condition that this County would grant a like sum.

A petition was presented from the ratepayers of the township of Fitzroy praying for a grant towards rebuilding one of the bridges of the Mississippi River. The petition showed that the cost of the work would be $2,000, which would be too heavy an expense for the township to incur unassisted. The petition was referred to the committee on roads and bridges.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, Mr. John Beerman, was appointed a member of the Building, Jail and Finance Committees.

Mr. Smith introduced a by-law to consolidate the various provisions for the payment of grand and petit juries.

Mr. Wallace moved that the special jury in the case of the Queen vs. Deles Dernier, be paid. Carried.

Mr. Scott moved that the authority petitioned for by the Municipalities of Nepean and Goulbourne, to sell thirty-three feet along the town line for road purposes be granted. Carried.

Mr. Neelin moved that the Ontario Legislature be petitioned for the erection of an Asylum for Idiots in this section of the Province. Carried.

The Board then took recess.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Russell House.

E. Bingham, Hon. J Ferrier, J. C. Griffin, W. Barclay, O. Murray, A. H. Loudon, W. D. Gillean, Montreal; T. M. Daly, M.P., Stratford; M. A. Harper, Toronto; S. Hard, St. Catharines; F. C. Wales, Mrs. G. C. Wales, Miss M. R. H. Wales, Miss M. L. Wales, Boston; T. Black, Arnprior; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Howland, Indianapolis; M. K. Dickinson, Manotick, J. A. Gemmell, Almonte.

Daniels' Hotel.

J Bermingham, J Eveleigh, A Whitley, W T Lefleton, Montreal; A K Spooner, Whitehall, N Y; J F Pearson, Toronto; G B Bird, England, J B Bloss, Detroit; W Curran, Nepean; J Murray, Hamilton; H Valois, J Smart, Brockville; J Maclaren, Wakefield; S Merriman, DePere, Wis.

Union House.

G I. Dumouchel, Aylmer; G Nicholson, Sand Point; J W Fenton, Gatineau Mills; H J McDiarmid and wife, Gloucester; Mr Henn and wife, Scarboro; D McGilvary, J McCuan, F I. Dudley, Arnprior; W Lambert, Wendover; J H Dunning, Montreal; J S Paterson, Almonte.

To give a rose to a lady has always been considered a graceful act of gallantry. But when you take the precaution to fill the leaves of your rose with Cayenne pepper, the politeness becomes rather dubious. This was the elegant and chivalric device adopted by a young gentleman at Alahabad for punishing a young married lady who had slighted him. The effect was a fit of sneezing so violent as to bring on a severe fit of illness and three physicians. Besides she had to go away for a change, and yet her aggrieved husband claims only 700 rupees damages. He may have considered the going away some compensation for the three doctors. When the lady recovers she may, if her mind is of a literary turn, find a new meaning in the poet's line about "dying of a rose in aromatic pain."

Steamship Arrivals

NEW YORK, June 17.—Arrived, "City of Bristol," from Liverpool; "Pertrre," from Brest, and "Rising Star," from Aspinwall.

A TRAGICAL INCIDENT OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

How General Davis of Modoc Celebrity Shot General Nelson.

Our readers will doubtless remember that during the civil war in the United States General Davis, the same who recently defeated the Modoc Indians, shot, in a most cowardly manner, his commander, General Nelson.

Until the present time no satisfactory explanation was ever given of the affair, and as it has some historical interest we give the following extract relating to it taken from the Albany *Ledger-Standard*.

Our warrant for obtruding this statement is found in this, that no connected and detailed correct account of the unfortunate affair has ever been given to the public; and further, that the writer of this was one of the actors in the finale of the tragedy. There are only three persons living who know all that transpired between Davis and Nelson. One is Col Gilson of Louisville, one is Gen. Davis, and the other is the writer of this paper.

In order to a complete understanding of the whole case it is necessary to go a little back of the exact date of the tragedy, and relate in detail some facts in the history of military movements in Gen. Buell's department, with which both of the chief actors were at that time connected.

CONDITION OF LOUISVILLE.

Gen. Bragg had succeeded in getting on the flank of Gen. Buell, and the memorable race between the two armies, marching on parallel lines, began. The objective point of Bragg was supposed to be Louisville, and the question as to which army should first reach it was dependent in a great measure on the relative endurance of the hostile columns. Louisville was almost entirely unprotected by drilled troops. At this time Gen. Nelson was in command at Louisville, and Gen. Davis was on leave of absence on account of ill health, superinduced by exposure and exhaustion in the previous campaign. In this emergency Gen. Nelson declared the city under martial law, ordered the enrolment of every able bodied man in the city, and assigned experienced army officers to the command of these raw conscripts. Pontoons were thrown across the Ohio river, and the women and children had been advised or ordered to leave the city. Thousands of old men, women and children had crossed the river, and its banks on the Indiana side were lined with beds, bedding, and the valuables of many of the alarmed homes of the city. The hostile armies were straining every nerve, each to reach a point beyond the other which would command the city and at the same time the approach of the other toward it. Nelson hastily encircled the city with a ditch and earthworks, running his line immediately through Cave Hill Cemetery, and desecrating unnecessarily the resting place of the dead.

GEN. DAVIS REPORTS TO GEN. NELSON.

At this juncture Gen. Buell, by telegraph, ordered Gen. Davis to report to Gen. Nelson for duty at Louisville. Davis's old division was a part of the column under Gen. Buell, and with it was making forced marches for the falls of the Ohio. On the arrival of Gen. Davis at Louisville he reported to Gen. Nelson, and by him was assigned to the command of all of the citizen soldiery, raised as before mentioned by a general conscription. Gen. Davis found his new troops entirely without arms. Hitherto their duties had been performed with the pick, spade and shovel in the trenches. These being completed, Davis attempted to get his men somewhat in hand by drilling them. The next thing to be done was to arm them. The raw levy was imperfect in everything. The muster rolls were inaccurate—desertion being as frequent as opportunities for it, and chances necessarily offering themselves constantly, while new recruits were seized in their places of concealment; and frequently men who had deserted from one company would be pressed again into the service and placed in another company, and their names would thus be borne on the muster rolls of two companies at the same time. Companies which were full to-day would be depleted to a squad to-morrow; and companies which were skeletons one day would be full the next. Thus it became almost impossible for the General in command to know at any given time the exact number of men actually under his orders.

In addition to these reasons why Davis could not give the exact number of his men, it is to be observed that the last campaign had been exceedingly severe on the army in the West. Louisville was the entering point for the returning soldiers belonging to the army of Buell from all the States. In consequence of the facts above stated, the number of men arriving at Louisville was very considerable; and these, coming either from hospitals or from homes, were without arms. As they reached Louisville they were detained there, and mustered to swell the hastily organized force for the defence of the city, continually changing the footing up of the general muster-roll of Gen. Davis's command. There were cavalrymen, infantry, artillerymen, engineers, marines, sailors, teamsters, &c., from the army and navy, while the provost-marshal's squads had gathered into one mass merchants, lawyers, mechanics, doctors, laborers, loafers, beggars and thieves, from the population of the city.

On Thursday, the 25th day of September, 1862, Gen. Davis called at Nelson's headquarters to confer with him upon the general subject of the citizen soldiery under his command, and especially about their arms. The previous interviews of the two Generals had been marked by the abrupt and dictatorial manner, which unhappily distinguished Gen. Nelson on the one hand, and the chagrin of the proud and fiery Indianian on the other. But in the meeting of the men on Thursday night, Davis seemed to have forgotten any incivilities of his superior officer, and entered Nelson's office smiling, and greeted his commander warmly. In the course of the conversation about arms for his men, Nelson asked Davis how many guns he wanted.

Davis began to reply, and had gone so far as to say, "About twenty-five hun—" when the imperious and violent temper of Nelson manifested itself, and he sprang to his feet and, glaring upon Davis, exclaimed—

"About? What do I want with your about? Don't you know how many men you have in your command, sir?"

Davis replied, excusing his indefiniteness by referring to the facts which have been already set out in this article, and stated that it was impossible to tell the exact number of his men; that he only wanted to know where to get arms, and would tell him the exact number when he made requisition for them, and again began to say that he now had "about" so many.

The rage of the general officer, warmed by Gen. Davis's explanation or defense of himself, here broke over all control and he fiercely answered:

"You are a h—l of a general, and tell me 'about' how many men you have. You are not fit to command men. Get out of my sight. I will relieve you, and send you to Cincinnati. Get out of my sight, or will arrest you and send you to Cincinnati under guard, you puppy."

Davis, stung to the quick, but accustomed to that control of himself which his military education had taught him, retired from the presence of his commander, and our remembrance is that he went to Cincinnati and reported to Gen. Wright.

THE LAST INTERVIEW AND THE SHOOTING.

The following Monday morning being the 29th of September, very early in the morning Gen. Davis, with Oliver P. Morton, at that time Governor of Indiana, Capt. T. Warp Gibson, and another gentleman whose name we do not now recall, encountered Gen. Nelson in the main hall of the old hotel, immediately in front of the office counter when Gen. Davis said:

"Good morning, Gen. Nelson. I have called to see if cannot settle the matter which is between us."

Davis had not finished what he had to say, but as he was beginning another sentence Nelson broke in on him angrily and contemptuously:

"What are you doing here? Get out of my way, you contemptible puppy," at the same time striking Davis in the face with the back of his hand, and turning fiercely on Norton said, "And you come here to witness this insult did you?"

Nelson turned on his heel and walked out of the office into the hall, and thence back to his room.

Gen. Davis at once approached Captain Gilson and borrowed from him a revolver, which he put in his pocket. He then advanced toward the door out of which Gen. Nelson had just passed. In a little while Gen. Nelson came from his official rooms, walking back toward the office, down the long hall which led to it. Gen. Davis in the meantime was in the main office. Gen. Nelson walked with his right hand behind him, and his left arm across his bosom, with his left hand in the right breast of his coat. It is to be remembered, however, that it was a habit of Gen. Nelson to walk with his hand thrust in his bosom. Of this habit, however, it is unreasonable to suppose that Gen. Davis was ignorant. As Davis saw Nelson approaching, he stepped into the opening between the hall and the office, which opening was made by wide double glass doors, and drawing his pistol hailed Nelson.

"Stop, Gen. Nelson, and defend yourself."

Nelson, however, came on without changing the position of his arms. Just as he reached the end of the stair balustre Gen. Davis fired. The ball from Davis's pistol entered Gen. Nelson's breast immediately above the point at which his arm crossed it. When Nelson received the shot he grasped the rail of the staircase, and, staggering for an instant, fell on the lower step.

THE WRITER'S INTERVIEW WITH GEN. DAVIS.

Gen. Davis remained quietly in his room. He was the recipient of every possible attention from officers of the army and the citizens of Louisville. Many gentlemen from Indiana visited him in his easy confinement. The writer of this paper accepted an invitation, shortly after the shooting, and visited Gen. Davis in his room. Gen Davis saw fit to repose confidence in his visitor, who had long enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, and made him the depositary of his (Gen. Davis's) version of the unhappy affair, by a recital of the facts related above.

VINDICATION OF GEN. DAVIS.

Gen.