

THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

The first brigade of the 5th Division, under Col. Miles, of the United States Infantry, is commanded by Brig. Gen. Blinck. Last night the brigade formed about three miles from the original location. This brigade to-day was at Hunting Creek, Va., ten miles from Washington, and is to form a vanguard for the whole column. This forward movement of the troops has had a wonderful effect upon the sick list. It has nearly cleared out the hospital. The order came to the New York 71st to move to the front; there were about 30 of the men in the hospital; arrangements were made for them to remain, but when the regiment started they sprang from their couches, neither persuasion or orders could induce them to remain behind. Similar scenes occurred in all the other regiments. The men who were anxious to shirk a dress parade are not willing to be out of the ranks when action is anticipated.

Last night the picket guard, extending seven miles from their camp, brought in prisoners belonging to the Prince William County militia. They are from Occoquan, and were ordered upon picket duty with whatever arms they could collect. They had with them four shot guns, one rifle and one pepper box revolver. They reported two rebel companies of cavalry at Occoquan under command of Capt. Davis and Thornton. The prisoners re-assured that they are unionists, and escaped into our lines to prevent being impressed into the rebel service. They were sent to-day, under escort, to Col. Heintzelman's quarters.

The World's correspondence states that Captain Seymour, of Fort Sumpter has been assigned the command of a heavy battery of artillery, and is probably now in the field. He is an experienced artilleryman and a tried and able officer.

All the militia of Eastern Virginia are ordered to march for Staunton.

The Tribune's despatch states that the columns this afternoon probably marched only to the advanced pickets. To-morrow morning at early dawn they will press forward upon the enemy.

The first fighting will probably take place at Fairfax Court House, where there are nine rebel regiments. It is believed that the design of our Generals is to avoid Manassas Junction, and if possible circumvent it. A positive intention is, however, to allow no delay, but to push vigorously South and fight their way to Richmond. It is also supposed that the movement to this important point will not be direct but by flank, and that our columns will pass around the city and approach it from the South after cutting off all communications.

Information received here to-day states that the rebel forces at Occoquan Dismies and one or two other points on the Potomac have been removed to Manassas Junction.

The army in Virginia to-day took up the line of march for Richmond, via Fairfax and Manassas. The force starting to-day is fully 50,000 strong, the number reaching by actual count about 53,000. These as I wrote yesterday, are about 3,000 regular infantry, cavalry and artillery, and about 50,000 volunteers. The 71st New York and the 2d New Hampshire, comprising Col. Burnside's brigade went over the bridge at 4 o'clock this a.m., and struck the road for Fairfax Court House.

The 27th New York regiment, Col. Slocum, went over at 5 o'clock, and also took the Fairfax route. As soon as these regiment came together and passed the encampments, the soldiers cheered lustily and shouted congratulations to each other, that they were fairly on the road to the rebel capital. The Dekalb regiment passed over the bridge and went into camp Buoyon. In all, there has been 7,000 men passed into Virginia since daylight.

The Herald's dispatch states that the discovery of a pass to enter the Rappahannock River on the person of a man recently found at Richmond, and the effort of the rebels to create a difficulty in consequence between the British Minister and our Government, has, on investigation, turned out to be a very shrewd ruse to involve our Government in a quarrel with that of Great Britain. It appears that some time ago a man named Este, formerly of Pennsylvania, but recently from Richmond, proposed to take a sloop and go to Petersburg and ascertain the movements of the rebels. He was indifferent as to what cargo he should take, and supposed it would do to take a load of clay to sell to the glass works. Upon this representation he obtained a permit, signed by Secretaries Chase and Cameron, to pass through the fleet into the Hapabarrack river. Thus provided, he proceeded to Fort Monroe, where, on exhibition of his permit, he obtained an order from General Butler to the flag officer of the fleet, to be allowed to pass. After he had left for Baltimore the suspicions of General Butler were aroused, and he dispatched an agent to Baltimore with instructions to investigate the matter. At Baltimore it was ascertained that Mr. Este was procuring a load of live-clay and soda ash, materials particularly needed by the rebels in recasting cannon and other indispensable in the preparation of telegraph insulators. The agent stopped the proceedings and demanded the permit, which was given up and returned to the Secretary of War. The agent was not at the time apprised of the order given by Gen. Butler, based on the permit, and therefore did not take it. It now also appears that Mr. Este returned to Richmond and exhibited the order of Gen. Butler, upon which the sole effort to create a difficulty between the two Governments has been founded. This is the only one of the kind ever given by Gen. Butler. Had the agent of Gen. Butler known at the time anything about this order, they would have been demanded and taken from the trader in live clay, and the whole affair would have been ended.

A young woman named Catherine Stepler, died on Friday last at the North American Hotel, Baltimore—the very day appointed for her marriage! The jury returned a verdict against her of "manslaughter."

Northern Railway of Canada.

Time Table takes effect Monday, April 22, '61

MOVING NORTH.	
Leave Toronto.....	Mail. Express.
Thornhill.....	7 40 a.m. 4 10 p.m.
Richmond Hill.....	7 52 a.m. 5 05 p.m.
King.....	8 10 a.m. 5 29 p.m.
Aurora.....	8 28 a.m. 5 35 p.m.
Newmarket.....	8 55 a.m. 6 00 p.m.
Holland Landing.....	9 11 a.m. 6 30 p.m.
Bradford.....	9 25 a.m. 6 44 p.m.
NOVING SOUTH.	
Leave Collingwood.....	2 30 p.m. 5 00 a.m.
Bradford.....	5 50 p.m. 8 12 a.m.
Holland Landing.....	6 05 p.m. 8 26 a.m.
Newmarket.....	6 20 p.m. 8 40 a.m.
Aurora.....	6 35 p.m. 8 55 a.m.
King.....	7 05 p.m. 9 20 a.m.
Richmond Hill.....	7 25 p.m. 9 35 a.m.
Thornhill.....	7 40 p.m. 9 50 a.m.
Arrive at Toronto.....	8 30 p.m. 10 40 a.m.

New Advertisements.
Farmers, attention.—Southard, Boynton & Co. Unionville Carriage Factory.—Geo. Eakin. Harvest Pants.—W. S. Pollock. Brown is all up.—W. S. Pollock. New Maslins.—W. S. Pollock. Bird Lost.—J. K. Falconbridge.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, JULY 19, 1861.

Twelfth of July at Richmond Hill.

THE Orangemen of the Markham District on Friday last celebrated the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne in a very creditable manner on Richmond Hill. The weather was all that could have been wished for. As early as nine o'clock numbers of visitors might have been seen promenading our streets, all seeming bent on participating in the enjoyments of the day. The Richmond Hill Lodge had been very assiduous in making arrangements for their Brethren. In fact, for days previous they were on foot for that purpose. They erected two arches, one at each end of the village, and displayed great taste in their construction. The following mottoes were suspended from the arches: "God save the Queen," "Welcome, Brethren," and "Peace and good will to all men." In the course of the forenoon the various Lodges comprised in the district arrived, with bands of music and banners flying. About two o'clock the various lodges mustered in front of Mr. C. Vannostrand's Hotel, and formed in procession, and with their various bands of music marched to the Elgin Mills and back; thence to a field near the Half-way House. A platform had been erected for the accommodation of the speakers. On the platform we observed the following gentlemen: Rev. G. S. J. Hill, Wm. M. Button, Esq., Reeve of Markham, and County Master; James Carter, Esq., District Master; Robert Mars, Esq., Deputy Reeve of Markham; Mr. James Oves, Col. Bridgford, Mr. J. McConnell, and others.

The Rev. G. S. J. Hill being called upon to address the assemblage, expressed the pleasure it gave him to meet so large and respectable a number of his loyal brethren on that occasion. It had been objected that these meetings of their body were the occasion of much ill-feeling and strife, but he thought these objections were ill founded. They were actuated by no feelings of animosity to any class of fellow subjects, but simply met together to celebrate the anniversary of the glorious battle of the Boyne—an event which inaugurated the glorious constitution under which we were now living. To William Prince of Orange, we owed, under God, the blessings we now enjoy. For all those institutions by which our nation is so remarkably distinguished for political freedom, liberty of conscience, an unfettered press, security of life and property, and universal toleration, we had to thank the revolution of 1688, and the illustrious prince under whom it was so wisely conducted. Nor were these blessings confined to a party for even those opposed to us share freely in the same blessings, and ought to be as thankful for them as we are. It had been objected that they were a political and a religious society. He acknowledged that they were so. Their religion consisted in fearing God, their politics in honouring the Queen; and who could find fault with such principles. Orangemen were not the bigoted intolerant persons many supposed them to be; they did, indeed, express themselves openly and freely upon questions of public importance, and were sometimes disliked for their loyalty; but he appealed to any candid honorable mind, whether it was just to condemn any man for conscientiously holding certain opinions, so long as he expressed them in a calm and reasonable manner, and was as willing to respect the conscientious feelings of an opponent, as he was careful to protect his own. Any Orangeman who was actuated by an intolerant spirit, or would persecute a fellow creature on account of his religious opinions, was acting contrary to his obligations, and

was unworthy of the name. They had lately passed through stirring times, and he was glad to see his brethren so united and acting so harmoniously together; it behooved them to keep their order pure, their principles unshaken, they must beware of admitting traitors into their camp. Orange was a distinct and decided colour, but any attempt to mix it with green only produced a dirty brown—a colour rather odious in Canada just now, and long might it be so. (Loud cheers.) However people might affect to dislike their order in times of safety, they were glad enough to depend upon their protection in times of trouble. Look for example at the rebellion in 1837.—What would have become of Canada then had it not been for their order—not that they claimed exclusive loyalty—but being an organized body their loyal friends outside the lodge-room knew upon whom they could rely in the time of need. They had lately heard of traitorous agitators threatening in the House of Assembly to appeal to Washington, but he thought the people of Washington had enough to do to manage their own rebels just now, without coming to the assistance of rebels in Canada. But should they attempt so insane a step, he would say in the name of the Orangemen of Canada, "Let them come if they dare." Much odium had been cast upon the order for the unfortunate circumstances which took place at Kingston last summer, but for those circumstances Orangemen were not responsible; they were invited to appear as a body in the procession; they were under no legal disability; they had as much right there as any other individual, and anything unpleasant which occurred must be attributed to that individual, who from ignorance attempted to deprive free-born British subjects of their rights. The Reverend gentleman concluded his address by urging his brethren to live in peace and harmony with their neighbors, and to carry on the proceedings of the present happy occasion with that decorum and sobriety and order which of late years had always distinguished the meetings of Orangemen.

Mr. James Oves addressed the assemblage in a clear and straightforward manner, impressing upon the minds of every one present their duty to God and the British crown. He went into the real merits of the position of Orangemen, and complimented them on their very creditable appearance. Want of space compels us to abridge his speech, suffice it to say that it was excellent and pointed.

W. M. Burton, Esq., the Reeve of Markham, next came forward.—After complimenting his Brother Orangemen on their large turnout, he said he was proud that John H. Cameron, their Grand Master, had been returned for the county of Peel, to represent them in the Legislature—but that the Rev. Wm. Ryerson in his old age had abandoned all his present comforts, after laboring for about forty years in the Wesleyan Methodist Ministry, and the greater part of that time in this neighborhood, had come forward as a candidate for West Brant, and had been returned; also, that Mr. M. C. Cameron had been returned for North Ontario.—He congratulated the country on having got into their Legislative Halls such men as he had mentioned.

ROBERT MARSH, Esq., and Col. Bridgford, made a few remarks, which were well received.

The speeches were intersected with music, which added a great deal to the hilarity of the occasion. The different lodges then reformed, and marched back to their starting point, where each lodge started for home; and about six o'clock we believe there was not a dozen of our visitors in the village—all having passed off very pleasantly.

The declaration for the East Riding of York took place on Saturday last, the 13th inst. Very few were present. After the Returning Officer had announced the election of Mr. Amos Wright by a majority of 141 votes, Mr. T. A. Milne came forward, and in a clear lucid manner thanked his supporters for their hearty support. Mr. Wright then came forward, and thanked his friends for their exertions on his behalf. He also thanked his opponents for the general courtesy they had displayed during his canvass. He also announced that he was not sure whether he would support his party, (that is the Clear Grits) in the next Parliament, but would wait till the House met and decide. In fact Mr. Wright has said in our hearing several times, that he would not support the annexationists, and would stand by the Union.

Port Dalhousie is safe now. A corporal guard, consisting of three men and a corporal, is to be stationed there.

The 'Economist' and 'Government Officials'.

On the 11th instant the readers of the Economist were compelled to suffer the infliction of nearly two columns of editorial, whereof Archibald Barker, Esq., J.P., the 'Postmaster' of Markham Village, appeared to be the alpha and omega. Our contemporary appears to write and foam, and shows strong symptoms of one who has been 'touched on the raw,' by Mr. Barker having called the attention of the public generally, and mechanics and laborers in particular, to that iniquitous act passed last session, entitled 'an act respecting Maps or plans of Towns or Villages in Upper Canada,' whereby village founders and land speculators have it in their power to deprive the poor man (who buys a village lot) of his rights—the plan can be altered, or wholly or partially cancelled and made void, as the act itself reads in our last issue;—and because Mr. Barker has called public attention to it, he is threatened with annihilation by the Grit organ of East York—the process to commence by instant dismissal from the office of Postmaster, which Mr. B. has held for about a quarter of a century with credit to himself, and advantage to the public service. Mr. Barker was appointed Postmaster of Markham Village before the editor of the Economist, (who is also the Representative of King's Division in the Legislative Council) ceased to wear a pinafore, and from that time to the date he exposed the act we have referred to, no person ever thought of having Mr. Barker removed from the charge of the Markham Village Post Office!—it remained for the magnanimous Representative of King's Division to suggest what the Grit chief himself would despise being a party to. For the edification of the Economist, and all sundry whom it may concern, we give below an article from the Globe of the 18th instant, hoping that the small fry residing in and about villages, who flatter themselves as being entitled to deprive their neighbors of office or emolument if they differ in opinion from themselves, will each and every one of them, take it as a case in point, and govern themselves accordingly, and reserve their vindictiveness for a more favourable time and opportunity.—for the present, Mr. Barker can afford to treat such threats with the contempt they deserve,—it reminds us of AEsop's fable of 'the viper and the file.'

'PETTY SPLEEN.—Mr. Robert Harstone, an intelligent elector of the county of West Northumberland, has been for some years Postmaster of the village of Baltimore. Mr. Harstone was a warm friend of Mr. Sidney Smith when that gentleman was elected as the Reform Candidate of the county, but being a sturdy Oppositionist, did his best in the late contest to defeat the Postmaster General and elect Mr. Cockburn. For taking this course, Mr. Harstone was brutally beaten in the streets of Coburg by Mr. Smith's partisans, and by the Coburg Sun says that he has been dismissed from his office as Postmaster. The office is of no pecuniary value to Mr. Harstone, and therefore, its loss is not to be regretted. His withdrawal is, however, an indication of petty personal spleen on the part of Mr. Smith unworthy of his position. No one expects that a Postmaster in a country village, who does infinitely more work than he is paid for by the Department, is to sacrifice his political predilections to his official position. When an office-holder desires his sole object of living from the public it is only reasonable that he should reform from politics, but no sensible man will place the county Postmaster in the same position. Under all the circumstances, Mr. Harstone's dismissal is a piece of petty, personal, and political spite, and will do the Ministry no good.'

Presentation.

The members of the Singing Class and other friends in and around Buttonville, clubbed together for the purpose of giving Mr. Edward Sanderson, their Singing Teacher, some present as a mark of their esteem and regard for his successful and never-tiring efforts to impart a taste for music amongst them. On Monday evening last, a large circle of Mr. Sanderson's friends and neighbors met in the Wesleyan Chapel to witness the presentation of a 'Bass Viol.' Mr. Amos, of Brown's Corners, was called to the chair, who in a neat manner introduced the subject.—He then called upon Mr. Jonathan Slater, who made the presentation on behalf of the subscribers—complimenting Mr. Sanderson for his disinterested conduct as teacher of the class, &c. Mr. Edward Sanderson made a suitable reply.—Major Button, Mr. Kirby and others, addressed the assemblage. The choir delighted the audience by singing several select pieces of sacred music. About ten o'clock the meeting broke up, all seeming delighted with the proceedings.

ROBERTY.—On Friday afternoon, the 12th inst., our neighbor, Mr. Edwin Webber, met with the heavy loss of a Gold Watch. About five o'clock on that evening Mrs. W. had occasion to go into a bedroom, where the watch had been left on the dressing table, to ascertain the time, when it was not to be found. Mr. Webber has made every endeavor to trace the missing watch, but without success. It is valued at \$80, and Mr. W. being a hard-working mechanic, it will come very hard on him.

Markham Council.

The above Council met at Size's Hotel on Saturday, the 13th inst.

All the members present. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Fenwick moved, seconded by Mr. Barker, that the transfer of license from Same. Mighton to Asa H. Summerfeldt, for premises situated at Cashel, be accepted.—Carried.

PETITIONS.

From John Robertson and others with regard to School Section No. 11, that they do not cut up said School Section.

From Francis Pike and 26 others, praying that no alteration be made in School Section No. 17.

From Jonathan Neigh and 36 others, No. 13.

Mr. Marsh moved, seconded by Mr. Fenwick, that the sum of \$30 be granted for the purpose of railing the side of the Rouge Hill, between lots 10 and 11, in the 10th concession of Markham; and that John Pike, C. E. Reesor, and Geo. Powell be commissioners to expend the same.

Mr. Jas. Bowman moved, seconded by Mr. A. Barker, that a special grant of \$80 be given to complete the grading at each end of the bridge near Amos' Factory, between lots 10 and 11, 2nd concession of Markham, be placed in the hands of the former Commissioners.—Carried.

Mr. Marsh moved, seconded by Mr. Bowman, that the sum of \$30 be granted to John Langstaff, juror, for the support of Jane Leest, a deaf mute, provided he supports her to the end of this year; the money to be payable to the order of the Councillor of Ward No. 1.—Carried.

Mr. Fenwick moved, seconded by Mr. Bowman, that the release from Abraham Law, President of the Markham and Elgin Mills Plank Road Company, to this municipality be accepted.—Carried.

The Council went into committee of the whole on new School Section By-law, in the 7th concession.—Mr. Marsh in the chair.

Mr. Fenwick moved, seconded by Mr. Barker, that the report be accepted.—Lost.

Mr. Bowman in amendment moved, seconded by Mr. Button, that the committee do now rise.

Mr. Fenwick moved, seconded by Mr. Barker, that William Milligan be appointed Collector for the west half of this township for the current year.—Carried.

Mr. Barker moved, seconded by Mr. Bowman, that Mr. Henry Mar be appointed Collector for the east-half of the township of this municipality for the current year.—Carried.

Mr. Marsh moved, seconded by Mr. Bowman, that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to John Ellis the sum of \$30 for a steel press, to be used in future as the municipal seal of this township.—Carried.

Mr. Marsh moved, seconded by Mr. Bowman, that the Treasurer be, and he is hereby required to pay to John Blackburn his account of \$4.

Mr. Bowman moved, seconded by Mr. Marsh, that the Council do adjourn to the third Saturday in August.—Carried.

ELUCUTION.—Professor J. E. Frobisher, of Boston, Mass., delivered two lectures on the above subject this week in our town, accompanied with Recitations, &c.—He explained the false and proper styles of Reading and Public Speaking. Mr. & Mrs. Frobisher possesses high accomplishments; and their entertainment was interesting and instructive. The recital of 'Benoni on the Rhine' and other pieces, was given with good effect. We understand he will visit Aurora, Newmarket, and other places north. We hope they will receive ample and deserved encouragement.

"THE CAUSES THAT HAVE PRODUCED THE MINISTERIAL TRIUMPH."

From the Leader.

Under this heading the London Free Press discusses at considerable length the recent election contest, with a degree of candor for which we look in vain to the ultra organs of the opposition. Our contemporary has long learned to express its opinions, independent of the key note which might be sounded by the leading organ of the Clear Grit party; and although we cannot agree with all that he says, we must still give him credit for his independence of the junta of this city. The entire article to which we allude is written with such an evident desire to quander with the truth, and in a style so different to that we are accustomed to, in the papers which support the Opposition, that we feel constrained to give it entire.

That the Ministerial party have been much more successful in the appeal to the electors of Upper Canada than has been generally anticipated, would be a fact, if it were not being vauntingly asserted over and over again by the leading organ of the extreme party that an appeal to the polls only wanted to annihilate the Ministerialists, and that at least 40 of the 65 of the constituencies of Upper Canada would declare in favor of the Opposition, and their principles. Those, however, who looked deeper into the real state of public opinion, who closely watched 'the signs of the times,' and reasoned from cause to effect, entertained a widely different opinion; and believed that the Ministry, or their party, with all the sins of a seven years' Administration upon their heads, many and great as they may be, would be sustained by the people.

Well! the test has come; the ordeal is past; the country has declared itself; and we cannot hide from ourselves the fact, that the leader of the Upper Canadian section of the Administration, and the party that supports him, has obtained a signal triumph. It is useless to attempt to deny that, from being in a helpless minority in Upper Canada he has now obtained, as the result of the election, the support of a number of the representatives of this section of the Province at least equal to that of the Opposition, and we believe a slight majority. There are certainly thirty of the newly elected members

that will stick to John A. Macdonald and his political fortunes, and there are five or six whose position is not yet clearly defined—three or four of whom will almost as certainly support the Moderate party. This is the simple fact, let partisan cavil as they may. The Government is sustained by a majority from Upper Canada.

This is the first time since the Union of the Provinces, with the single exception of the election of 1843, when Mr. Dufferin was at the head of affairs during the Administration of Sir Charles Metcalfe, that the party calling itself Conservative has been able to secure a majority in Upper Canada. That this should be the case is very strange, after the Ministry—differently modified it is true, at various times, but essentially the same—has held the reins of power for seven long years—has had all the principal sins of their long regime rising up in judgement against them and their name is "Legion"—has had to resist the prejudices of some, the resentment of others—the natural love of change which exists in the public mind; and that growing tendency towards improvement to which every government that may be in office is more or less exposed. There have been few Administrations in England, since the days of Walpole and Pitt, that have had a seven years' tenure of office, and could successfully appeal to the people; none has ever done before in Canada since the establishment of our present Constitution, in 1841.

What, then, have been the causes that have produced this result? Not alone the success with which affairs have been administered—no confidence in the purity and incorruptibility of the Ministry—the primary impression that they have done all things well; but the shortcomings and impolicy of the leaders of the Opposition. The Clear Grit party, unfortunately for themselves, have had no man at their head fit for the position of leader. While Robert Baldwin stood at the head of the party, they were sustained in themselves a tower of strength, around whom his party could rally with confidence. His large stake in the country, his personal character, his liberal sentiments, and his provizional honesty as a public man, gave him a commanding influence in the country, and any party led by him was sure, sooner or later, to be led to victory. But he passed away, and Mr. George Brown soon came upon the stage. He became the leader of a section of the liberal party; and he has led it to a succession of ignominious defeats. For seven long years the party have been kept in opposition; they have tried their strength at two general elections, and their prospects are less bright now than ever. Mr. Brown has utterly failed as a party leader and a politician. Few men, with his acknowledged talents, have ever proved so absolutely incompetent. But how could it be otherwise? By the dilatory nature of his sentiments, by the vehemence of his denunciations of Roman Catholicism, for the purpose of building up a party 'on broad Protestant principles' he alienated, at one stroke, a large section of the Reform party of Upper Canada, and brought himself into the position of antagonism to the great mass of the French Canadian people and their representatives. This insane policy sealed his fate. He partially succeeded, it is true, in the election of 1856, and by Anti Catholic 'howl,' and on the basis of Representation by Population, he carried a majority in Upper Canada. But this temporary advantage was more than lost by his acceptance of office, in 1858. The formation of the Brown-Durion Government was a death-blow for him and the party. The Protestant party of Upper Canada, and the followers and assiduity of his professions. They saw him allying himself to men whom he had previously denounced, who held no political views in common upon the great public questions of the day, and with whom as his colleagues, he could not carry out his principles; they saw him fraternizing with Mr. The Hon. J. P. Frye, the leader and courtier of his influence and that of his partisans in Toronto to secure his return. The spell was broken. From that period the tide of public opinion in Upper Canada has flowed rapidly against him; and were it not for the strength of the traditional principles of the party, he would linger in the bosom of the Liberal party, in Opposition in Parliament, at the present election, would scarcely have been left with a corporal's guard.

Among the causes that have tended to secure the Ministerial majority, may be reckoned the abandonment, by the leaders of the Opposition, of the political platform of 1856. It was an evil day that in which they disclaimed the popular principle of Representation by Population as of little value, as impotent to remedy existing evils, and substituted in its place the Toronto Convention. That platform did not and could not, meet the approval of the people of U. C. of any political party, while the adoption of it, for a time, proved the ineffectuality and want of faith of the leaders in their former principles. No constituency in Upper Canada could have been carried with the platform of the Convention before the people; the Grits knew it, and abandoned it; fell back upon their former policy; but it was too late; public confidence was shaken. They stood before the country as wild beasts, speculating upon dangerous changes instead of proposing sound measures of constitutional reform.

Another cause of the Ministerial victory was the foolish threat of Wm. McDougall, to appeal for redress of grievances, 'to Washington.' McDougall is a prominent man of the party, and such a sentiment from him would be judged. The people of Upper Canada are a law-abiding people, and the threat of looking to Washington touched them deeply. This, together with the extreme policy of the Convention—the advocacy in the 'Liberator' some time since, of the introduction of the republican principles of the American State Government, instead of the British system of Responsible Government—led to the concentration of all moderate men to resist extreme measures, preserve the Union, sustain the Government; and hence the result.

Nor should we have out of account the ability, tact, and skill displayed by the able leader of the Moderate party, in the arrangement of his plans, and in preparing the public mind for the contest. During the Parliamentary recess, he personally addressed the people of Upper Canada at various points, upon the Ministerial policy, and all the while, by means of the press, defending his conduct, removing false impressions, and exciting the zeal of his party. He published a valuable synopsis of his speeches for the use of the electors; and nothing could be more complete than the selection of concessions—the right man being in most instances, in the right place. Whatever fault we may have found with any part of the ministerial policy, it is but justice to record our united admiration to the consummate ability displayed in the whole electoral campaign, on the part of Mr. John A. Macdonald, and his coadjutors of the Moderate party; and success has crowned their efforts.

An immense amount of stupid gabble and farfetched inferences have been suppressed by the order of General Scott, prohibiting the sensation dispatches from Washington. The public had become heartily tired of the nonsense. When anything of an actual nature really occurs, the publication of which will not interfere with the national good, it will appear in the newspapers without let or interference. A patent has been granted to Abel Post of West Henrietta, N. Y., for a valuable process of curing hay and grain in the mow and stack, by which the time now required to cure hay in the field is saved—by it being, by this process stored in its green state with perfect safety. It consists of a mode of ventilation by which the interior portions of the mow or stacks are exposed to a continuous current of air, which conducts off the moisture so rapidly as to prevent heating. The cost of each barn does not exceed a dollar, while the saving in time, and of the crop from exposure to wet weather, is very great.

A NEW PROCESS OF CURING HAY.—A patent has been granted to Abel Post of West Henrietta, N. Y., for a valuable process of curing hay and grain in the mow and stack, by which the time now required to cure hay in the field is saved—by it being, by this process stored in its green state with perfect safety. It consists of a mode of ventilation by which the interior portions of the mow or stacks are exposed to a continuous current of air, which conducts off the moisture so rapidly as to prevent heating. The cost of each barn does not exceed a dollar, while the saving in time, and of the crop from exposure to wet weather, is very great.

ALEXANDER BURNS was sentenced on the 3rd inst., to be hanged at Montreal, for the murder of his incestuous child, in December 1859. When the verdict of "guilty" was returned by the jury, the unhappy man seemed much moved.

A SALUTARY CHANGE IN PUBLIC OPINION.

From the Hamilton Herald.

The Globe said a few days ago, that if the Opposition carried Toronto, the Ministry would be totally routed. We believe our contemporary was not far from the truth for the result in these two constituencies will exercise an important influence on the country. That influence, by the decision at the polls, will be exercised now against Mr. Brown's party, and it would be affliction to pretend that it is anything less than a death-blow to the Clear Grit party for years to come, if not for ever. Mr. George Brown has at length received from the people that condemnation which his unprincipled conduct for years has provoked. After intriguing against the best men in the Reform party, hunting them down and driving them from public life, he has now met the fate which most men concede he has richly merited. Mr. Wilson is personally far less objectionable than Mr. Brown, yet the sins of the party have been visited on his head, and he too has been beaten by an overwhelming majority. The question is therefore settled in so far as the Opposition under Mr. George Brown's leadership is concerned. Power for them is an impossibility for them in the next Parliament.

The change in public sentiment is a salutary one. It proves by evidence that cannot be mistaken, that the country is sick of the bootless agitation which has been kept up for years. The people of Western Canada are determined no longer to appear as living at daggers' points with their neighbors and fellow-subjects of the East. A demand for practical legislation will now take the place of agitation for theoretical changes, and the political atmosphere of the country will assume a more settled aspect.

But the success has not been all on the side of the Ministry. Three constituencies have gone from their grasp, which before were represented by strong Ministerialists. Messrs. Hooper, Dunford and Cockburn, cannot be regarded as supporters of the present Ministry, no more than they can be counted as supporters of Mr. Brown. If we understand their position they occupy the place of a Conservative Opposition, and are therefore to be regarded as contributing to the breaking up of the unsatisfactory party combinations which extend on both sides of the House to the great detriment of the interests of the country. Upon the whole the party hacks on both sides are getting whipped and we are glad of it.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND A MISCHIEVOUS MALIGNANT TRAITOR.

If the Southern rebels do not decree most effective "aid and comfort" by having France and England provoked to become their allies, it will not be the fault of the New York Herald. Day after day that journal serves at once the cause of the traitors and embarrasses the government, by proposing a juncture of the armies of the North and the South, for the occupation of Canada and the seizure of Cuba. As this journal, which is at home the most disreputable member of the American press, has a factitious reputation abroad, the direct effects of its atrocious proposals must be to excite a deep hostility against the United States throughout England, Spain, and France, and this is doubtless the design of the Herald's articles on this subject.

But not only does the Herald thus seek to imbroid the government by its insane projects of wholesale filibusterism against nations with whom we are happily at peace but it puts them forward as emanating from the Secretary of State. In this way it interjects into one of its scandalous articles yesterday, the suggestion that the United States must "fall back upon Mr. Seward's grand American continental programme of annexation," as if such an infamous scheme were not only contemplated, but desired by the administration. What the results of this kind of recommendation, in a leading American newspaper, must have in Europe should be palpable to the duldest comprehension. "The scheme is of glass—the daylight shines through it."

We have not the slightest doubt that Bennett, stung to the quick by his compulsory abandonment of the traitors in April last still with them at heart, if not actually in their service. Nothing ever happened to the Herald so utterly galling to its owner as to have to bow down to the majesty of the people's will, as he was obliged to on the occasion to which we refer, and consequently, nothing was ever so much calculated to stir up the malice of his malignant nature to its profoundest depths. He is now seeking his revenge in one of the ways still open to him. Not daring to advance the rebel cause by direct and open advocacy, for fear of the people, he seeks to do it by embroiling the government in a foreign war, under cover of which the rebels and traitors may escape, and accomplish the nefarious designs they would be powerless to affect single handed.—Philadelphia Paper.

SPURIOUS NOTES IN CIRCULATION.—The Ottawa Citizen says that Counterfeit four dollar notes of the Bank of Montreal, numbered C.H. 48,913, and dated Ottawa, 1st August, 1861; also Nos. C.H. 84,781 and 84,784, of the London branch of the same bank, have been freely circulated in this city within the last week. The notes are easily detected—being smaller than the genuine, and the paper has also a greasy appearance.

The consignees of the steamer "Golden Fleece" upon her arrival at Quebec, defrauded the enormous sum of £200 for making the 47th regiment to Montreal. The Ordnance authorities offered only £200, which was refused, and this regiment will be brought up to the latter city at a reasonable rate by river steamers.

Alexander Burns was sentenced on the 3rd inst., to be hanged at Montreal, for the murder of his incestuous child, in December 1859. When the verdict of "guilty" was returned by the jury, the unhappy man seemed much moved.