NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

American Invoices—R. S. M. Bouchette.

Situation Wanted—Address C. O. W.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

WITH sincere regret we chronicle the defeat of the Hon. T. D. MCGEE in the County of Prescott. The majority against him is very small—22—but large enough to deprive the Legislature of Ontario of his valuable services. We do not care now to speculate on the causes which have brought about this result. It is well known that emissaries from Montreal—that money from various quarters hostile to the development of purely Canadian institutions—operated on the electors to his prejudice; and the fact of his defeat, whether brought about by rampant bigotry or latent treason, ought to warn the Canadian people of the dangers that are in their path. It was a bold step on the part of Mr. MCGEE to attempt to run for the county of Prescott; but the assurances of support which he received from the leading and representative men of the county, were quite sufficient to have justified him in accepting the contest. That he failed in it, must be attributed rather to those who brought him into it than to himself.

THE Toronto election has gone just as we have desired it. Messrs. HARRISON and WALLIS, Messrs. BEATY and CAMERON have had a glorious triumph. In the Western Division it was not only a victory, but a complete extinguisher for the factionists; in the Eastern Division, though the majorities are not quite so large still they are large enough to put all cavil at defiance. The election in Toronto has three times the value of that in South Ontario. In the latter, when all was done we could only say that the old member had retained his seat. In Toronto we have four well pronounced Conservatives carrying everything before them, not in the cause of Conservatism, but in the cause of union—in support of the Local and General Governments. No triumph in the whole Province of Ontario can equal in influence the result of the contest in Toronto—with that carried, the very backbone of faction is broken, the last prop on which Mr. BROWN leaned has been taken away, and nothing now remains for his party but an ignominious wholesale defeat.

Messrs. HARRISON and WALLIS for the West, were sure from the first of election by a handsome majority—the result no doubt has surprised their most sanguine friends. In the East, everyone expected the triumph of the Hon. M. C. CAMERON, but few expected that he would have been returned by so large a majority. With respect to Mr. JAMES BEATY, many thought that because of the misunderstanding with Mr. MCDONALD's friends, he would have been defeated, but we had every confidence that the result would tell a different story. We congratulate Mr. BEATY on the success of his candidature, a success that has been well earned by him, and one which we are sure will have a most important influence on the elections yet to be held Mr. BEATY deserves well of the country for having thrown himself into the breach, and carried the contest to a successful issue. But for him, the Brown-Stock alliance might have carried everything before it. With Toronto lost to the cause of Union, it would indeed have been a bad prospect throughout the country, but with Toronto carried—and for this result, let us give all due credit to Mr. BEATY—the cause of Union is safe in the Province of Ontario.

We look upon the victory in Toronto as the legitimate effect of the triumph in South Ontario. Without this success in Toronto, the former victory would have been robbed of its moral influence. With this success the South Ontario victory can be estimated at its full value—the evidence of a total revolution in the public sentiment of the Province—the emphatic declaration that the reign of faction is at an end. We congratulate Toronto on its timely contribution to the cause of union and progress, and hope its example may bring confusion to the factionists everywhere throughout the West.

OUR city contemporary appears to treat Dr. GRANT's candidature for the county of Russell as something unpardonable. Without attempting to discuss the merits of the respective candidates with our neighbor, we may be permitted to mention a very suggestive fact which may help to steady its nerves. At Metcalfe Village, on Thursday last, Dr. GRANT was nominated by the same gentleman who nominated Mr. BELL at the last election, and seconded by Dr. HUNTER's proposer. There must be some meaning in this sufficient to warrant Dr. GRANT in believing that he is not an unwelcome candidate. He is supported by every Reeve in the county, several ex-Reeves, and the great majority of the township councillors. He has the support of nearly all the local men of influence, and may, therefore, without exaggeration, claim that he is the candidate of the residents of Russell, though not residing in the county himself.

As to the manner in which he has conducted his canvass, to which some silly objections have been raised, we think the people of the county, who are chiefly concerned, quite competent to form their own opinions, and though we are not aware that he has made any extravagant promises, we venture to predict that he will be able to redeem the wildest of them before Mr. BELL succeeds in bringing "the management of the Crown "Lands back to Ottawa!" The very attempt to redeem this promise—made by Mr. BELL on the hustings—would involve the renewal of an agitation for "constitutional changes" throughout the entire Dominion, and if such an agitation is to be set on foot, when, we should like to know, would the country be able to settle down to the carrying out of the great works of practical utility, such as the "Ottawa Ship Canal?" The electors of Russell are too conservative to countenance such an agitation, too sensible not to know that the Province of Ontario can best manage its own public lands for the promotion of its own prosperity, and far too shrewd not to know that any attempt on the part of Ottawa members to take the management of the Crown Lands out of the hands of the Local Government, would be promptly resented by four fifths of the representatives of the province, and thus place the Ottawa members in a hopeless minority, without power or influence. The men to support at the present time are the men who will agree first, and above all things, to let the Constitution alone; or at all events not to attack it in one of its vital parts, such as the management of the Crown domain is; and in this important particular Dr. GRANT is above suspicion; he accepts the Constitution without reservation, and makes no promise to war against any of its provisions—his promises have all been in the direction of assisting to carry it out to its fullest extent.

NOT long ago, "poor GLASS" was the text of one of the *Globe's* homilies, and more recently "poor SANDFIELD" was the theme of several. We cannot wonder, therefore, that the Cornwall *Advertiser* and the London *Free Press*, retort by sympathetic condolences with "poor BROWN."

There is, however, another victim of the adverse verdict of popular opinion whose case cries, perhaps, more loudly for commiseration than even that of Mr. BROWN. We allude to the junior partner in the late firm of MCKENZIE & MCKENZIE, political missionaries and stumpers general, under the distinguished patronage of the Hon. GEORGE BROWN; which firm was incontinently dissolved on the appearance of one WILLIAM MACDOUGALL in the County of Lambton, whereby the senior partner was compelled to withdraw in order to defend his own preserve against the said MACDOUGALL and all other comers. For a time the junior, —KENNETH MCKENZIE—carried on the business on his own account, and was finally rewarded by securing the nomination for East Northumberland. That little telegram to the Reform Convention, though unsuccessful at first, worked its way among the "party" until Mr. MCKENZIE at length obtained his heart's wish and was fairly a candidate for Parliamentary honors. But the terrible ordeal of the polls has again blasted all his hopes, for he was left in a minority by nearly one hundred votes behind the Union candidate, Mr. KEELER. Poor KENNETH! Mr. BROWN's ablest henchman has shared the fate of his chief within the same week. They have fought, and been very thoroughly whipped; but the case of KENNETH is far worse than that of Mr. BROWN. The great Grit chief can snuff "corruption" in every breeze, and daily proclaim his discoveries through the columns of the *Globe*, albeit he may speak to a sceptical audience, while Mr. MCKENZIE is fated to years of political obscurity with the very slimmest chances of obtaining that share of patronage at the hands of the Government for which he longs so ardently. Mr. MCKENZIE's is really a sad, sad case, and again we say "Poor KENNETH!"

Another aspirant for political distinction is also driven back into the obscurity of professional and private life by the ruthless verdict of the popular will. Mr. ADAM CROOKS has been elected "to stay at home," with a terrible emphasis, for the majority against him is overwhelming. In his own city where he is known and universally respected, where, had he come before the electors on his own merits as a man, and not on a partizan platform as the mere tool of a faction, he would have been certain of a glorious victory, he suffers an ignominious defeat. Messrs. CROOKS and MCKENZIE may be too old or too self opinionated to acknowledge the gravity of the blunder they have perpetrated in lending their admitted talents to the use of a base and unpatriotic purpose at this crisis in the history of the country, but we hope the lesson will not be thrown away upon our young men who aspire in future years to enter public life. The meaning of it all is just this, that GEORGE BROWN is not a safe guide to lead his followers to political distinction; that the *Globe* is not the reflex of the public opinion of Ontario; and that faction can no longer array itself in the garb of patriotism, and impose upon the people. Let the experience of GEORGE BROWN and KENNETH MCKENZIE, and ADAM CROOKS—to which we hope soon to add that of A. MCKELLAR, and perhaps A. MCKENZIE—be a lesson to all young men of talent, who desire to achieve distinction, that there are times when the sentiment of the people rebels against the acts of the demagogue.

MORE ANNEXATION.—The San Francisco *News*, of the 26th ult., contains the following:

"Letters were received at Victoria by the last English mail, stating that the cession of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia to the United States in liquidation of the *Alabama* claims was a subject of free discussion in the various clubs of the British metropolis, and the general feeling among English politicians was favorable to the proposition, as the readiest method of paying the thirty-two millions of dollars which the United States claim as compensation for losses sustained through the depredations of the Confederate cruisers. The Imperial Government, it is said, would not hesitate to close the bargain, were it not that a protest was feared from the Dominion of Canada, the people of which desire to extend the Confederation to the shores of the Pacific. It is believed, however, that Vancouver's Island may be so disposed of that its cession to the United States would not exclude the new Dominion from the Pacific seaboard."

A New Amnesty Proclamation.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The *World's* special says there is reason to believe that in a few days the President will issue an important proclamation of amnesty, supplementary to that issued on the 21st of May, 1865. It will not proclaim universal amnesty, but will comprise the 14 classes named in that proclamation. Among the classes excepted by the latter, but which will be included in the coming proclamation will be all persons who shall have been military or naval officers of the pretended Confederate Government, who are below the rank of Brigadier General in the army, or Captain in the navy. Also all persons who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the rebel Government. Also who have been engaged in any way serving otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war; persons found in the United States service as officers, soldiers, seamen or other capacities. Details are yet to be arranged, which may delay the issue of the proclamation for at least a week, but it is probable that it will be decided to pardon all persons except high officials, who may be on bail for trial before or after conviction.

PERSONAL.—We understand that Mr. Justice Caron is to take the seat in the Court of Queen's Bench now filled by Mr. Assistant-Judge the Hon. Charles Mondelet, who returns to the Superior Court. Mr. Justice Smith is expected home from England on the 10th September next, when it is said he will resign his judgeship.—*Montreal News.*

—The Victoria *Colonist* learns that a company of Germans is organizing in San Francisco to induce emigration from the Old World to Sitka, for which purpose agencies are to be established in the larger German cities. The principal object of the enterprise is the development of the fisheries of Alaska.

THE ELECTIONS.

TORONTO.

Special to the TIMES.

TORONTO, August 31, 1867.

At close of poll the second day in West Toronto, Harrison, 1,479; McDonald 1,047; Wallis 1,440; Crooks 1,074. Harrison's majority, 432. Wallis' majority, 361. East Toronto Beatty 1,068; Aikins 881; Cameron 1,076; Stock 833. Beaty's majority, 127. Cameron's majority, 243.

LATER.

Special to the TIMES.

TORONTO, August 31, 1867.

There is great excitement here this afternoon in consequence of the utter defeat of Brown's nominees by the Union candidates. Desperate efforts were made on both sides, and Brown's party spent very large sums of money. Harrison's majority in the West Division was 432; and Wallis 366. In the Eastern Division Beaty was 70 votes behind this morning, but by vigorous efforts his majority at the close of the poll was 41; and Cameron 243. At the close of the poll a procession was formed through the streets with music and flags, and an immense number of brooms carried in wagons. Thousands crowded to the *Leader* office, and listened to the speeches from Beaty, Cameron and Coatsworth, Beaty's chief committee man. The whole party then proceeded to Harrison's committee room, Royal Rink, where speeches were made by Sir John A. Macdonald, Harrisof, Wallis, Cameron, Beaty, Macdougall and others. A bonfire was made on King-st. and great jollification prevailed all over. The following is the state of the poll at the close: Eastern Division—House of Commons—St. Lawrence Ward—Aikins 147; Beaty 245. St. David's Ward—Aikins 368; Beaty 474. St. James' Ward—Aikins 562; Beaty 399. Majority for Beaty 41. House of Assembly—St. Lawrence Ward—Stock 150; Cameron 243. St. David's Ward—Stock 342; Cameron 496. St. James' Ward—Stock 423; Cameron 435. Majority for Cameron 259. Western Division—House of Commons—St. Andrew's Ward—Macdonald 231; Harrison 383. St. Patrick's Ward—Macdonald 175; Harrison 406. St. John's Ward—Macdonald 539; Harrison 539. St. George's Ward—Macdonald 102; Harrison 151. Majority for Harrison 432. Legislative Assembly—Wallis 1440; Crooks 1074. Majority for Wallis 366.

NORTH HASTINGS.

Special to the TIMES.

MADOC, August 31, 1867.

A. F. Wood nominated Dr. Boulter, seconded by S. Vanderwort. J. G. Rhodes nominated Stephen Reed, seconded by N. Reed. J. Archibald nominated T. C. Wallbridge, seconded by R. Barry. Hon. B. Flint nominated Mr. Bowell, seconded by J. Hagle. Each expressed their views and the meeting separated.

FRONTENAC.

Special to the TIMES.

KINGSTON, August 31, 1867.

At the close of the poll on the second day, in Frontenac, for the Commons, Kirkpatrick stood 1,249; Carruthers, 695. Legislature—Smith, 1,195; Fraser, 713. Kirkpatrick's majority, 554; Smith's, 482.

PRESCOTT COUNTY.

Special to the TIMES.

Majorities at close of polls—full returns are in: For East Hawkesbury, McGee 17; Hawkesbury village, 100; Alfred, 61; North Plantagenet, 29. The majority for Boyd in West Hawkesbury, 86; Caledonia, 69; South Plantagenet, 77; L'Orignal, tie. Boyd's majority in the whole county 25.

SOUTH WENTWORTH.

Special to the TIMES.

TORONTO, August 31, 1867.

Majorities at the close of polls: Rymal, 27; Sexton, 4.

EAST MIDDLESEX.

Special to the TIMES.

LONDON, August 31, 1867.

The nomination for East Middlesex took place at noon to-day on the Westminster side of the river. For the House of Commons—Mr Crowell Wilson, of St. Johns, was nominated by Mr. McRae, seconded by Mr. James Johnson, of Sunnyside; Mr. D. McFie, of this city, was nominated by J. Vining, seconded by Henry Miles; Mr. Elliott, of this city, was nominated by Richard Tooley, seconded by Mr. Moore, of Nissouri; Warren Rock was nominated by R. McGuffin, seconded by Wm. Howay, of London township. For the Legislature—George McGee nominated Mr. Evans, seconded by A. E. Davis; Thos. Shoebottom nominated Mr. Taylor, seconded by Robert Robson. About 400 persons were present. Owing to the rain the discussion took place in the Court house, Messrs. Elliott and Rock resigned in favor of Wilson and Taylor.

NORTH BRUCE.

Special to the TIMES.

SOUTHAMPTON, August 31, 1867.

At the nomination for North Bruce, 29th inst., Messrs. Sproat, Conway, Lindsay, Gilmore, Limsden, Dr. Douglass, Wallace, Stirton, Bruce, Dr. McLaran; were nominated for the House of Commons. All resigned except Sproat and Dr. Douglass. Sinclair was elected by acclamation for the Local Legislature.

MONTREAL.

Special to the TIMES.

MONTREAL, August 31, 1867.

The Hon. Mr. Young has written a letter in reply to Mr. Cartier's speech on the hustings, claiming he was the promoter of all harbor improvements, east or west, and continued so until Cartier dispensed with his services.

A series of letters showing Mr. Lanctot to have been guilty of an attempt at gross bribery and corruption, while a member of the city council, have been published.

Province of Ontario.

	NOMINATION.	POLLING.
Hastings West	" 24,	Sept. 2— 3
" East	" 26,	" 5— 6
Norfolk North	" 24,	" 2— 3
Oxford North	" 26,	" 2— 3
Oxford South	" 27,	" 3— 4
Perth North	" 28,	" 5— 6
Hamilton	" 26,	" 3— 4
Wentworth North	" 24,	" 3— 4
Lanark South	" 26,	" 3— 4
N. Leeds & Grenville	" 28,	" 4— 5
Renfrew North	" 27,	" 4— 5
Russell	" 29,	" 5— 6
Peterboro, East	" 29,	" 5— 6
Grenville, South	" 27,	" 4— 5
Halton	" 25,	" 5— 6
Monck	" 26,	" 3— 4
Brant, South	" 27,	" 3— 4
Essex	" 28,	" 4— 5
Wellington, South	" 30,	" 6— 7
York, East	" 30,	" 6— 7
Norfolk, South	" 28,	" 6— 7
Dundas		" 2— 3
Niagara		" 2— 3
Peterboro, West		" 2— 3
Victoria, South	" 28,	" 4— 5
Huron, North	" 29,	" 5— 6
Huron, South	" 30,	" 6— 7
Simcoe, South	" 30,	" 6— 7
Middlesex, East	" 31,	" 10—11
Prince Edward	Sept. 5,	" 11—12
Victoria, North	" 4,	" 12—13
Stormont	" 10,	" 16—17
Wellington, North	" 6,	" 13—14
Wellington, Centre	" 7,	" 16—17
Addington	" 7,	" 13—14
Algoma	"	" 5— 6
Bruce North	"	" 6— 7
Bruce South	"	" 9—10
Hastings North	"	" 9—10
Brockville	"	" 2— 3
Elgin West	"	" 3— 4
Elgin East	"	" 5— 6
Leeds South	"	" 3— 4
Glengarry	"	" 5— 6
Kent	"	" 5— 6
Norfolk South	"	" 6— 7
Grey South	"	" 9—10
Grey North	"	" 16—17
Middlesex West	"	" 9—10
Durham West	"	" 13—14
Waterloo North	"	" 12—13
Waterloo South	"	" 13—14
Ontario North	"	" 11—12

Province of Quebec.

	NOMINATION.	POLLING.
Vaudreil	" 23,	" 30—31
Ottawa County	" 27,	Sept. 5— 6
Drummond	" 26,	Sept. 2— 3
Chambly	" 26,	" 2— 3
Yamaska	" 26,	" 2— 3
Richelieu	" 26,	" 2— 3
Vercheres	" 26,	" 2— 3
Laparairie	" 26,	" 2— 3
Missisquoi	" 26,	" 2— 3
Iberville	" 26,	" 2— 3
Brome	" 26,	" 2— 3
Shefford	" 26,	" 2— 3
Montreal	" 27,	" 3— 4
St. Hyacinthe	" 29,	" 5— 6
Bagot	" 29,	" 5— 6
St. Maurice	" 24,	" 2— 3
Champlain	" 26,	" 2— 3
Maskinonge	" 27,	" 3— 4
Kamouraska	" 29,	" 5— 6
Richmond	" 31,	" 9—10
Quebec East	" 24,	" 2— 3
Quebec Centre	" 24,	" 2— 3
Bellechasse	" 26,	" 2— 3
Lotbiniere	Sept. 2,	

MEMBERS RETURNED.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Ontario.

	CONS.	IND.	OPP.
Carleton, John Holmes,			1
Cornwall, Hon. J. S. Macdonald,			1
Dundas, John S. Ross,			1
Durham East, F. H. Burton,			1
Frontenac, Thomas Kirkpatrick,			1
Glengarry, D. A. Macdonald,			1
Hamilton, Charles Magill,			1
Kingston, Sir Jno. A. Macdonald, K.C.B.,	1		
London, Hon. John Carling,			1
Lincoln, James R. Benson,			1
Lanark, North, Hon. W. Macdougall, C.B.	1		
Lanark, South, Alexander Morris,			1
Lennox, R. J. Cartwright,			1
Northumberland East, Mr. Keeler,	1		
Northumberland West, Hon. J. Cockburn,	1		
Ottawa City, J. M. Currier,			1
Ontario, South, T. N. Gibbs,			1
Oxford North, Thomas Oliver,			1
Oxford South E. V. Bodwell,			1
Prescott, Albert Hagar,			1
Toronto East, James Beaty,			1
Toronto West, R. A. Harrison,			1
Welland, T. C. Street,			1
York West, Hon. W. P. Howland, C.B,			1
Quebec.			
Brome, Hon. C. Dunkin,			1
Compton, J. C. Pope,			1
Dorchester, Hon. Mr. Langevin,			1
Huntingdon, Hon. John Rose,			1
Laval, Mr. Bellerose,			1
Levis, Dr. Blanchet,			1
Montmorenci, Hon. J. Cauchon,			1
Montmagny, Hon. Mr. Beaubien,			1
Montreal Centre, Thomas Workman,			1
Ottawa County, Alonzo Wright,			1
Quebec East, P. G. Huot,			1
Quebec, West, Thomas McGreevy			1
Quebec County, Hon. Mr. Chauveau,			1
Sherbrooke, Hon. A. T. Galt,			1
Two Mountains, Mr. D'Aoust,			1
Three Rivers, Mr. De Niverville,			1

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Ontario.

Bruce North, Mr. Sinclair,			1
Carleton, Robert Lyon,		1	
Durham East, A. T. Williams,		1	
Frontenac, Sir Henry Smith,		1	
Kingston, Maxwell W. Strange,		1	
Lanark, North, David Galbraith,		1	
Lincoln, J. C. Rykert,		1	
Lennox, J. Stevenson,		1	
Northumberland East, H. W. Eyre,		1	
Northumberland, West, A. Fraser,			1
Ottawa City, R. W. Scott,		1	
Ontario South, Dr. McGill,			1
Prescott, James Boyd,			1
Simcoe South, T. R. Ferguson,		1	
Toronto East, Hon. M. C. Cameron,		1	
Toronto West, John Wallis,		1	
Quebec.			
Brome, Hon. C. Dunkin,		1	
Dorchester, Hon. H. L. Langevin,		1	
Lewis, Dr. Blanchet,		1	
L'Assomption, Mr. Mathieu,		1	
Laval, Mr. Bellerose,		1	
Montmorenci, Hon. J. Cauchon,		1	
Montmagny, Hon. Mr. Beaubien,		1	
Montreal West, A. W. Ogilvie,		1	
Montreal Centre, Edward Carter,		1	
Quebec County, Hon. Mr Chauveau,		1	
Quebec East, J. P. Rheaume,		1	
Quebec West, John Hearn		1	
Sherbrooke, Hon. A. T. Galt,		1	
St. Maurice, Dr. Desaulniers,		1	
Two Mountains, Hon. Mr. Ouimet,		1	

LOCAL NEWS.

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

OTTAWA, August 31, 1867.

Greatest degree of heat registered during the previous night, 28 above zero.

8 a. m., 58 above zero.
1 p.m., shade, 77 above zero.
6 p. m., 62 above zero.

DANGEROUS DOGS.—A great deal of annoyance is experienced by people whose duties keep them out late at night, from vicious dogs which abound all over the city, and especially in the back streets. We often hear of people being attacked by those brutes, and should never be sorry to hear of any of them receiving their quietus. Dogs are very good in their way, but no one likes to be set on by them. If they are kept as watch dogs, let them be confined within the limits of the property they are to guard. The tax on them is too low, and they are not sufficiently looked after by the assessors.

POLICE COURT.—James Sharey was charged with using improper language to Mary Ann Mercer. His Worship considering them a drunken lot altogether dismissed the case.—Bartholomew Maloney, whose case was adjourned from Friday, (not dismissed) was brought up on Saturday, on the charge of assaulting his tenant, who resisted him in entering his room under a pretence of seizing his goods for rent which had been paid, but for which he refused to give a receipt. He was fined $1 and costs.

THE STEAMER QUEEN.—We are sorry to learn that the steamer *Queen* ran aground on Saturday morning on her way to Grenville. A rather dense fog prevailed on the river at the time of her starting and on reaching a point near Rockliffe, it was perceived that she was going ashore, and the bell was rung to reverse the engine, but it appears the engineer mistook the signal and increased the speed, which sent her aground. She was greatly shaken, though it is hoped that she has not sustained very serious injury. As soon as the accident happened the Purser came back for the *Alexandra*, which took off the passengers and proceeded with them to Grenville. The *Queen* had not been got off on Saturday evening, nor had the extent of her injuries been then ascertained This is the first accident that has occurred, since the incorporation of the present company. The last accident of the kind, we believe, happened nine years ago to the *Phœnix*, at a point further down the river.

H. S. SCHOFIELD'S BLOTTER AND ERASER COMBINED.—This is a very convenient contrivance for the use of the office or the counting house, and no doubt will soon come into general use. It was patented in February last, and may be seen at the office of Dr. Leggo, Dentist, in Hunton's Block, who we understand is the agent for this city. This invention sells for a small price, and once purchased may be supplied indefinitely with relays of blotting paper.

THE KEMPTVILLE MURDER.—Stephen Martin, the brother of Francis Martin, now in custody at Kemptville on a charge of the murder of Keenan, was arrested at Kemptville on Friday evening on the same charge. Detective O'Neill, who has been busily engaged in this affair, left the city on Friday afternoon for Kemptville, where he met some of the magistrates and communicated certain information to them which possibly led to Stephen Martin's arrest. We understand that there is a little boy, a nephew of one of the prisoners, who knows something of the murder, is held to be used as a witness.

THE MATINEE.—The Holmans performed the opera of Cinderella on Saturday afternoon to a large and delighted audience of juveniles, with a very respectable sprinkling of parents, guardians and friends. It was quite refreshing to hear the hearty laughter ring out from the throats of the youngsters, at the comical parts, and a picture well worth contemplating to behold the unsophisticated admiration and astonishment depicted in their countenances at the developments and transformations, and the gorgeous and brilliant costumes of Cinderella, the Fairy, and others. Such things are necessary to the development of taste and imagination in children.

OTTAWA FIRE COMPANY.—A special meeting of this company was held on Friday evening, called to accept the resignation of Captain William Walsh, who was, about leaving the city. The meeting being called to order, the resignation was laid on the table to await further action, and a vote of thanks to Captain Walsh passed and entered on the minutes. First Lieutenant Slattery then stepped forward, and, in the name of the company, in a few brief but complimentary remarks, presented Captain Walsh with a purse of $60, as a slight token of their appreciation of his conduct as a gentleman and a fireman. Captain Walsh returned thanks in a very feeling manner for the unexpected presentation, and hoped that at a future time he would be found once more on hand to "man the brakes" with his old comrades. The meeting then adjourned. Captain Walsh left the city on Saturday morning, and was "seen off" by many friends, with many good wishes for his success in the new field of his labors.

CRICKET.

The Ottawa club and the Rifle Brigade met on Saturday last on the splendid cricket ground at the Rideau Hall, for another encounter. The Brigade winning the toss, took the wickets. Nothing particular happened to chronicle, except that they were again unfortunate. Small scores were the order of the day, Major Alexander alone reaching double figures—their total being but 52.

Ottawa coming at once to the scratch, began scoring rapidly, but lost two wickets for 19 runs; at the fall of the 3rd, they had the gratification of seeing 68 telegraphed, the 10th falling for 117, left them 65 in advance of their opponents' first innings, which in their 2nd they failed to reach; Ottawa was therefore victorious in one innings and 39 runs.

On the part of Ottawa the fielding was good, and perhaps in the matter of catches few matches have been played where so many fine catches were made. W. Aumond at point, Walsh at long stop, and G. Powell off his own bowling were especially noticeable. C. Scott again maintained his credit as a batsman, his score of 41 being well obtained. Aumond astonished the spectators by his score of 20, which did not occupy him half that number of minutes to make. His hits to the long on and leg of two 5's, and the same number of 4's were remarkably fine.

The large score of the Ottawa XI, compared to those of the Brigade is attributable in some respects to the chances given but not taken. It must be admitted that as a whole, the fielding of the Brigade was not equal to their opposing friends, who perhaps in their match on Saturday fielded better than usual.

The following is the score:

RIFLE BRIGADE.

1ST INNINGS.		2ND INNINGS.	
Phillips c Harris b Powell	4	b Powell	0
Neal b Powell	2	Absent	0
Egerton b Steele	2	c & b Powell	0
Palmer c Harris b Powell	3	b Powell	0
Brill b Steele	1	Absent	0
Alexander c Patrick b Steele	11	c Walsh b Pow	5
Whalley c Aumond b Steele	0	l b w b Powell	1
Campbell c Powell b Steele	0	c Wise b Hester	2
Hurd not out	0	c Aumond b Pow	1
Louks c & b Steele	0	not out	0
Hearn run out	0	b Powell	0
Byes	18		5
Leg Byes	3		1
Wides	8		9
Total	52	Total	26

OTTAWA.

Scott, b Palmer	41
Hester, b Egerton	1
Powell, b Egerton	11
Wise, c Egerton, b Brill	14
Kavanagh, c Palmer, b Phillipps	4
Steele, run out	2
Aumond, b Phillipps	20
Harris, c Hearn, b Palmer	0
Walsh, c Palmer, b Phillipps	0
Benjamin, b Phillipps	0
Patrick, not out	5
Byes	7
Leg Byes	2
Wides	10
Total	117

THE CROPS.

AUGUSTA, GA., August 27.—The rains during the last two weeks have been unprecedentedly severe. Accounts from Middle and Southern and South-western Georgia and Florida, where the cotton prospects had been so promising, now give most gloomy prospects. The continued rains have beaten off the bloom, and the worm and the caterpillar have also made their appearance. It is believed, however, that notwithstanding the heavy rains a fair crop has been made already. It is now raining hard.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 27.—The accounts with reference to the cotton crop in Mississippi are conflicting, but they are thought to be on the whole favorable. Fears are expressed, however, that in a month or so, when the freedmen will be most needed to pick out and save the crop, they will be carried away by the political excitement then most likely to prevail, and be useless as field-hands, or for any other service.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—A very heavy rainstorm, accompanied by high wind, thunder, and lightning, passed over the city this evening, doing much good to vegetation. This is the first rain we have had for over a month.

SAVANNAH, GA., Aug. 27.—Heavy rains continue throughout the State. The sea-board planters are complaining from all points of rain, saying that the crops are already greatly damaged, and if the rain does not cease soon, very severe consequences will follow. Brooks county reports heavy rains daily for the last six weeks.

Three bales of cotton were received from Quitman, per the Albany and Gulf railroad. This is the first cotton received this season from the above place.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

(Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.)

FROM EUROPE.

PARIS, August 31—Noon.—Later in the day yesterday the Emperor Napoleon arrived at Amiels, where he also made a few remarks. He considered that the enthusiastic reception which had been everywhere extended to him throughout the country attested the pathos of the people and their confidence in the Government. Alluding briefly to the Mexican question, he did not think that French honor had been tarnished or French prestige impaired. Late events in Germany left France tranquil and she would remain so. He was certain that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed. In conclusion he expressed his desire for the establishment of more liberal institutions and wider and more active trade, and which he assured his enthusiastic listeners he would do his utmost to promote.

SATURDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Napoleon Still Asserts Peace.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The *Herald's* special dated Lille, France, last evening, says the Emperor Napoleon appeared on the bourse there in the morning. He enjoyed a warm reception and delivered this emphatic speech to the assembled representatives of the interests of the financiers and manufacturers. The emperor said business would progress better if certain journals did not exaggerate the situation. I hope the commerce will thrive with the certainty of peace, and shall do everything in my power to re-establish confidence.

Riots in Tennessee.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The *Herald's* Nashville special says in Washington, East Tennessee, on Wednesday, the blacks and whites got into a fight, when the negroes were driven from the town. Getting assistance from the loyal league the blacks returned to the town, and renewed the fight with varying success. A number of persons were wounded. Fears are entertained of a general collision in that quarter.

Murder and Suicide.

NEW HAVEN, August 30.—A German named Futch was shot and instantly killed by another German named Gauschauer. The latter immediately shot himself, inflicting a fatal wound.

Specie Extraordinary.

ST. LOUIS, August 30.—The steamer *Guider* from Fort Benton, on the 10th inst., arrived at Omaha with half a million dollars in treasure.

THE CHOLERA.

Its Terrible Ravages in the Papal States.

[Rome (August 9) Correspondence, London Post.]

A little time ago the environs of the Eternal City promised to be exceedingly brilliant during the *villeggiatura* season. Heat and cholera had been driving numbers of families out of the city until hardly a villa or apartment remained unlet at Albano, Frascati, Genzano, or any of the other little towns that cluster round the Alban and Tusculan Hills. Albano was particularly crowded with visitors of high and low degree, from the royal family of Naples, and various members of the Roman aristocracy, to the thrifty Jewish salesman from the Ghetto, intent on combining a stroke of business with advantageous change of air. The Pope himself was expected at Castel Gandolfo, which village overlooks the lake about a mile from Albano, and preparations had been made for his arrival at the Pontifical Palace there, when it was announced that his Holiness had resolved to remain at the Vatican, and to devote to the relief of sufferers from the cholera in Rome the sum which would have been required for his *villeggiatura* in Castel Gandolfo. On Sunday Albano was overflowing with visitors, there being festivals at Marino on one side, and at Ariccia on the other, with the usual religious ceremonies and profane accompaniments of horseracing, lotteries, and fireworks. These festivities were succeeded by a tremendous pestilential infliction. On Tuesday night cholera broke out in the town with such fury as to give the disease a fulminating character, and while still early on Wednesday morning 117 cases and 15 deaths were already registered in a population of 6,000 souls. I was among the foreign residents in the town at the time, and the first sounds I heard in the morning were those of anxious inquiry and consultation among the groups of people collected at the doors of their houses, and others looking out of windows, occasionally interrupted by the lugubrious chanting of priests carrying the communion to dying folks. Then came a great bustle of preparation among the families residing in the Via di San Paolo, in which I was staying, and which is the loftiest and healthiest part of Albano. Horses and carriages were hastily brought out, bags and baskets hurriedly tossed into the vehicles, and party after party were soon *en route* for Rome, or the neighboring towns. A walk through the streets soon convinced me that the account I received had not been exaggerated—the prevailing features of the scene appeared to be the procession of priests with the consecrated host, litters conveying the sick to the hospital, and carts conveying the dead to the cemetery. The usual agents in the latter operation being by no means adequate in number to the amount of doleful work that devolved upon them, were aided by the soldiers of a company of Zouaves, who had been sent to Albano for change of air after recovery from fever, and who arrived opportunely on the very morning when their aid was so much needed. Telegraphic messages were sent to Rome repeatedly in the course of the day, requesting medical aid, instructions, and vehicles. Cardinal Altieri, being bishop of Albano, came out from the capital to encourage the townspeople by his presence, and take the direction of affairs. In the course of the afternoon many people arrived from Rome in a state of great anxiety about their families or relatives, whom they had left at Albano, and whom they were desirous of conveying elsewhere as soon as possible. Means of transport to the capital by the high road became suddenly scarce, and the drivers of omnibusses down to the station availed themselves of the opportunity of exacting double fare from the panic-stricken fugitives who surrounded the vehicles. In the afternoon I drove over the bridge of Ariccia to Genzano, where I found at the entrance of Olmata a cordon established, and no one was allowed to pass without undergoing disinfecting fumigation. Coming back to Albano about dark, I had a difficult task to drive home again through the blazing bonfires which had been kindled in all the streets of the town by the cardinal's orders, to modify the condition of the air. I learned that the malady was making rapid progress among all classes. Some of the King of Naples' servants had succumbed, and one of the young princes was ill—the Marchese Serlupi was dispaired of and several Romans come for the *villeggiatura* had died, besides great numbers of the Albanese themselves. Yesterday morning the dead-carts rolled drearily about the town, stopping here and there to take up rude wooden boxes, rather than coffins, for conveyance to the cemetery at the Madonna della Stella. Many of the shops were shut up, their owners having either died or emigrated. Fruit-stalls were abolished, but wine-shops were still flourishing. Further residence in Albano appeared to be imprudent as well as uncomfortable. Familiar faces were fading away. My red-nosed *cicerone*, Checcho, was dead; my laundress, whom I had seen in health the day before, was dead; in my house a