NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

On a occasion will the names of Old Advertisements be inserted here.

Autumn Importations—Magee & Russell.
Plasterers Wanted—Phillips & Wand.
Tenders—W. P. Lett.
St. Alban's Church.
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum Concert—M. Battle.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper

OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER 5, 1867.

The poll closes to-day in Essex, South Victoria, South Grenville, North Renfrew, Halton and the North Riding of Leeds and Grenville; and opens in Kent, Glengarry (Local only), East Elgin, Algoma, North Huron, East Peterborough, Russell, North Perth, and East Hastings, in Ontario; and in Montreal East and West, Ottawa county (Local only), and several other constituencies in Quebec.

The Union cause is making great progress in the Sister Province. Already some five constituencies have been rescued from the Anti party, and it is quite probable they will lose two or three more. The prediction of the Montreal *Witness* that they would not carry more than five constituencies, will be found much nearer the truth than that of the *Globe*, which assigned them from "25 to 30, and nearer the latter figure."

Another victory of more than ordinary importance was achieved yesterday in the election of the Hon. E. B. Wood for South Brant for both Houses by handsome majorities. This returns all the members of the Cabinet of Ontario in the seats, except Mr. Richards, who has therefore been elected for South Leeds, though we have not yet received the returns. North Brant has also been carried, but by a very small majority, which may be accounted for from the fact that Mr. Clement, notwithstanding the opposition candidate, had given assurances of support to the Government, and the Hon. D. Christie is also understood to have interested himself very strongly in his favor. With the election of Mr. Wood the Local Cabinet of Ontario may be pronounced safe, and we are rejoiced that Dr. Bown has again been returned for North Brant, as we consider him in every way a superior man to his opponent apart altogether from political considerations.

The Globe claims Mr. T. D. McConkey, the member elect for North Simcoe as a "Reformer," we desire to place on record an extract from Mr. McConkey's published address to the electors, so that our readers may understand precisely what kind of a Reformer Mr. McConkey is. We do not dispute his claim to the title, but we deny emphatically that he is a "Reformer" in George Brown's meaning of the word. Mr. McConkey was one of those who fell full in with the big convention scheme, and was pilloried by the *Globe* accordingly; but had he, like some others, surrendered his better judgment through fear of the Brown whip, Mr. McConkey would not have been elected by acclamation. Here is what Mr. McConkey says respecting the Ministry, and no one could expect a more satisfactory assurance of support:

"As I have no desire to occupy an equivocal position as to the course I intend to pursue if elected, I beg to say that, although from principle opposed to Coalitions, as a rule, for ordinary purposes of legislation, I look upon the present Administration of the Dominion as exceptional, and shall sustain them until their policy is before the country. If their measures are, in my judgment, calculated to advance the material prosperity of the Dominion I shall deem it my duty to support them."

The *London Free Press* is quite mistaken about the position of Mr. Hagar, the member for Prescott. He pledged himself most emphatically, both in his printed address and his speech on the hustings, to support the Government, reserving to himself, as every honorable man would reserve, the right of exercising his own judgment on new issues as they arise. Would the *Free Press* go further in pledging itself to support any Government? Our contemporary is nearly, if not quite as much, at fault, with respect to Messrs. Oliver and Bowell. Both gentlemen have promised the Government a fair trial on its measures, and had they not occupied ground satisfactory to the Union party, most assuredly they would have been compelled to go to the polls. On this head there need be no mistake. When the *Free Press* wrote there was but one oppositionist elected to the Commons, instead of four; and but three oppositionists, and two whose positions we have not seen very clearly defined, for the Legislative Assembly. And with respect to the Local candidates now claimed as oppositionists, several of them, if elected, will support the Government. The Hon. Sandfield Macdonald when he said that its policy is such as to command it to the confidence of the country. These men were at first deceived by the false cry of the Toronto Convention and subsequently misled by the ferocious declamation of the *Globe*; but now that the light of the convention has gone out and the thunders of the *Globe* have failed to awaken the echoes from their chambers they accept, as some of them have already declared they will, the situation as it is, with a feeling of satisfaction that a strong hand has delivered them from the mesh of the tyrant.

We publish this morning the official return of the recent electoral contest in the county of Carleton. It may not perhaps be of very great public concern to enquire into the reasons which led to the defeat of the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell in a constituency where he was generally believed to have been so strong, for the return of Mr. Lyon does not affect the strength of the Local Government. But as it is pretty certain that the circumstances, or some of them at all events, may become the subject of serious enquiry, we may as well state now, that while it is admitted that the failure of the Hon. Mr. Skead's friends to organize working committees in the townships where it was of the utmost importance that they should have done so, would of itself account for a deficiency in his accomplished support twice as large as Mr. Lyon's, yet it is also contended that notwithstanding this neglect, and its admitted consequences, Mr. Skead would still have been the representative of Carleton in the Legislative Assembly, but for the resort, on the part of his opponents, to means which are a plain violation of the law, and which if established in the proper place, will either vitiate the election or unseat the present member.

The sudden collapse of the Opposition to Mr. Cartier in the city, reacted powerfully on the local contest in Carleton. The opposing candidate was said to have been a tool of Mr. Skead's, which we think events have pretty satisfactorily disproved; but Mr. Skead's was the first name on his requisition, and Mr. Skead took an active part in the proceedings at each of the election meetings, a part which, whatever else may have been its effect, was evidently calculated to irritate his opponents. That they, when the track had been made clear for them in the city, should have thrown the weight of their influence, backed by such considerations as practiced electioneerers know so well how to use, into the contest in Carleton, was the most natural thing imaginable; and it may be that this one circumstance alone accounts for a change in a sufficient number of votes to have produced the result at the close of the poll. Had the contest been left fairly between the candidates we believe that Mr. Skead would have been elected by a large majority; and we are inclined to think, though the contrary has been claimed, that the absorption of nearly two hundred votes by Mr. Eastman was much more of an injury to him than to Mr. Lyon; but be this as it may, we have heard it pretty confidently stated that the election will be the subject of further investigation.

We regret Mr. Skead's defeat, for the reasons that we urged in favor of his election—his experience as a legislator, his great practical knowledge of the general interests of the Ottawa valley and his special familiarity with the lumber trade, in each of which particulars we believed him preferable to his opponent. We desired to see the electorate of Ottawa represented in the Local Parliament by a practical man, wherever that was possible; but beyond these considerations, and if Mr. Lyon has properly gained his election, we have not the slightest objection to his wearing the honors. The contest, as we have said, was not a political one; it was a mere personal choice, and however the feelings of individuals may be affected by the results, in such cases, the general interests of the country are seldom very much impaired.

THE ELECTIONS.

COUNTY OF CARLETON.

The following is the official statement of the figures at the close of the poll:

	HOLMES.	ROCHESTER.	LYON.	SKEAD.	EASTMAN.
Nepean E.	42	131	63	111	0
Nepean W.	156	189	159	189	3
March	72	31	29	72	0
Richmond	14	86	24	5	0
Fitzroy	134	157	107	174	8
Torbolton	19	16	15	19	3
Huntley	259	26	105	181	1
Marlboro	105	139	167	45	20
Gower N.	152	113	127	17	125
Goulbourn	134	197	201	129	1
	1087	1006	989	937	161

Holmes's majority over Rochester.....81
Lyon's majority over Skead.....52

(Signed) W. F. Powell,
Returning Officer.

Aug. 31, 1867.

FROM TORONTO.

Hamilton Election—County of Halton Election.

Special to the Times.

Toronto, September 4, 1867.

A despatch from Hamilton says at the close of the poll to-day Williams had a majority of 172.

County of Halton—close of poll to-day—majority for White 127; for Barber 329.

The nomination for West Durham took place at Bowmanville to-day. Messrs. Milne and Blake were proposed for the Commons. McLeod and Martin for the Local. Several other parties were proposed but withdrew.

Hon. G. Brown and Sir J. A. Macdonald were present and spoke at considerable length.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Two parties who have been for several years largely engaged in counterfeiting bills on the National Banks in the United States were arrested here to-day at the instance of the American authorities. Their counterfeit bills were so well executed as to deceive the bank officers.

SOUTH GRENVILLE.

Special to the Times.

Prescott, Sept. 4, 1867.

First day's polling, Shanly 152 ahead; Clarke, 141.

NORTH LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

Special to the Times.

Kemptville, Sept. 4, 1867.

Jones' majority, ninety-seven; Smith's five. Neither Elmsley or Merrickville have yet been heard from.

SOUTH LANARK.

Special to the Times.

Perth, Sept. 4, 1867.

At the close of the poll Shaw was 511 ahead.

RENFREW.

Special to the Times.

Pembroke, Sept. 4, 1867.

As near as can be ascertained Rankin is about 50 ahead, and Supple 180 ahead on the close of the first day's polling.

SOUTH BRANT.

Special to the Times.

Brantford, Sept. 4, 1867.

Wood elected for both Houses by handsome majorities. Grifton defeated. Dr. Brown elected for North Brant by a majority of three.

GANANOQUE.

Special to the Times.

Gananoque, Sept. 4, 1867.

Close of the poll at Gananoque: Crawford's majority 41; Lett's 13. At South Lake Crawford's majority 20; Lett's 59. Lansdown Crawford's majority 68; Lett's 60. North Crosby Crawford's majority 14; Lett's 74.

SOUTH OXFORD.

Special to the Times.

Ingersoll, Sept. 4, 1867.

Close of the poll second day: Ingersoll—Oliver 251; Noxon 133. South Oxford—Oliver 175; Noxon 61. West Oxford—Oliver 190; Noxon 133. East Oxford—Oliver 150; Noxon 112. Norwick—Oliver 300; Noxon 419. Majority for Oliver 292.

NORTH WENTWORTH.

Special to the Times.

September 4, 1867.

Close of poll—House of Commons. Dundas—McMonies 500; Brown 240. Beverly—McMonies 507; Brown 271. West Flamboro—McMonies 228; Brown 261. East Flamboro—McMonies 229; Brown 322—Majority for McMonies 61. Local House—Dundas—Miller 242; Christie 198. Beverley—Miller 299; Christie 493. West Flamboro—Miller 265; Christie 229. East Flamboro—Miller 322; Christie 220. Majority for Christie 21.

ESSEX.

Special to the Times.

Windsor, September 4, 1867.

Close of first day's poll: Rankin 288; O'Connor 47. Cameron 208; Wigle 67. Counters for Grenfell, Malden, and Merson not heard from.

MISSISSQUOI.

Close of the poll—Chamberlin 1190; Moore 631. Majority for Chamberlin, 695 votes. For the Local—Brigham 1088; Westover 461. Majority for Brigham, 626.

Province of Ontario.

	NOMINATION.		POLLING.
Hastings, East	" 26,	"	5— 6
Perth North	" 28,	"	5— 6
N. Leeds & Grenville	" 25,	"	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
Essex	" 28,	"	4— 5
Wellington, South	" 30,	"	6— 7
York, East	" 30,	"	6— 7
Norfolk, South	" 28,	"	6— 7
Victoria, South	" 25,	"	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	" 16,	"	14—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	"	"	8—10
Elgin East	"	"	5— 6
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
Renfrew South	" 16,	"	17—18
Middlesex North	" 12,	"	19—20
Peel	" 17,	"	20—21
Simcoe North	" 60,	"	9—10
Haliburnd	" 10,	"	17—18

Province of Quebec.

	NOMINATION.		POLLING.
Ottawa County	" 27,	Sept.	5— 6
Montreal	" 27,	"	5— 6
St. Hyacinthe	" 29,	"	5— 6
Bagot	" 29,	"	5— 6
Kamouraska	" 29,	"	5— 6
Richmond	" 31,	"	9—10
Lotbiniere	Sept. 2,	"	9—10
Hochelaga	"	"	9—10
Tamaska	"	"	9—10
Arthabaska	"	"	9—10
Berthier	"	"	9—10
Champlain	"	"	9—10
Montcalm	"	"	9—10
Terrebonne	"	"	16—11
Rouville	"	"	17—18
St. Jean	"	"	18—19

MEMBERS RETURNED.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Ontario.

		UNION.	ISD.	OPP.
Brockville,	James Crawford.			1
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		
Hastings West,	James Brown,	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,	Joseph Keeler,	1		
Northumberland West,	Hon. J. Cockburn,	1		
Niagara,	Angus Morrison,	1		
Ottawa City,	J. M. Carrier,	1		
Ontario, South,	T. N. Gibbs,	1		
Oxford North,	Thomas Oliver,	1		
Oxford South	E. V. Bodwell,	1		
Prescott,	Albert Hagar,	1		
Simcoe North,	T. D. McConkey,	1		
Toronto East,	James Beaty,	1		
Toronto West,	R. A. Harrison,	1		
Welland,	T. C. Street,	1		
Wentworth South,	Joseph Rymal,			
York West,	Hon. W. P. Howland, C.B.		1	

Quebec.

		UNION.	ISD.	OPP.
Brome,	Hon. C. Dunkin,	1		
Compton,	J. C. Pope,	1		
Chateauguay,	Hon. L. H. Holton,	1		
Champlain,	Mr. R.[illegible]		1	
Chambly,	M. Bendel,	1		
Dorchester,	Hon. Mr. Langevin,	1		
Huntingdon,	Hon. John Rose,	1		
Iberville,	M. Bachard,	1		
Jacques Cartier,	M. Gaucher,	1		
Laval,	Mr. Bellerose,	1		
Levis,	Dr. Blanchet,	1		
L'Assomption,	Le. Archambault,	1		
Laprairie,	M. Pinsonneault,	1		
Montmorenci,	Hon. J. Cauchon,	1		
Montmagny,	Hon. Mr. Beaubien,	1		
Montreal Centre,	Thomas Workman,	1		
Missisquoi,	B. Chamberlin,	1		
Megantic,	Hon. Mr. Irvine,	1		
Ottawa County,	Alonzo Wright,	1		
Quebec Centre,	G. H. Simard,	1		
Quebec East,	P. G. Huot,	1		
Quebec, West,	Thomas McGreevy	1		
Quebec County,	Hon. Mr. Chauveau,	1		
Sherbrooke,	Hon. A. T. Galt,	1		
St. Maurice,	Dr. DeSaulniers,	1		
Shefford,	Mr. Huntington,	1		
Sorel,	Mr. McCarthy,	1		
Soulanges,	Dr. Masson,	1		
Terrebonne,	Mr. Masson,	1		
Two Mountains,	Mr. D'Auin,	1		
Three Rivers,	Mr. De Niverville,	1		
Vaudreuil,	S. McMillan,	1		

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Ontario.

		UNION.	ISD.	OPP.
Bruce North,	Mr. Sinclair	1		
Brockville,	Wm. Fitzsimmons,	1		
Carleton,	Robert Lyon,	1		
Durham East,	A. T. H. Williams,	1		
Frontenac,	Sir Henry Smith,	1		
Hastings West,	— Graham,	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		
Niagara,	— Robertson,	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		
Welland,	William Beatty,	1		
Wentworth, South,	William Sexton,	1		
Waterloo North,	J. E. Bowman,	1		
York West,	T. Graham,	1		

Quebec.

		UNION.	ISD.	OPP.
Argenteuil,	S. Bellingham,	1		
Brome,	Hon. C. Dunkin,	1		
Dorchester,	Hon. H. L. Langevin,	1		
Huntingdon,	Mr. Scriver,	1		
Jacques Cartier,	M. LeCavalier,	1		
Lewis,	Dr. Blanchet,	1		
L'Assomption,	Mr. Archeu[illegible]	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		
Soulanges,	M. Coutlee,	1		
St. Maurice,	Dr. Desaulniers,	1		
Sherbrooke,	Mr. Robertson,	1		
Two Mountains,	Hon. Mr. Ouimet,	1		
Three Rivers,	M. DeNiverville,	1		
Vaudreuil,	Mr. Harwood,	1		

LOCAL NEWS.

Police Court.—Margaret McMaster was charged with drunkenness. She was discharged.

Military.—We understand that the military authorities have leased the Nuns' Hospital for the accommodation of troops.

Personal.—James Joyce, to whom was awarded the beautiful silver mounted ebony cane at the bazaar some time ago, is about to present the same to J. M. Currier, Esq., member elect for the city.

Buffalo Roads.—The annual sale of the Hudson's Bay Company's buffalo robes will take place at the company's warehouse in Montreal on the 18th inst., John Leeming & Co., auctioneers.

Ottawa and Gloucester Road Company.—This company have made a further call of ten per cent on their capital stock, to be paid on the 2nd of October next.

Education.—The Ottawa Classical and Commercial School, of which the Rev. T. D. Phillipps is principal, and the Rev. H. N. Phillipps, assistant, will resume work with a full staff on Monday next, at ten o'clock, a.m., in the new school-room, basement of St. Alban's church.

Concert in Aid of St. Patrick's Asylum.—The celebrated Boulay family have kindly consented to give a concert in aid of this asylum. Considering the object and the talent of the performers, we hope it will be liberally patronized.—See advertisement.

The Concert at St. Joseph's.—The sacred music concert last night was entirely successful in a musical point of view, as we hope it was in the pecuniary one. Certainly the music was very fine, and we are quite sure gave the fullest satisfaction to the large and respectable audience present. We shall possibly speak of it again.

Cricket.—Two or three matches of cricket are talked of by the Maple Leaf Club of this city to come off shortly. The first, which is the return match with the Prescott Club, is expected to be played here next week. The "eleven" to play against Prescott are to be chosen at their regular monthly meeting this evening.

The Steamer "Queen."—This steamer was safely returned to the water yesterday, and towed up to her wharf. She has sustained comparatively little damage, and on Saturday, or at the latest, on Monday will resume her trips. She is now only waiting for a steamship casting from Montreal which may arrive today, and then the good ship will be herself again.

Arrivals at the Russell House Yesterday.—Judge Loranger, Montreal; A. Walmsley, St. Johns; T. B. Morrow, Albany; Mr. Stafford, W. Mullins, Montreal; Jas. Craig, G. T. R., London; Wilson B. Scott, Bradford; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Corcoran, Chicago, Ill.; James Bain, Toronto; Geo. Herrick, Ottawa; G. H. Farrar, Montreal; Mr. and Miss Kerwin, Halifax; G. B. Ferguson, Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Stair, Halifax.

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

Ottawa, Sept. 4, 1867.

Greatest degree of heat registered during the previous night, 43 above zero.

8 a. m., 56 above zero.
1 p.m., shade, 78 above zero.
6 p. m., 66 above zero.

The Quarterly Fair.—A very poor apology for a horse and cattle fair took place yesterday. In and about the market square we counted eight or ten horses, four or five cows, and one yoke of working oxen, the prices demanded for all of which, looked very much as if the owners did not wish to part with them. Forty to fifty dollars were asked for cows, and the prices of the few horses, with one or two exceptions, were such as to preclude buyers from making offers. Whether any changed hands in the after part of the day, we did not think it worth while to enquire, but judging from appearances up to noon, we should hardly think it possible.

New Music.—Messrs. Orme & Son of the Ottawa Music Store, advertise in this journal that they have just received a large parcel of English music, meaning, not by English composers only, but English editions of the choicest productions of the old and modern classical composers. Some of these are in the most beautiful styles of binding and at exceedingly low prices, and others in paper covers and beautifully clear print at prices so very low as to be within the reach of all. When Handel's Messiah was published in London for a out $2.50 it was considered wonderfully cheap, but now we have a much better edition sent across the ocean for thirty-five cents! published in London for one shilling. And this is the price of Judas Maccabeus, Hayden's Creation, Rossini's Stabbat Mater, the great Operas and most other eminent works. Those who have been paying high prices for music will be quite astonished to see the *chef d'oeuvres* of the great masters offered at such prices. The Messrs. Orme & Son have also a complete stock of sheet music, instruction books, instruments, &c., &c.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

(Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.)

FROM EUROPE.

London, September 4.—The *Times* of this morning has an editorial commenting on the correspondence between the British and American Governments in the *Alabama* case. It remarks that Secy. Seward shows by his despatches she is unwilling to forego by a definite settlement on a popular ground of complaint against England, and like a lawyer, is less anxious for judgment than to prolon litication. It asserts the counter claims of England for indemnity at a less balance than those of the United States, and complains that Seward now declines to adopt a plan of mixed commission which was proposed by himself. The article concludes by saying that Lord Stanley has acted all along in good faith, and with determination not to give capital to their rule of American politicians, who are ever seeking causes of complaint against England, but under the circumstances he will wait until the United States Government reduces it pretensions.

Dublin, September 4.—A large meeting was held to-day under the direction of the Reform League. The assemblage was quite orderly, but made loud and prolonged manifestations of sympathy for the Fenian convicts.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

New Orleans, September 3.—The *Times* in review of the ravages of the fever in this city, says during the last half of the month of August only four natives of the State have died; a large majority of the deaths are foreigners. There were twenty-five interments yesterday.

Cleveland, O., September 3.—A national Congress of Fenian Centres is being held here to-day; President Roberts and many prominent Fenians are present. The Congress will sit with closed doors. About one thousand delegates are in attendance.

Milwaukee, Sept. 3.—The weather remains clear and cool in this State and West of the Mississippi in the States of Iowa and Minnesota. The wheat in this State is all stacked. West of the river the wheat is mostly cut and about one quarter of it stacked.

Baltimore, Sept. 3.—A fire last evening destroyed the fruit packing establishment of Staum and Sons. Loss 350,000 dollars.

New York, Sept. 4.—Mexico advices state that all the City Council of Hidalgo are reported to have been hung by Brantlo Vargas, a raving Imperalist. Many of the inhabitants of Vera Cruz have been forcibly enlisted into the ranks of the army.

Hayti advices state that the revolution in the South has been quelled and the treaty with St. Domingo has been ratified.

The *Times* special says the national debt statement will be made public to-morrow. It will show a reduction in the aggregate debt of nearly five millions dollars.

New York Money Market.

New York, Sept. 4.—The *Post's* financial article says loans are unchanged. Large amounts offering at 3 per cent and the current rates for stock exchange accommodation at 4 to 5c., and for discount 6 to 6½c. Stock market dull. Governments steady with a good investment demand. Foreign exchange firm.

THE HON. J. S. MACDONALD AT HAMILTON.

On Monday evening last, there was a mass meeting, comprising about four thousand persons, held in the city of Hamilton, Hon. Isaac Buchanan, Chairman, at which the Ontario Premier was present and delivered an address, from which we make the following extracts as reported in the *Spectator*:

He said that it might be difficult for him to make himself heard by every member of that large assembly, more especially as he had lately been making a great number of speeches; but he could not but feel that, in a cause like the present, it was his duty to come forward and say something. He felt that there must be something to excite and cause a feeling of interest and concern among the people, which had caused so large an attendance there for the purpose of hearing what he had to say as of the future prospects and affairs of the country. He had been elected to inaugurate the new Constitution given to the people of Ontario. He had been elected to fill the high and responsible office, not at his own request, but by Lord Monck and his advisers. He felt that the difficulties which attended the position were numerous and great, and that they would tax all his energies and all his powers; and when he said this he did so in order that he might bespeak the assistance of the people of Hamilton for himself, and also for those who might be disposed to work with him to carrying out his policy. (Cheers.) He came there more especially for the purpose of addressing Reformers, and of endeavoring to recall any of them from the false position in which they had been betrayed by men who chose to call themselves Reform leaders, as well as by the arguments of part of the Reform press. (Cheers.) If he (Mr. Macdonald) could not claim for himself the title of a Reformer, he would be glad to know who could. (Cheers.) And if Conservatives had confidence in him, after he had been opposing them for so many years, it certainly did not be one for Reformers to grumble. (Hear, hear.) If the Conservatives felt that it was their duty to bury all past differences, and not do anything to impede the Government of the country, but to work honestly and heartily, in order to carry out successfully the Confederation which Reformers and Conservatives had united to obtain, then whatever might happen in the future, whatever failure might occur, could not certainly be charged to the Conservatives, but rather to those who were at this moment striving by all the means in their power, to prevent the harmonious working of Confederation. (Cheers.) He was not of opinion that the Conservatives had united and co-operated with him, because of any personal liking for himself, who had always been their strongest and bitterest opponent, but he looked upon their action as an evidence of magnanimity on their part, not on his account, but for the cause of union. (Cheers.) They had come forward manfully and had put to shame those Reformers, so called, who now that matters in Ontario were just as they wanted them, now that they had obtained the management of their local affairs, and other things for which they had always been fighting, were determined to be just as hostile and sectional as in the old days when French domination had to be complained of. (Cheers.) He himself had not been a supporter of Confederation, and therefore would lay no claim to credit on that account; but he did claim credit for being determined to do all in his power to make it work successfully. (Hear, hear.) The Act of Confederation had been obtained through the joint efforts of both Conservatives and Reformers, who went into what was a real coalition, in which both parties consented to lay aside their own feelings in order to bring about Confederation which, as Mr. Brown said, was to set aside all the old difficulties forever. (Cheers.) And what was the cause of the present opposition to his (Mr. Macdonald's) Government? Because he had taken two Conservatives into his Government. Weeks and months ago he had asked his friends on the Reform side to come down a peg, not to be so domineering, and he would ask if he had taken the advice of those extremists, and had formed his Government entirely of Reformers, what would have been the position now? We saw how matters were now progressing, and how generally and enthusiastically the Government was being sustained, how from the East to the West the Obstructionist candidates were being defeated, on that the flight of the Assyrians was as nothing to it. (Cheers and laughter.) If he had formed his Government purely of Reformers, this would not have been the case. The fact was that the people of the country would not have been prepared to support such a Government. Now they had emphatically declared that peace and harmony should reign triumphant in the country, instead of anarchy and disorder. (Cheers.) Supposing the house in front of which they were then standing had been built of Reformers and Conservatives jointly, as a shelter from the wind and weather, and as soon as it was finished, the foreman were to put the key in his pocket, and say that one-half of those who had built the edifice should be excluded from its shelter, what would be thought of such conduct; and this was just what he was called upon to do by the Opposition. (Hear, hear.) From the moment that he (Mr. Macdonald) knew that he would have to form the Government, he never entertained the idea of forming it upon any other basis; he had consulted no one, but he had determined that it was only simple justice that Conservatives should have a fair share in the Government of the country. This was the crime of which he had been guilty. This was why he was abused by the Toronto *Globe* and called a "left handed Reformer," and said never to have been a Reformer. But he would tell them that he had the power in his own hands, and he was not going to give up the ship until he was convinced that he could no longer steer her and that he had become as blind as a bat and unable to see where he was going. The Government which was in office did not ask for any great favor, they merely asked the people of Canada to send to Parliament men who would give them a fair hearing and support so long as they did right, and to instruct their representatives to vote against the government whenever their policy was a bad one. (Cheers.) Mr. Macdonald then narrated the circumstances attending the formation of this government. He first went to Mr. McMurrich of Toronto, who, however, said that he was afraid of the *Globe*, which would not allow any one to be at the head of the government who was not one of its own clique. He then went to John Shuter Smith, but he also, was afraid of the tyrannical press, and said he could not afford to have his seat in East Durham contested. The fact that Mr. Smith, who had beaten Mr. Eaton before, was now compelled to retire from that constituency and make way for Mr. Burton, was a good indication of the change which had taken place in public feeling. He (Mr. Macdonald) then came to Mr. Magill of Hamilton, because he felt that that city, the second in Ontario, ought to be represented in the government; but Mr. Magill said that he could not accept office, because he was pledged not to oppose Mr. Williams for the Local Legislature. * * * He did not wish any man to surrender his principles, but he would like to know what principles either of the Reform or Conservative party were at stake in the Legislature of Ontario. The old questions were settled, and they had only local questions to deal with. The Reformers certainly had no cause for alarm, for they had a majority in the Government; the Conservatives had only two members in the Government, who stood as watchmen for their party to sound the note of warning if his (Mr. Macdonald's) policy was in the opinion upright. But every member of the administration was disposed to work with him in perfect good faith. The Government knew that there was a watchful eye ever upon them, and that they could not hope to hoodwink the people of Ontario if they would. The members of the Government were pledged to forget their old quarrels and to work for the prosperity of the country. And he (Mr. M.) was there to ask the people of Hamilton to second their efforts; he cared not whether men were Reformers or Conservatives, he asked every lover of Canada to help them in the name of Heaven and fatherland. He (himself) might have a prejudice in favor of Reformers, but he asked men of all parties to come to his assistance, and give the Government, not a blind support, but a month or six weeks time in which to define their policy, and then to oppose or support them as they thought fit. (Cheers.) Mr. Brown had so managed matters as to bring the Reform party into disrepute and to secure the election of Conservatives. He (Mr. M.) held in his possession letters promising support from Mr. Dentty, of Welland, whom the *Globe* claimed as one of the opposition, and also from Mr. Morris, of Missisquoi. (Cheers.)

CORPORATION OF THE TOWNSHIP OF FITZROY.

Minutes of council, 17th August, 1867.

The council met pursuant to adjournment.

Present the Reeve and Messrs. Story, Stevenson, Dean and MacLaren.

The minutes of last session were read.

Also, reply from John Nicholson relative to part of public library.

A petition from Angus McGillivray, relative to two lunatics in his family, and a letter from E. A. Butis for a claim of John Billott and Joseph Halpenny for labor furnished for boom to Mississippi bridge.

John Smith, Esq., addressed the council relative to the case of Angus McGillivray.

Moved by Mr. MacLaren and seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that this council do grant the sum of thirty dollars for the purpose of repairing the bridge across the Carp leading from the Village of Fitzroy Harbor to Torbolton, and that Mr. David McFarlane be appointed to oversee the work, and that his certificate be the Reeve's authority to order the Treasurer to pay the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson, and seconded by Mr. MacLaren, that this council do grant the sum of twelve dollars to Mr. Angus McGillivray, to assist him in supporting two lunatics that are now under his care, and a copy of this motion be the Treasurer's authority for paying the same, and that the Reeve take the necessary steps to have them sent to the lunatic asylum as soon as possible.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dean and seconded by Mr. Story, that this council do now adjourn for one hour.—Carried.

The council met pursuant to adjournment.

Moved by Mr. Dean and seconded by Mr. Story, that the petition of William Cavanagh and others, laid over from last sitting of council, be now considered.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dean and seconded by Mr. Story, that the sum of ten dollars be granted by this council for repairing the bridge across the Walin Creek at McCann's Mills, and that Thomas May superintend the same, and that the Reeve give an order on the Treasurer for the amount on receipt of a certificate of the completion of the work from the superintendent.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dean and seconded by Mr. Stevenson, that the sum of forty dollars be granted by this council to School Section No. 4, to assist them in the building of a new school house.—Carried.

Tenders for the collection of taxes for the current year were submitted as under:

Samuel A. Young	$50
William Story	59
Patrick Gorman	64

Moved by Mr. MacLaren and seconded by Mr. Dean, that the tender of Samuel A. Young for collecting taxes for the present year be accepted.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. MacLaren and seconded by Mr. Dean, that Messrs. Samuel Stevenson and Robert Walker, sen., be accepted as sureties by this council for Samuel A. Young for collector.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson and seconded by Mr. MacLaren, that the by-law to tax certain school sections for the current year be now read a first, second and third time and passed, any rule to the contrary notwithstanding.—Carried.

By-law No. 172 was then read a first, second and third time, and passed accordingly.

Moved by Mr. Stevenson and seconded by Mr. MacLaren, that the by-law to impose a tax for township purposes for the current year be now read a first, second and third time and passed, any rule to the contrary notwithstanding.—Carried.

By-law No. 173 was read a first, second and third time, and passed accordingly.

Moved by Mr. Dean and seconded by Mr. Story, that Richard Monforte be directed to cover the bridge over the Mississippi at Andrew Shields with three inch plank.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dean and seconded by Mr. MacLaren, that the sum of thirty-five dollars be granted by this council for the purpose of getting out covering to repair the bridge opposite lot No. 3 of the 9th line of Fitzroy, and that Mr. George Baird be appointed to superintend the same.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Dean and seconded by Mr. Story, that this council do now adjourn until Saturday the 12th day of October next.—Carried.

BY-LAW NO. 172.

By-law to tax certain school sections of the township of Fitzroy for the year 1867.

Whereas the Trustees of certain school sections of the township of Fitzroy have by their petitions prayed for the levying and collecting of certain sums within their respective school sections, for the payment of common school teachers, and other school purposes for the year 1867.

The corporation of the township of Fitzroy enacts as follows: That the undermentioned sums be raised, levied and collected for the present year within the school sections hereinafter mentioned, to be levied