NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Ottawa Rowing Club—R. H. Haycock.
American Invoices—R. S. M. Bouchette.
Academy Re-opened—Miss Girouard.
Notice—Timothy Moffatt.
Notice—F. W. Harmer.
Fall and Winter Goods—Garland, Mutchmor & Co.

THE POST-OFFICE—OTTAWA.

DELIVERING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

MAILS.	DELIVERED.	CLOSED.
Eastern, Montreal, Quebec, &c	11.00 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.	1.00 p. m.
Western, Toronto, Hamilton,	11.00 a. m.	7.20 a. m. and 1.00 p. m.
UNITED STATES.	11.00 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.	7.20 a. m.
Gloucester, and offices above, on	8.00 a. m. and 6.00 p. m.	11.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.
North side of the Ottawa. Vaudreuil, Sand Point, Renfrew, Pembroke, & Offices on S. side of the Ottawa.	6.00 p. m.	8.30 a. m.
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, &c.	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Kingsham, L'Original, Grenville and Lower Ottawa, by Stage.	8.00 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Aylmer, Gatineau, Osgoode, & Line of Ottawa and Prescott Railway.	6.00 p. m.	7.20 a. m.
Aylmer, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau.	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Carleton and East Templeton	12.30 a. m.	m.

BRITISH MAILS.

British Mails close per Canadian steamer from Portland, every Thursday at 9 p. m.; per Cunard steamer every Saturday at 12.30 p. m. A supplementary mail per Canadian steamer will be closed at 12 noon every Friday.

Money orders on Money Order Offices in Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island can be obtained at this office. Also Postage and Bill Stamps.

Letters for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island, via Portland, should be mailed before 1 p. m. on Wednesday and Saturday; and Newfoundland, via Boston, before the close of each Cunard steamer's mail from that port.

Office hours—8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER 9, 1867.

We have not received the full returns from the County of Russell, as we had anticipated, but the majorities are sufficiently large, both for the Commons and the Legislative Assembly, to stamp the amount to an utter and ignominious rout of our opponents. We congratulate Dr. Grant on the successful issue of the contest, and we hesitate not to express our confidence that he will honorably acquit himself of the important trust which the electors of Russell have confided to him.

With respect to the contest for the Legislative Assembly, we have an especial pleasure in congratulating Mr. Craig on the overwhelming victory he has achieved. We felt that a manner responsible for his candidature, having been mainly instrumental in bringing him into the field, and now that he has achieved the position, to which we think he was fully entitled in preference to any of the other candidates, we feel sure that he will discharge the duties appertaining to it in a manner satisfactory to the county, and creditable to himself. Of Mr. Sparks, we shall only say that he met the fate which his wrongheadedness deserved, and we hope the lesson will serve both him and others for a future occasion.

George Brown's fourth and last "Catholic friend" has met his political doom at the hands of the Russell electors. Mr. O'Hanly has been elected by an overwhelming majority to stay at home; the only result which we anticipated for him. But we must give him and his friends the credit of having fought out the battle fairly on the political issue, while we rejoice that they have been so thoroughly beaten. Had Mr. O'Hanly been a Brownite, without being also an Irish Roman Catholic, it is very questionable indeed, if his vote would have been so large, but when we mention the fact that more than one-third of the electors of the county are Catholics, it will readily be seen that Brownism, and other no less questionable "isms" have but a very small hold on Russell, especially since it is notorious that Mr. O'Hanly had also the support of a small knot of inveterate Scotch Radicals. Upon the whole the result of the Russell elections is exceedingly satisfactory.

Against our personal inclinations, but in deference to what we conceive to be our duty to the public, we proceed to expose an act of intended scoundrelism which we have every reason to believe was planned to deprive Dr. Grant of his seat in the Commons as representative of the County of Russell. On Wednesday morning of last week it was discovered, by the merest accident, that the Deputy Returning Officers for some half a dozen of the polling places in the County of Russell, had not been furnished with their commissions. That this apparent neglect was conceived with an ultimate design of setting the election aside, we have abundant proof in the fact that parties were prepared to take up bets that Dr. Grant would not be returned for the county. We reserve our proofs of the charge here made for a future occasion, and we add in the meantime, as a matter of local notoriety, that when, on the discovery of Mr. Bell's friends, it was found that the contemplated fraud had been discovered, gentlemen were sent out to the Village of Metcalfe, in the Township of Osgoode, for the purpose of spiriting away the Returning Officer, so that the deliberately planned blunders might not be corrected in time to make the election valid.

The full import of what we have said will be better understood by the public when we explain that the same Returning Officer, under whom the infamous Fellowes frauds were perpetrated, was the one appointed to conduct the present election for the county. We do not complain that the Government should have re-appointed such an officer, seeing that so far as we know, this last appointment was made with the full approbation of all the candidates; but with the facts which are now in our possession, we feel bound to say that another appointment of Mr. Keyes to the position of Returning Officer would be a glaring outrage on the rights of the electors, and one which no Government having the slightest respect for public decency would dare to make. We do not say that Mr. Keyes conspired with the friends of Mr. Bell to defraud the electors of Russell of the natural fruits of the exercise of their franchise, but we state the following facts which can be proved before any competent tribunal; and we leave the public to judge of the honesty and character of the parties concerned, as well as of the virtuous indignation of the *Citizen* over the defeat of its pet candidate.

As we have said, it was discovered on Wednesday morning, that one of the Deputy Returning Officers had not his commission to hold the election for the House of Commons, and subsequent enquiry proved that five or six others were in the same predicament. Thereupon two legal gentlemen, in the interest of Dr. Grant, waited upon the Returning Officer, and after a parley, of which we are in possession of a pretty full report, it was found that the Returning Officer had the several commissions, in blank, in his own possession. Under pressure of the threats then and there made, he executed the commissions, and the Deputy Returning Officers were thus duly qualified to legally discharge their duties. But for this interference on the part of outsiders, the whole election would have been vitiated, and perhaps Mr. Bain returned as the representative of Russell. It is a fact full of significance that in the township of Russell, where everybody believed that Mr. Bell would have a majority, the Deputy Returning Officer was duly qualified by his chief, and also that in one of the divisions of Gloucester, where we may reasonably suppose that had Mr. Morgan gone to the poll he too would have had a majority, the Commission for the Legislative Assembly election was duly executed.

We leave these damning facts to speak for themselves, and to bring the blush of shame to the cheeks of those who are responsible for them. Had not the *Citizen* grossly outraged every feeling of decency in its comments upon this election, we should willingly have drawn a veil over this abortive attempt at the perpetration of an inexcusable villainy. But since the vilest charges are brought against Dr. Grant and his friends, we state the foregoing facts that the public imagination may be turned against the guilty parties. How much connection Mr. Bain's friends have had with this affair perhaps the *Citizen* can tell us; or if it does not, perhaps we can establish the association ourselves. In the meantime we challenge the *Citizen* to a discussion of the foregoing facts, and to disprove, if it can, the connection of its candidate and his friends with the disgraceful, but happily futile, attempt to cheat the electors out of their franchise.

"It is matter for sincere regret that he has been rejected by a constituency which he has represented for six years with ability and, as we believe, to the general satisfaction of the constituency. It does not appear that he has been judged by his Parliamentary record. We do not believe, either, that the large majorities recorded against him on the two polling days express the unbiased opinion of the electors. Those majorities were obtained through means of a profuse expenditure of money. We sincerely regret having to record this fact, for we were loth to believe that selfish considerations could lead the electors of Russell to record an adverse vote against a public servant who had served them faithfully and with distinguished credit for six years, and whose pride in the county and exertions to promote its welfare had been heralded from end to end of the country. It is not our province to enquire closely into the matter as to how the money was obtained, or how applied, which was used to secure his defeat. We are satisfied, however, that the instruments engaged in recklessly and unscrupulously purchasing the voters were political and personal foes of Mr. Bell's; men who have, for years past, used every dishonorable and discreditable effort to obstruct him in his public usefulness, and to hunt him from political and parliamentary life."—*Citizen, Sept. 7.*

We commend the above to the careful perusal of the electors of Russell. If the *Citizen* is wrong headed enough to believe in "the general satisfaction of the constituency" with a candidate it has rejected by a majority of more than two to one, that is its own affair, and very few we think will share its opinion. But when it boldly slanders a whole county to cover the defeat of its favorite candidate it goes entirely beyond the bounds of decency. Does anybody believe that men like Mr. Dow of Osgoode, Mr. Wilson of Cumberland, and other public and leading men of the county do not faithfully represent the views of their constituents? Yet to this conclusion must we come if any faith is to be placed in the random assertions of our contemporary. On Saturday morning we referred to some little matters in connection with this election which we have no wish to follow up provided the parties concerned will accept their crushing defeat with becoming grace; but the uncalled for allusion of the *Citizen* as to how money was obtained deserves a rebuke. Perhaps never was a public man more respectfully treated than Mr. Bell has been throughout the contest, and we think he would do himself no injustice by stopping the mouth of his newspaper organ from uttering further slanders against the leading men, and nearly three-fourths of the electors of the county to which he is indebted for his past position in Parliament and public life. Dr. Grant has honorably fought out a contest into which he was invited by the property men of the county. That he gained ground from first to last among the electors is undoubtedly true, and is alike creditable to him and to the intelligence of his constituents. That he was threatened with the use of the most unscrupulous weapons against him, and that these were in some instances actually resorted to, is also undoubtedly true and open to unequivocal proof. That money—"a profuse expenditure of money"—was tried to prevent his election is also beyond all doubt. But in spite of these efforts, in spite of the attempted ridicule of his professional position; in spite of a powerful city combination against him, he has been triumphantly returned by the electors of the county. One would imagine that since the contest has terminated so creditably to Dr. Grant, the *Citizen* would bottle up its petty spleen and bow to the opinion of the county which it could not control. For the past three months it has been misrepresenting the opinion of Russell against the plainest evidences that it was fairly and firmly set in another direction. It has by turns been praising Mr. Bell and abusing Dr. Grant to the very utmost of its ability, and now when it finds its efforts unavailing it turns round and abuses not only Dr. Grant, and some "discreditable and dishonorable" men presumed to reside in the city, but it wantonly maults the whole county and seeks to dishonor it in the eyes of the country at large. We think our neighbor has made a gross mistake in this, as it did in its earlier attempts to bully Dr. Grant out of the field. Personal abuse is never a very powerful weapon, and when undeserved it always recoils upon those who resort to it. Charges of "bribery and corruption" are utterly ridiculous in the face of such huge majorities as that rolled up in Russell. We hold that the simple figures at the close of the poll are a sufficient refutation of the *Citizen's* unfounded slanders, and, therefore, advise it to drop the subject.

REJOICING OVER THE VICTORY.

Saturday afternoon, Dr. Grant returned from the County of Russell, escorted by a large number of the electors, there being about a hundred vehicles in the procession, which was headed by Sutherland's band. The procession came in by the new road from Billings' Bridge, passing down Sparks and Rideau-sts. to Mathews' Hotel, from the balcony of which speeches were made by Dr. Grant, Dr. Allen, of Metcalfe, Mr. Cummings, of Gloucester, and Mr. J. P. Macpherson of this city. The utmost enthusiasm prevailed among the crowd. After refreshments had been partaken of, Dr. Grant was chaired from the hotel to his own residence amidst the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd. Among the attractions in the procession, in addition to the band, was a highland piper in full costume, who "squeezed the pipes and gar'd them skirl" in the most approved fashion. The celebration terminated about six o'clock, p. m., when the several parties left for home.

THE FIRST ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE OTTAWA ROWING CLUB.

We have great pleasure in announcing the fact, that the first Annual Regatta has been determined on, to come off on Thursday the 26th inst. The programme of the Regatta will be seen in our advertising columns, to which our readers are referred. All the racing is to be subject to the laws settled and approved by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and the principal boat clubs of London, and to be found in Argonaut's book on the art of training and racing. We have always looked with favor on all those manly exercises, which are calculated to develop the physical organization, and we believe boating is one of them. It is to all intents and purposes a necessary part of the gymnasium. The healthy rivalry which the formation of such clubs will create, is certain to lead to that degree of practice in the art that will in a great degree serve to counteract the enervating tendencies of sedentary occupation. Our cricket and lacrosse clubs have done much in this direction, but these sports cannot be practiced individually whilst rowing can. We venture to predict for the Ottawa Rowing Club a prosperous and useful career.

Admission to the Bar.—We have the gratification of announcing that at a meeting of the Board of Examiners of the Bar of Quebec, held at the Court House on Monday last, Mr. R. J. Wicksteed, son of G. W. Wicksteed, Esq., Q. C., the respected long clerk of the late Legislative Assembly of Canada, was, after the thorough examination to which students at law are now subjected under the new act relating to the incorporation of the Bar, admitted to practice. Mr. Wicksteed pursued his studies in the office of Messrs. Holt, Irvine & Pemberton, of this city.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

An American Opinion of George Brown.—The Chicago *Republican* thus briefly epitomizes the elections in Canada:—"Thus far in the Canadian elections not a single man has been returned to Parliament in opposition to the Macdonald Ministry. The great mischief-maker, George Brown, was beaten in probably the most sharply contested of all the districts, (a district, by the way, of his own choice,) and his pack of followers have been incontinently "scooped." George Brown calls himself a "Reformer," and apes—at a long distance—the great John Bright. But he is only a Bonclad jackass, whose brawlings have indeed, been heard, but whose fire and force are all in the rear."

THE ELECTIONS.

COUNTY OF RUSSELL.

FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

State of the poll at the close:

	Craig.	Sparks.	O'Hanly.
Gloucester North	193	50	26
" South	128	17	124
New Edinburgh	42	2	3
Osgoode, E. D.	205	80	80
" W. D., (not heard from)			
Cumberland	194	23	36
Clarence, majority	45		
Russell	252	4	3
Cambridge	81		3
Total	1140	176	281

TORONTO.

Special to the Times.

Toronto, Sep. 7, 1867.

At the nomination for the County of Wellington to-day, Dr. Parker was elected by acclamation; and for the Local A. D. Perrier, J. Dobbin, James Loghrin and J. S. Armstrong were proposed. Dobbin retired.

SECOND DESPATCH.

Frank Howard, the Chicago forger, was brought before the judge in Chambers to-day, under the *habeas corpus* act and discharged on trepenical grounds. He was afterwards re-arrested and detained.

An affray occurred on the market grounds between a cabman, the market clerk and market constable. The driver, whose name is Alba, was driving through the market at a rapid rate, when the clerk and constable Robinson stopped the horse and ordered Alba to drive slow, the latter jumped off the carriage, drew a knife, and stabed the former in the arm in three places, and in the hip, and the latter in the arm. Alba was arrested.

SOUTH HURON.

Special to the Times.

September 7, 1867.

Close of the poll, second day—Cameron, 507; Ritchie, 337; Carling, 480; Gibbons, 484. Majority for Cameron, 170; and for Gibbons, 4. Full figures cannot be had.

NORTH BRUCE.

Special to the Times.

September, 7, 1867.

Close of the poll. Southampton, Sproat, 46; Doughas, S. Bruce, Sproat, 166; Douglass, 259. Arran, Sproat, 305; Douglass, 131. Elderslie, Sproat, 203; Douglass, 180. Saugeen, Sproat, 65; Douglass, 259. Amabel, Sproat, 77; Douglass, 12. Total for Sproat, 861; Douglass, 852. Majority for Sproat, 10.

SOUTH WELLINGTON.

Special to the Times.

Guelph, September 7, 1867.

Close of the poll, second day, for the Commons. Town of Guelph—Stirton, 327; Stone, 348. Guelph township—Stirton, 206; Stone, 187. Puslinch—Stirton, 431; Stone, 118. Majority for Stirton, 311. For the Assembly, Guelph town—Gow, 344; Leslie, 320. Guelph township—Gow, 209; Leslie, 178. Puslinch, Gow, 286; Leslie, 171. Majority for Gow, 270.

SOUTH NORFOLK.

Special to the Times.

Sept. 7, 1867.

Close of the poll second day the following are the majorities: Local — Woodhouse, Lawson 193; McCall 151, Charlotteville, McCall 3; Walsingham, Chrysler 69; Houghton, Chrysler 68; majority for McCall 18. Commons—Woodhouse, Lawson 193; Charlotteville, Walker 12; Walsingham, Walker 13; Houghton, Walker 79; majority for Lawson 80.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special to the Times.

Port Colborne, Sept. 7, 1867.

At 9:30 p. m., a large fire was raging in Welland-st. It has burned the City Hotel, J. Brookfield & Co's store, and it is expected that the whole of the south side of Main-st. will go. No particulars

Province of Ontario.

	Nomination.	Polling.
Middlesex, East	" 31.	" 10. 11
Prince Edward	Sept. 5.	11...12
Victoria, North	" 2.	" 12. 13
Stormont	" 10.	" 16...17
Wellington, North	" 6.	" 13...14
Wellington Centre	" 7.	" 16...17
Addington	" 7.	" 13...14
Bruce South	"	" 9...10
Hastings North	"	" 7. 10
Elgin East	"	" 5. 6
Glengarry	"	" 5. 6
Kent	"	" 5. 6
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	" 10.	" 17—18
Middlesex North	" 12.	" 19—20
Peel	" 13.	20—21
Simcoe North	" 09.	" 9—10
Halimand	" 10.	17—18

Province of Quebec.

	Nomination.	Polling.
Richmond	" 31.	" 9—10
Lotbinière	Sept. 2.	9...10
Hochelaga		9...10
Yamaska		9...10
Arthabaska		9...10
Berthier		9...10
Champlain		9...10
Montcalm		9...10
Terrebonne		10...11
Rouville		17...18
St. Jean		18...19

MEMBERS RETURNED.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Ontario.

Brockville, James Crawford,
Brant North, Dr. H. Y. Bown,
Brant South, Hon. E. B. Wood,
Carleton, John Holmes,
Cornwall, Hon. J. S. Macdonald,
Dundas, John S. Ross,
Durham East, F. H. Burton,
Essex, John O'Connor,
Elgin West, — Monroe,
Elgin East, — Dobbie,
Frontenac, Thomas Kirkpatrick
Glengarry, D. A. Macdonald,
Grenville South, Walter Shanly,
Hamilton, Charles Magill,
Hastings West, James Brown,
Hastings East, Hon. Robert Read,
Halton, John White,
Huron North, — Whitehead,
Kingston, Sir Jno. A. Macdonald, K.C.B.,
Kent, Rufus Stephenson,
London, Hon. John Carling,
Lincoln, James R. Benson,
Lanark, North, Hon. W. Macdougall, C.B.
Lanark, South, Alexander Morris,
Lennox, R. J. Cartwright,
Leeds (N.) & Grenville, Francis Jones,
Leeds South, John Crawford,
Monck, Laughlin McCallum,
Norfolk North, Aquila Walsh,
Northumberland East, Joseph Keeler,
Northumberland West, Hon. J. Cockburn,
Niagara, Angus Morrison,
Ottawa City, J. M. Currier,
Ontario, South, T. N. Gibbs,
Oxford North, Thomas Oliver,
Oxford South E. V. Bodwell,
Peterboro' West, Charles Perry,
Prescott, Albert Hagar,
Perth North, — Redford,
Russell, Dr. J. A. Grant,
Renfrew North, John Rankin,
Simcoe North, T. D. McConkey,
Toronto East, James Beaty,
Toronto West, R. A. Harrison,
Welland, T. C. Street,
Wentworth South, Joseph Rymal,
Wentworth North, James McMonies,
Wellington Centre, Dr. Parker,
York West, Hon. W. P. Howland, C.B.

Quebec.

Argenteuil, Hon. J. C. Abbott,
Beauharnois, — Cayley,
Bellechasse, — Casault,
Brome, Hon. C. Dunkin,
Compton, J. C. Pope,
Chateauguay, Hon. L. H. Holton,
Champlain, Mr. Ross,
Chambly, M. Benoit,
Dorchester, Hon. Mr. Langevin,
Huntingdon, Hon. John Rose,
Iberville, M. Bechard,
Jacques Cartier, M. Gaucher,
Joliette, — Godin,
Laval, Mr. Bellerose,
Levis, Dr. Blanchet,
L'Assomption, Le. Archambault,
Laprairie, M. Pinsonneault,
Lotbinière, — Joly,
Montmorenci, Hon. J. Cauchon,
Montmagny, Hon. Mr. Beaubien,
Montreal Centre, Thomas Workman,
Montreal East, Hon. G. E. Cartier,
Montreal West, Hon. T. D. McGee,
Montcalm, Jos. Dufresne,
Mashkinonge, — Caron,
Missisquoi, B. Chamberlin,
Megantic, Hon. Mr. Irvine,
Ottawa County, Alonzo Wright,
Pontiac, Edmund Heath,
Quebec Centre, G. H. Simard,
Quebec East, P. G. Hact,
Quebec, West, Thomas McGreevy
Quebec County, Hon. Mr. Chauveau,
Sherbrooke, Hon. A. T. Galt,
St. Maurice, Dr. DeSaulniers,
Shefford, Mr. Huntington,
Soreil, Mr. McCarthy,
Soulanges, Dr. Masson,
Terrebonne, Mr. Masson,
Two Mountains, Mr. D'Aoust,
Three Rivers, Mr. De Niverville,
Témiscouta, — Bertrand,
Vaudreuil, S. McMillan,
Verchères, — Geoffrion,

New Brunswick.

Carleton, Hon. Mr. McConnell,
York, Hon. Charles Fisher,
Northumberland, Hon. Mr. McMillan,

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Ontario.

Brant North, Hugh Finlayson,
Brant South, Hon. E. B. Wood,
Bruce North, Donald Sinclair,
Brockville, Wm. Fitzsimmons,
Carleton, Robert Lyon,
Durham East, A. T. H. Williams,
Dundas, Cook,
Essex, Solomon Wigle,
Elgin East, — Luton,
Elgin West, — McCall,
Frontenac, Sir Henry Smith,
Grenville South, W. McNeil Clarke,
Hastings West, K. Graham,
Hastings East, — Corby,
Hamilton, J. M. Williams,
Halton, Wm. Barber,
Huron North, — Hayes,
Kent, — Smith,
Kingston, Maxwell W. Strange,
Lanark, North, David Galbraith,
Lanark South, W. McNairn Shaw,
Lincoln, J. C. Rykert,
Lennox, J. Stevenson,
Leeds (N.) & Grenville, Henry D. Smith,
Leeds South, Benjamin Tett,
Monck, George Secord,
Norfolk North, — Wilson,
Northumberland East, H. W. Eyre,
Northumberland, West, A. Fraser,
Niagara, D. Robertson,
Ottawa City, R. W. Scott,
Ontario South, Dr. McGill,
Perth North, — Mitchell,
Peterboro' West, John Carnegie,
Oxford South, Adam Oliver,
Prescott, James Boyd,
Renfrew North, John Supple, Senr.,
Russell, Wm. Craig,
Simcoe South, T. R. Ferguson,
Toronto East, Hon. M. C. Cameron,
Toronto West, John Wallis,
Wentworth North, Robert Christie,
Welland, William Beatty,
Wentworth, South, William Sexton,
Waterloo North, J. E. Bowman,
York West, T. Grahame,

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Quebec.

Argenteuil, S. Bellingham,
Brome, Hon. C. Dunkin,
Dorchester, Hon. H. L. Langevin,
Huntingdon, Mr. Scriver,
Jacques Cartier, M. LeCavalier,
Lewis, Dr. Blanchet,
L'Assomption, Mr. Mauhieu,
Laval, Mr Bellerose,
Montmorenci, Hon. J. Cauchon,
Montmagny, Hon. Mr. Beaubien,
Montreal West, A. W. Ogilvie,
Montreal Centre, Edward Carter,
Pontiac, John Poupore,
Quebec County, Hon. Mr. Chauveau,
Quebec East, J. P. Rhéaume,
Quebec West, John Hearn
Soulanges, M. Coutlee,
St. Maurice, Dr. Desaulniers,
Sherbrooke, Mr. Robertson,
Two Mountains, Hon. Mr. Ouimet
Three Rivers, M. DeNiverville,
Vaudreuil, Mr. Harwood,

LOCAL NEWS.

Fine Apples.—Mr. Richard Taylor, whose farm is on the centre road, Nepean, has sent us a sample of apples, grown on his own place, which we do not hesitate to pronounce equal to any we have seen in Canada West.

The Lunatics Provided For.—The poor lunatics whose removal to one of the asylums we have constantly advocated, are disappearing from the jail; the week before last, two were sent to the criminal asylum at Rockwood, and on Friday last the young man Brown, who had of late become exceedingly violent, was taken away to Beauport.

French and English Academy for Young Ladies.—Mademoiselle Girouard's Academy for young ladies has resumed work after the vacation, and the services of an accomplished young lady from the Montreal Normal school to teach the English language have been engaged. Good progress has been made in this academy for the last year, and we commend it to parents who may desire their children to learn either or both languages.

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

Ottawa, Sept. 7, 1867.

Greatest degree of heat registered during the previous night, 55 above zero.

8 a. m., 50 above zero.
1 p.m., shade, 83 above zero.
6 p. m., 65. above zero.

Recognized at his old quarters.—The prisoner Charbonneau, who was convicted at the Recorder's Court last week, of robbing the store of Mr. Prudhomme of Sussex-st, appeared so innocent that it was certainly thought by many that it was his first offence, but as soon as he appeared at the Penitentiary he was recognized as an old bird, who had put in two terms before. Had this been known to the Recorder he would have been sentenced to a longer period.

The Boylay Musical Family.—This very talented musical family played at Hull on Saturday evening, and this evening will appear at South Gloucester. Several members of this self taught family are real geniuses. Mademoiselle Emma has a most powerful voice, and a very wide range. She is about to visit Europe for improvement. The other daughters and a little boy about seven years old, are wonders in their way. We heartily commend them to those they may visit.

Hartz's Miraculous Performances.—This great necromancer, magician, spiritualist, or whatever he is, performs here for the first time this evening. The Quebec and Montreal papers tell the same astonishing stories of his miraculous deeds as the New York papers did. A Montreal paper says: "All other necromancers pale their ineffectual fires, as the stars fade out before the glory of the sun." On all hands he is represented as the wonderful of necromancers and his feats the most incomprehensible. We shall see to-night what we shall see. There will be a matinee to-morrow afternoon at half-past two o'clock.

Arrivals at the Russell House on Saturday.—W. H. C. Keer, Brantford; Earl of Moxley, Earl of Camperdown; Hon. Henry Cowper, London, England; G. B Benland, Montreal; Mr. Peterson, Brantford; T. E. Tufts, Boston; M. Hartz and lady, Geo. Hartz, Chas. Levi, New York; F. Ellushausen, Montreal; Hensem and suite, Tunis, Turkish Minister of War; H. E. White, Toronto; N. E. Russell and wife, Miss Dean, Miss Dean, Massachusetts; Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Smith, Miss Gilmour, Quebec; J. P. Harower, do. W. Wagner, Montreal.

Police Court.—Patrick Leonard, charged with drunken and disorderly conduct on the streets; it was the first time of his appearance at the police court, and a generally good character being given by the police he was dismissed.—Mr. Spittal brought up a carter on a charge of stealing a piece of timber valued at about three dollars. In evidence the facts appeared to be, that when the steamer *Queen Victoria* went ashore her keel was injured, and Mr. Stockdale was applied to for a suitable piece of timber to repair it; he gave permission for any piece that could be found amongst his timber, to suit the purpose to be taken, but the person sent to make the selection chose by mistake a stick belonging to Mr. Spittal, whose timber was on the same lot. Gabriel Ouillette, a carter, was sent by Captain Bowie's order to cart the selected piece of timber to where the boat was, for which he was charged by the owner with larceny. His Worship at once saw that there was nothing criminal intended and dismissed the case.—Felix Beauchamp was charged with the larceny of a purse containing about four dollars, the property of Lucie Lahai. The complainant lives with her younger sister and brother on Church-st. On Friday morning she left the lost purse and money on the end of a table standing near the door while she went next door for some water, and on her return found it was gone. Her younger sister Harmoine testified that she was in the room when her sister left for the water, and at the same time went up stairs with the baby, and on coming down in two or three minutes after, the prisoner, who is their uncle, was standing with one foot within the door and left. When her sister Lucie came in, they both went in search of the prisoner and the money, but failed to find either. He was afterwards arrested in a drunken condition, but the money was not recovered. Case adjourned till Monday.

A Tragedy in Arkansas.—A terrible affair occurred at Marion, Arkansas, on Friday, August 30th. A man named Bradley, an overseer on Mr. Keyes's plantation, ordered a negro to do some work, and the negro peremptorily refused, when Bradley attempted to chastise him. The negro resisted and others interfered, and Bradley drew a pistol and fired, killing a negress. The negroes became infuriated, and Bradley fled, not knowing he had killed the woman. At this instance two of the negroes concerned in the attack on him were arrested, and on Saturday were brought before Magistrate Marcena. During the trial one negro called Bradley a liar several times, when he struck the negro. A party of negroes then set upon him, and Bradley drew a pistol and fired on them, killing two persons. He then turned and fled and has not been heard from since.

ST. ALBAN'S CHURCH, OTTAWA

OPENED FOR DIVINE WORSHIP ON SUNDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER, 1867.

In Southey's *Book of the Church* a touching account is given on the authority of the venerable Bede of the English proto martyr St Alban.

We learn that in a meadow spread with a carpet of June grass hard by the ancient Verulum, Alban, a soldier saint, gave his life for Christ. His name perished for awhile, but like bread cast on the waters revived after many days, for when four centuries had well nigh passed away a christian temple was built in the place where he died. That temple and the memories that gathered about it were destined to be cherished for ages. Even now, members of the Anglican Church frequently express their pious wish that the site of St Alban's martyrdom should be the seat of a bishopric, and that thus the name of a christian martyr and the act of a christian king should be consecrated together and made useful in the present and future ages of the faith.

The new church of St. Alban's, in the new capital of the first English colony, is named and not inappropriately, in memory of the first English martyr. The building which is erected in a commanding position, is neat, commodious and unadorned; ecclesiastical in its appearance, harmonious in its proportions and convenient in its plan. Doubtless it was designed and built under the direction of those who knew how to combine economy with taste, for a good deal has been accomplished with comparatively slender means. Indeed, the pecuniary conditions of the undertaking pressed so heavily on the contractors that they have been obliged to postpone the completion of a chancel till a future time. But even in the absence of the chancel the elevation is striking and attractive. It is placed not only upon a hill, but as all churches ought to be, with the chancel, or rather the space for it, towards the east. The material of which it is built is grey stone with dressed buttresses and corners of the same. The gables are sharp and high. The eastern, which is a bell gable, is surmounted with billiard iron-work of a dull gold. This work though not elaborate is very tasteful, including an emblematic double cypher enclosing a monogram. From the outer edge of the cypher the iron fret work rises skyward, and ends prettily in star-like points of gold. The design belongs to the Gothic family, and is, we believe, called early English. The roof is consequently high pitched but relieved with what appears to be small clere story windows, but what are contrivances for ventilation. The exterior roof is relieved by alternately painted paint of sea green and lead colour. The horizontal lines of color give the shingles a slatelike appearance. The walls are necessarily low, making the introduction of galleries, the abominations of modern art, almost, we trust altogether impossible. The western gable is pierced for two long lancet windows, while the eastern gable is lighted by one of good proportions of triple lancet shape. The side windows in the nave approach exteriorly to what we believe are called the lancet. Their interior appearance is less pleasing at least to our uninstructed eye. The graceful lancet remains but then they are set in frames of stone work, which give them a square headed appearance. The Church is entered by doors to the south and west. The former alone is at present set apart for the congregation, as the latter is reserved as an entrance to the temporary vestry. The southern entrance is by a Gothic porch of stone, of good proportions, the pointed gable being surmounted with elaborate iron work in lines and gold. The porch door is made of stained wood, wrought in planks diagonally placed with antique iron hinges. The interior of the building, in spite of some defects, looks very well and church like. It is more than sufficiently light, so that no anxiety need be felt by those who hope some day that the garish week day glare of ordinary, unsoftened glass will give place to

"Storied windows, richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light,"

crystal monuments "storied" with such instruction as may teach men how to live, and with such lettered scroll work as may tell them how to die. Between each of the windows are placed corbels of grey stone. From these corbels the supports of the open roof rise elliptically till they meet in the centre of the arch above. The roof itself is built in right angular panels of equal dimensions—the frames of such panels being stained in keeping with the woodwork of the building, while the panels themselves, though they have not exactly been daubed with "tempered mortar," are, it is to be regretted, disfigured with rude applied paint. It would require a linen draper, properly educated in "shades," to indicate the color by a name. Were we called upon to decide, we should raffle for an answer. The mistake arose in blending paint with varnish. One or the other should, we think, have been used throughout. Probably there were reasons which controlled, of which we are ignorant, at least it is fair to suppose so. The absence of a chancel gave rise to the necessity of improvising one in the nave. This difficult work has been exceedingly well done. Regularity of plan without uniformity of appearance has been successfully attained. Gothic work enclosures on the north and south sides of the church have been extemporized. That on the north is open and screen like, and may be used as an organ chamber. That on the south serves for chancel stalls, and also for a vestry. Although the church is severely plain, it has nevertheless been so planned as to admit of the introduction of ornamental scroll work in the shape of illuminated decorations. We were much pleased to see that cornice like between the corbels and close to the roof, a ribbon of sacred texts encircled the church. The seats and kneeling arrangements are very comfortable, and the building, which will, we believe, seat about three hundred and fifty persons, is wholly and entirely free. The incumbent, Dr. Bedford Jones, needs no praise of ours for his laudable and persistent exertions in this point. In the cloisters of his own conscience he will find his solace, and it may be his reward.

Apart from the general advantages of a free church, there are some of an individual and a local kind which should not be lost sight of. We may mention one in particular. The congregation has a motive—selfish one it may be, to come in time. It is a peculiarity of the inhabitants of the capital that few things equal their disinclination to go in the church, except indeed their desire to get out. In the celerity of this latter movement they almost approach the pace of their brethren of the Scottish church, who in that species of stampede are generally regarded as unrivalled. However, the latter have a better excuse than the former, for theirs is a service wearisome to the flesh. The Ottawa practice in the Anglican churches is a scandal which needs but to be mentioned to be removed. The last word of the benediction is scarcely pronounced when the organ with panting haste makes the shortest private prayer impossible by noisily braying out its disturbing blasts. Thus serious thoughts are chased away, and comical ones are encouraged. What the voluntary may be or whence taken, the listener does not stop to think. He is only persuaded that such unconscionable haste must take its rise in special causes, as if the player were afflicting himself with such reflections as

"My chops and potatoes are cold,
And my ale too is flat,
I'm as certain of that,
As if Peggy Maloney had told, &c.

Moreover the "miserable sinner" who has been accustomed to kneel and meekly pray that "those things, which he has heard outwardly," &c., is looked upon as a miserable nuisance. The irascible middle aged gentleman next to whom he has been seated, whose way his prayer impedes, says, as distinctly as he can by means of shuffling double soled shoes, "Come, look alive old slow coach, my goose will be overdone." The young ladies, too, in floral bonnets made respectively of a dandelion or a daisy, or in festive ones made respectively of an oyster pattie or a mince pie, flutter and fidget in a restless, irritable, undevout way, lest their goose, which wildly unlike the goose proverbially refused to stand, escape them altogether. Accompany the dead and bury mourners to the "church's gate" we have generally discovered the cause of particular haste in attempting in the shape of gigantic knots of what in the nineteenth century is called "fashionable youthful" who have spurted themselves there for convenient lounging and unconstitutional wriggling. Look at them, thereupon as

The elegant kind is hope,
Who weather and soap
And may be [illegible] stand
Without eye [illegible] hand
Or [illegible] in dandy clothes.

They jaunt sweetly, who can tell
What hope so much more simpers well
Prevent patronage and pay?
Gaudy things all strings and straws
Ribbons gay ones and gauze
Shall make all plain to there.

Hope is one—one bright
Gem of the dawning light
Twixt the dark night and Sunday
Dirty morning and Sunday
Dirty morning and Sunday
Dirty morning and Sunday
Dirty morning and Sunday
Dirty morning and Sunday
Dirty morning and Sunday
Dirty morning and Sunday
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