NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Coal! Coal!—Ermonde Bros.

Mortgage Sale—W. A. Ross.

Coal Oil—W. Hearn.

THE POST-OFFICE—OTTAWA.

DELIVERING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

MAILS.	DELIVERED.	CLOSED.
Eastern, Montreal, Quebec, &c	11.40 a.m. and 6.00 p.m.	1.00 p.m.
Western, Toronto, Hamilton,	11.40 a.m.	7.30 a.m. and 1.00 p.m.
UNITED STATES.	11.40 a.m. and 6.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m.
Aylmer, and offices above, on	8.00 a.m. and	11.30 a.m. and
North side of the Ottawa,	11.30 a.m.	5.30 p.m.
Arnprior, 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.
Buckingham, L'Original, Grenville and Lower Ottawa, by stage,	8.00 a.m.	6.00 p.m.
Lompsville, Osgoode, & Line of Ottawa and Prescott Railway,	6.00 p.m.	7.30 a.m.
Nelson, Wakefield, and Upper Gatineau,	5.30 p.m.	8.00 p.m.
Templeton 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 21, 1867.

We understand that the Hon. Mr. Kenny is expected to arrive on Monday.

"We assume that the Local Government, improvised by Mr. Tupper, will be immediately supplanted by another composed of rabid, red-hot anti-Unionists. The first test of our Federal system—our first "state's right" conflict may, therefore, be upon us within the first six months of our existence as a Dominion. This is, in truth, an ugly prospect, to say the least of it; but, perhaps, better sooner than later that it should come."—*Montreal Gazette, Sept. 20.*

Our *confrere* is, we think, needlessly alarmed. The fact that the Local Government of Nova Scotia will be controlled by the "anti" does not involve a conflict between that Government and the Government of Canada. Doubtless a period of calm reflection will succeed the heat of battle, and the local representatives of Nova Scotia will simply devote themselves in their own way to the administration of the affairs of the Province within the limits of the Constitution. Perhaps the Local Legislature may be foolish enough to petition the Imperial Parliament for a repeal of the Union Act, but we question very much if they will be guilty of even this piece of mild and harmless folly.

With respect to Mr. Howe's course in the Commons, we think it, too, will be found somewhat more rational than that which the *Gazette* anticipates. He has succeeded to his heart's content in "punishing the traitors," and we hope, and believe, that with this triumph he will be satisfied. If not, we can see that it will be a bad day for Nova Scotia, but we shall indulge in no forebodings of evil. Though none regret more than we do the temporary rejection of the advocates of Union at the polls in Nova Scotia, we have a firm conviction that the wisdom of their course will soon be vindicated, and the popular ingratitude atoned for.

During the past summer, and in fact since the question of Confederation came up in detail for discussion, it has occasionally been regretted, and sometimes even by those whose opinions are entitled to great respect, that the management of the Crown Lands, in all the provinces, had not been reserved for the general government. Scarcely could a regret be more ill founded. Judging by the experience of the joint management of the Crown Lands of Upper and Lower Canada during the old Union, we think we are quite safe in affirming that no department of the Government gave such universal dissatisfaction. Reproaches came alike from the East and the West that due encouragement was not given to settlers, that the lands were locked up or sold to speculators, and that the colonization roads and free grants had proved lamentable failures. Sectional jealousies eternally warred against improvement in one part of the province lest an undue advantage might be secured over the other, and the general discontent was made apparent a few years ago by an almost universal demand, that the Crown Lands system should be entirely changed.

The cession, if so it may be called, of the Crown Lands of each Province to the Government thereof, is not only defencible on the common ground which is held to discriminate between the duties of the Local and General Governments, but it seems a necessary consequence to another provision of the Constitution, which gives to the Local Government the control of "property and civil rights." The titles to real estate, under this provision, should certainly come from the Crown through the Local, and not through the General Government, otherwise they might be weighted with conditions or subject to exemptions or reservations that would conflict with the general policy of the Provincial Governments. Then, again, the administration of the Crown Lands, though affecting generally the whole country, affects more particularly the Provinces in which they are situated, and we may reasonably assume that self interest and Provincial ambition will inspire the people of the several Provinces to pursue that policy in their regard which is the most likely to encourage their speedy occupation and improvement.

During the recent electoral canvass, whenever the land policy has been alluded to, we have heard but of one simple policy propounded, viz.: "Free grants to actual settlers," with perhaps a few instances where the aspirant for Parliamentary honors would qualify this proposition by adding "or such a charge as would barely cover the cost of survey." Doubtless the policy will be adopted in the Province of Ontario, with such conditions attached as will give the actual settler the best possible opportunity of making a home for himself, either totally free from any payment to the Government, or at the nominal cost of a few cents per acre to cover actual expenses of management. This will be in accordance with the general sentiment of the country, and though of itself it will not lead to any very great results in the way of immediate progress, it will at all events be a step in the right direction. But in connection with this reform and while there is yet time to guard against evil, we beg to direct attention to a system of petty speculation which "professional" settlers, if we may use the term, have been in the habit of practicing upon their more unsophisticated brethren. It is well known that with the *located* but unpatented lands of the Crown a large business by way of transfer of right is carried on, so that the lot originally taken up by one man may pass through the hands of a dozen before the Crown is paid and the deed issued. Now what we think ought to be guarded against in the "free grant system," is this sale of rights, sometimes at an enormous premium whereby purchasers are frequently robbed out of three or four hundred dollars to which the sellers have no moral, and ought to have no legal, title. Of course the temptation, especially to a man with a family, to give a couple of hundred dollars of a premium for a lot having a few acres cleared and a log hut erected, rather than to face a complete wilderness of forest, is very great; but the Government, while giving free homes to actual settlers, ought not to loan out its wild land for nothing for a year or two, in order that sharpers may trade upon it. We venture to say that those who are best acquainted with the new settlements will substantiate the assertion that the prosperity of the country has been more seriously injured by these small speculators in transfers of single lots at a time, than by all the great land speculators put together, because the hard cash which should have been expended on the land, has been put in the pocket of some shiftless wanderer, who immediately decamps with it, and settles for a time on another wild lot, only to repeat the operation. Of course so long as the Government sold the land, it would have been unjust to have deprived the settler of the power of selling his right to become the owner; but from the day that the Government undertakes to give away the land for nothing, it would be manifestly unjust to confer any right of transfer, or to confer any right at all other than that of quiet possession, until all the conditions of residence, clearance, &c., are complied with, and the patent is issued. Then if he will let him sell out; but should he abandon the farm before all the conditions are complied with, the Government should reserve to itself the right of disposing of it to whom it pleases, with perhaps the condition that the improvements might be appraised, and their value paid over, though we think that even this had better be dispensed with, as it would open the way to collusion between out-going and incoming settlers. We call attention to this subject, because having had some practical acquaintance with "the pioneers of western civilization," we know there is a large number of them very fond of changing quarters, and could they take up good Government lands for nothing, and by putting on a small amount of improvement at little or no cost sell out for a very large profit, there would soon be a swarm of shiftless petty speculators at work, picking up the best lots merely for the sake of trading on them.

THE ELECTIONS.

ALGOMA.

Special to the Times.

September 20, 1867.

Close of poll in Algoma. For the Commons—Simson, 245; Beatty, 236; McDonnell, 35. Majority for Simpson, 9. For the Local—Cumberland, 343; Palmer, 108; Duncan, 41. Majority for Cumberland, 235.

BOTHWELL.

Special to the Times.

Bothwell, Sept. 20, 1867.

Close of the poll, second day. Majority for Mills 109. McKellar's majority 75.

NORTH MIDDLESEX.

Special to the Times.

September 20.

Close of the poll, second day. Total vote: Scatchered 1,598; Watson 871; Smith 1,086; McDougall 1,040; McIntyre 351.

PEEL.

Special to the Times.

September 20.

Close of the poll, first day. Cameron's majority 62. Coyne's majority 71.

NORTH YORK.

Special to the Times.

September 20, 1867.

Close of the poll second day. Majority for McMurrick, 221.

CARDWELL.

Special to the Times.

Toronto, Sept. 20, 1867.

Ferguson's majority is eighty-five; and Swinarton's majority one hundred.

LOCAL NEWS.

Pic-Nic.—Mr. P. Lariviere, proprietor of Wright's Gardens, Hull, will give a grand pic-nic on the 26th inst., the day of the regatta. Particulars will appear on Monday.

The Currier Medal.—The medal presented by Mr. Currier, will be shot for this afternoon at two o'clock by six of the Ottawa Cadets against six of the Victorias.

Preparation for Work.—A great many shanty-men have already been engaged for a winter's work in the shanties, and we believe a number have gone to the scene of operations.

The Congregational Church.—We understand the Rev. Mr. Powis, of Quebec, will preach, morning and evening, in the Congregational Church, (Rev. Mr. Elliot's) on Sunday next, at the usual hours.

Acknowledgment.—The Treasurer of the Protestant Orphans' Home acknowledges with thanks the receipt of $16.50, from the Misses Cochrane and Bramly, Richmond Road, being the proceeds of a juvenile Bazaar and Opera—Cinderella—in aid of the institution.

St. Andrew's Church.—We would beg to remind the members and adherents of St. Andrew's Church, Wellington-st., that the Rev. Daniel M. Gordon will preach in that church on Sunday, the 22nd inst., morning and evening, at the usual hours.

Police Court.—John Robinson was charged with drunken and disorderly conduct. Fine, $5 and costs, or in default two weeks at hard labor. John Pellant, drunk, collecting a crowd, and challenging everybody in general to fight. Fine—$2 and costs, or one week in jail.

Rifle Match Postponed.—The match to have come off yesterday between the non commissioned officers and men of the Ottawa Provisional Battalion for a cup, flask, and meerschaum pipe presented by Adjutant McPherson, has been further postponed to the beginning of next week.

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

Ottawa, Sept. 20, 1867.

Greatest degree of heat registered during the previous night, 40 above zero.

8 a.m., 60 above zero.
1 p.m., shade, 85 above zero.
6 p.m., 68 above zero.

Arrivals at the Russell House Yesterday. A. Flindall, Trenton; J. E. Grant, New York; J. P. Mansfield, Detroit; J. Handyside, Montreal; A. Martin, Whitehall; Mr. Gordon, Nova Scotia; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Bent, Nova Scotia; Mrs. Calvin Dame, Master James Dame, Mr. and Mrs. George Luxtin, Prescott; W. W. Cooke, Whitehall; James Mooney, Louisville, Ky.; A. W. Baultin, Captain 100th Regiment, H. Cooke, Major 100th Regiment, Montreal; J. Daniel, London, England.

A Ham Stolen and the Thief Captured.—Yesterday afternoon a fellow was met running along St. Paul street with a ham in his hand, and a number of boys running after him. The man who first saw him went to Mr. Evans and asked if he had lost a ham from outside his door, on counting them, one was found missing: Mr. Evans then went in the direction the thief had taken, and found both him and the ham in the custody of Policeman McVeity, who seeing the prisoner at the corner of St. Paul street, followed and captured him. The man is now in jail, and will have to face his accusers and the ham at the Police Court this morning.

The Japanese Troupe.—After reading the many wonderful accounts of Marshall & Doyle's troupe of Japanese performers, we were prepared, of course, to see something quite out of the line of ordinary gymnastic and acrobatic exploits, but the reality, as is very unusually the case, exceeded our expectations. What we had seen on the trapeze for example, by the most skillful and daring performers, appeared like child's play when compared with many of the feats of these people. The little boys are a great feature in these performances. To expect any one to believe without seeing the wonderful contortions of young "All Right," and another little fellow of about seven summers would be too much, and therefore it would be folly to attempt a description. When they tumble on the stage they sometimes appear to have all their limbs inextricably entangled with each others, and to become one strange looking animal, and before the spectator has time to ponder on what he sees and wonder how they will be separated—presto—one of the young prodigies squeaks out his own cognomen "All Right." A great variety of apparently impossible balancing and acrobatic feats are gone through, one of which is as follows: A man lies down on his back and supports on his raised feet a large shallow tub, the edge resting on his feet the bottom presented to the audience; in a twinkling it is turned round by the aid of the feet alone, presenting the interior with young All Right and another little *Jap* inside, the former on the shoulders of the latter making a very pretty *tableau vivant*, presently "All right," is standing on the shoulders of his companion, and manages to get outside on the edge of the tub and stands on his head at the top, and afterwards gets back into his former position, presenting the same picture as at first. The paper butterfly trick, is also performed in such a manner as to deceive the eyes of all who should not have seen them made out of paper on the spot. They are kept in motion by the wind from the fans, appearing instinct with life, and obedient to the call of the juggler. The great variety of performances is brought to a close by the perilous screen balancing by Miss Oyoushkee-San and her father, a description of which, if description could be given, would occupy more space than is at our disposal. It is very gracefully done, and is worth more than a whole ordinary performance. The programme changes every night.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF CANADA.

A lecture on the above subject was delivered on Thursday evening at the Hall of the Ottawa Natural History Society, by Dr. Otway. The hall was well filled by a very respectable and intelligent audience, comprising many of the scientific gentlemen of the city. On the platform were Mr. Billings, the eminent paleontologist, Dr. VanCortlandt, Mr. Thorburn, Rev. Dr. Jones, The Rev. T. D. Phillipps, in the chair. The President in introducing the lecturer, remarked that it gave him great pleasure to see Mr. Billings present.

The lecturer said he was not a lecturer by profession, nor had he come here from mercenary motives, but to aid in the development of the vast mineral wealth of Canada. He had come here from a distance of fifteen hundred miles, being induced to do so by hearing so much of the mineral resources of the country. The accounts which had reached him were extraordinary, and yet he had been disappointed, for he had found it much richer than even the representations he herad had led him to believe. He had explored the mineral regions of northern and southern countries all over the world, Siberia, Russia, Java, Samatra, South America, Australia, &c., but he had never seen a country that could compare with Canada in metalliferous ores. Here were to be found auriferous and argentiferous ores, plumbago, and others in great profusion, but capital was needed to develop it, and bring it to market. He had no hesitation in saying that the mineral wealth of Canada was sufficient to make it the greatest and richest of England's dependencies. Here the lecturer went into some animadversions on the maladministration of the Government in reference to the public lands in general and the mineral lands in particular.

A specimen of plumbago, taken from the land of Mr. Pennock, which the lecturer declared to be a magnificent one, was exhibited. He also spoke of the Burt claim in high terms. After treating the audience to some philosophical speculations, as to the formation of metalliferous deposits by the agency of electricity, the doctor gave a brief account of the Madoc gold mines, where he said gold, silver, nickel, plumbago, and other metals abounded, and said the works in that region would pay heavily if capital were brought to bear as it should be. The Tudor ores were described as being comparatively rich in silver. The doctor said much of the capital used in the mines that had been opened came from the United States, and already swindlers were in the business. Adventurers would take a few grains of gold from the surface, exhibit them, publish a book giving the mines fine names, and sell stock which was worthless. He advocated the establishment of a school of mines by the Government, and after some other remarks he concluded with the announcement that this was the preface to a future lecture.

Mr. Billings was called upon for his opinion as to Dr. Otway's assertion, that coal would be found in Canada. He contented himself with observing that if coal were ever found here, it would prove the overthrow of the present Geological theories. Dr. VanCortlandt and Dr. Grant, each made a few remarks to the same effect, and the audience separated.

UNITED COUNTIES OF PRESCOTT AND RUSSELL.

September Session, 1867.

The General Quarter Sessions of the peace for these United Counties opened on Tuesday, 10th of September, before James Daniel, Esq., County Judge, when the following were sworn as the Grand Jury:

Foreman, William Ferguson, Esq.; Andrew Allison, Thomas Burke, Daniel Campbell, Chauncey Gates, John Hudson, William McClintack, Charles Hartwick, Henry Bradley, Charles B. Chesser, John Finlay, Robt. Hamilton, Leon Landreau, Anthony McRae, Paul Lajelle.

The Chairman then charged the Grand Jury, and congratulated them on the absence of crime still characterising these counties. There were no prisoners in jail, but probably indictments would go before them in some cases of assault, and one also for alleged malicious injury to machinery, which no doubt would receive their consideration, and as to which, he explained the law. He also alluded to the altered constitution of the country, arising from the organization of the new Dominion of Canada, a measure fraught with the most important results, and which would inaugurate a new era in the history of these Provinces.

The list of the petty jury was then called over, and the civil business proceeded with.

There were only two cases entered for trial, and they were quickly disposed of.

Johnson *vs.* Bayer, an action on covenant in mortgage deed. Verdict for plaintiff, $100. A. J. Grant for plaintiff; P. O'Brian for defendant.

Conway *vs.* Drummond. Verdict for——. Wm. Mosgrove for plaintiff; A. Ross for defendant.

The criminal business was then proceeded with.

The Grand Jury came into court and handed in true bills in the following cases:

The Queen at the prosecution of John McKinley against Daniel Darragh and Archibald Darragh for assault.

The Queen at the prosecution of Hugh McKinlay against Daniel Darragh for assault.

The Queen at the prosecution of Sophia Gallan *vs.* John Smiley, the elder, Richard Smiley and George Smiley, for assault.

And in the case of the Queen *vs.* William Eaton, malicious injury to machinery. No bill.

In the three first cases the defendants not being in custody, Bench Warrants were directed to be issued.

The Queen *vs.* Prospere Archambault—rescue of goods in the custody of the law—pleaded not guilty, was now proceeded with; Mr. Dartnell, County Crown Attorney, stated the case. The prosecutor, Joseph Jodouin, is Bailiff of the District Court of the County of Ottawa, in Lower Canada, and as such eight writs of attachment were placed in his hands at the suit of various parties against one Leon Landriau, of Lochaber, in said county, by virtue of which, on the 10th of May last, he seized forty-one cribs of saw logs and some other property of defendant, Landriau, at Black Bay, in the Township of Lochaber, in said county, and placed his guardian in charge thereof, in whose custody they remained undisturbed until the 18th of May. The defendant, Archambault, at the time of the seizure, set up some claim to the property, and on the same day was served with attaching orders attaching any debts due by him to Landriau, or any property of his in his hands. He did not follow up his claim to the property in the usual manner, but it would be shewn that on the 17th day of May he went to Lamb's wharf, in the township of Plantagenet, in the county of Prescott, U. C., and there organized the rescue which took place, subsequently. He directed a pilot named Themen, and a number of his men, to proceed next morning to Lochaber, with the steamer *Alexandra*, and take away the timber seized, but not to do any injury to the man in charge. On the next morning they proceeded to Lochaber, the guardian was on shore at his breakfast, when they arrived, and they proceeded to tow out the raft, with which they had moved off as the guardian came to the beach. He at once informed the bailiff, and pursuit was made after the timber, which they found the next day at the head of the Long Sault, near Hawkesbury village, when possession of the raft was recovered, and defendant, who avowed what he had done, was arrested, and bailed to answer to this indictment, which was found at the June sessions. The facts thus stated, Mr. Dartnell said he would proceed to sustain by evidence.

Mr. O'Brian on the part of the defendant submitted that the indictment shewed no offence, that it did not appear that the rescue of goods in the custody of the law was an indictable offence in Lower Canada, and as the offence, if any, was committed there this Court had no jurisdiction in the case.

Mr. Dartnell, on the other hand, contended that the rescue of goods in the custody of the law wherever committed in British Territory was both an indictable offence, and such an "unlawful taking" of the property as brought it within the provisions of 22 Vic., Chap. 99, Sec. 14, and more particularly as the property, after being taken was brought into this jurisdiction and the defendant found therein with it. And further that the offence was planned and the inception of it here. He also relied on the 22 Vic., Chap. 102, Sec. 1.

The chairman said he would take a note of Mr. O'Brian's objection and let the case proceed.

Joseph Jodouin, the Bailiff, was then called and examined by Mr. Dartnell. He proved the facts of the seizure, rescue and re-capture as stated, and further, that since the last court here, the defendant had entered into the necessary security for the value of the timber to abide the order of the court in the several attachment suits, and on the perfecting of the security the raft had been given up to him.

The court asked, this being the case, was there any object in carrying the case further.

Mr. Dartnell replied that he was not aware of this fact until that moment, it having taken place in the interval between the court, and no intimation of it having been made to him. The object of the prosecution being thus attained, he would not press the case further.

A verdict of "not guilty" was then recorded.

There was a second indictment against the same party for a second rescue of the same timber at Hawkesbury, in the County of Prescott, and on this a verdict of "not guilty" was also recorded by consent.

The Queen *vs.* Richard J. Rodden, Nathaniel Wright, James Gerritty, and William Muckle. This was an indictment for forcible entry into the premises of Paul Labelle, at Brown's wharf, in this county, and also a forcible detainer. Mr. Dartnell, County Attorney, and Mr. O'Brian, for the prosecution, and Mr. Grant, counsel for defendants; Mr. I. Dunning, attorney for defendants.

The following are the facts of the case stated by Mr. Dartnell, and as given in evidence:

Mr. Paul Labelle had purchased the premises in question from a Mr. Brown, for £500, paying £100 down, and securing the residue by mortgage, payable in four annual instalments on the 1st of January in each year. The mortgage was purchased from Brown by Mr. W. Rodden of Montreal, who was in treaty with Labelle to buy him out. Labelle had paid the instalment of £100 due in January, 1866, and part of the instalment due in January, 1867. The negociation for the purchase of Labelle's interest fell through, and there being a power of sale in case of default, Mr. Rodden resolved to take advantage of it, and without any formal demand, or notice of sale, proceeded to sell the mortgaged premises at the office of Mr. Dunning, his attorney, in Ottawa. Before the sale, Mr. Labelle made a tender of $376, more than the amount due, and offered to pay any costs, which was refused, and then he filed an injunction bill in chancery to stay the sale, which was served on Mr. Rodden, before it took place; the sale was, however, proceeded with, and Mr. R. Rodden, his brother, one of the now defendants, was the purchaser. The next day he came down from Ottawa to Brown's wharf, and on arriving entered the store on the premises, where the business was going on as usual, and told Mr. Labelle's clerks that he had come to take possession of the place. He then took the key out of the door, and ordered Mr. Labelle's clerks to go out, and to remove their goods. They refused to do so, and in turn ordered him out, and a scuffle took place, but the other detendants being called in to his (Mr. Rodden's) aid, both parties remained in during the night, and part of next day, when information being lodged by Mr. Labelle, the defendants were arrested and brought as prisoners to L'Orignal, where they were bailed to take their trial on the present charge.

Several witnesses were examined, who proved to these facts. Mr. Wm. Rodden was examined for the defence, but his testimony rather confirmed that for the prosecution. Mr. Grant spoke to the evidence for the defendants, and Mr. O'Brian replied.

The Chairman then charged the jury, who after a short absence returned into court with a verdict of guilty against all the defendants.

The Chairman then sentenced Richard J. Rodden to pay a fine of $20 and costs, and each of the other defendants, a fine of $5.

The only other case was one of appeal against a conviction by W. Bradley, Esq., J. P., in the case of Lamanche *vs.* Lamanche, for trespasses. Several witnesses were examined, and the conviction was quashed. This closed the business of the session.

FROM TORONTO.

Special to the Times.

Toronto, Sept. 20, 1867.

A despatch from London says the entries for the exhibition at Kingston are increasing rapidly in that vicinity, and the affair may be more successful then has been anticipated.

A telegram from the same place says a negro, named Mason, brutally murdered his wife last evening, by choking her to death in spite of the efforts of another woman to save her. The wretch was mad with liquor at the time. He was arrested soon after.

SECOND DESPATCH.

The friends of Cameron and Coyne, who are running to-day in Peel, are jubilant over the last report, which placed them about one hundred ahead. Every available vote is being pushed rapidly into Peel from the city for both sides, and much anxiety is felt about the result.

The foundation stone of the volunteer monument is to be laid early next month, when it is expected the Governor-General will assist in the ceremonies.

Dr. Blackburn, of yellow fever notoriety, left this city yesterday for New Orleans, having obtained permission to return under the late amnesty proclamation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REGATTA.

To the Editor of the Times:

Sir,—With reference to a letter which appeared in yesterday's issue of the Ottawa *Citizen*, signed Argonaut, I sincerely regret that any one residing amongst us should expose his ignorance as the professional man of extraordinary stature has done by asking the foolish questions he did, and the idea of his daring to sign the name of Argonaut, who would blush for the man who could so stultify himself.

The writer of said letter evidently is not a reader of the *Citizen*, because if he was he would have seen the programme of the races in full in the columns of that paper.

As to his presumption regarding the Committee, he further shows how little he knows about the matter. Mr. Macnab has not been able, owing to business engagements, to assist the Committee in their duties, except once, since the regatta was decided upon.

As to the race to which he alludes as being a monopoly, had he endeavored to learn, he would have found that race was left open to all comers some time ago.

If said writer wishes to know anything about the regatta, let him go to the secretary of the club, and ask. But I do hope he will not again subject the city to ridicule by publishing the fact that there is a man living here who does not know what an in-rigger boat is.

Yours, &c.,
Boatman.

Ottawa, Sept. 20, 1867.

To the Editor of the Ottawa Times:

Sir,—In looking over this morning's *Citizen*, I noticed a very *unjust* letter written by one signing himself "Argonaut."

It is not so much for the sake of enlightening Mr. Argonaut and his "simple" friends that I take the trouble to notice his very *absurd*, as well as *unjust* letter, as it is to satisfy *our* friends of the unjustness of his remarks.

The very first subject treated of in his letter proves how ignorant he is as to facts, viz: The advertising of the programme of the first annual regatta of the O. R. C.

It is evident he seldom, if *ever*, reads the *Citizen*, or he would have seen that the programme *was* published in the *Citizen* as well as in the Times. For proof, I refer him to the *Citizen* of the 11th inst., where he will find the programme at length.

As to his *presumption*, I have only to say that if he presumed less he would not make such a public donkey of himself, as he has done. If the poor fellow is so very desirous of gaining Mr. McNab's good will, had he not better endeavor to do so through some other medium than through a newspaper.

As to his *humble opinion*, it is not worth the paper it has taken to publish it.

If he really takes any interest in the regatta, let him apply to the *Secretary*, R. H. Haycock, Esq., for information, and he will then have his curiosity satisfied.

Mr. "Argonaut" must, indeed, be as *simple*, if not more so, than his friends, if he does not understand the term "inrigger." He might at least have found out its meaning without troubling the editor of a newspaper. So much for Mr. "Argonaut."

The editor of the *Citizen* is greatly to blame for allowing such an untrue assertion, as regards the advertising of our programme, to pass uncorrected through his columns, as he must have been aware that we *did* advertise in his paper.

Yours truly,
Committee.

Ottawa, September 20, 1867.

A NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the Times:

Dear Sir,—I desire to bring under your notice a great evil—it is that of the host of steam-tugs coming up to the Chaudiere every day, Sundays included, and each night the same, generally worse towards morning, blowing and whistling with a noise, which, however amusing it may be to the crews, is fearfully disturbing to the people of the vicinity, even to those in health, but how much more so to those prostrated by sickness. I am persuaded that it contributed in a considerable degree to a recent distressing death in the neighborhood, and must in every case of sickness be exceedingly injurious, and even those in health have their rest disturbed at most unseasonable hours, and in a manner most upsetting to the nervous system, especially when windows are kept open for ventilation.

I believe that I am right in asserting that there is no necessity at all for any of those horrible noises, and I would appeal through you to the owners and managers of those steamers to put a stop to this worst of nuisances, and trust that their own sense of what is due to their neighbors will render unnecessary a further appeal to the authorities.

A Sufferer.

Ottawa, Sept. 20, 1867.

The first annual regatta of the Hudson Amateur Rowing Association came off yesterday in the river opposite the Elysian fields, and was a great success. There was a large crowd in attendance on the shore, and in barges and steamboats on the river. The champion flag was won by the Atlanta club, of New York, after a stirring race home with the Mutuals, of Albany.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

(*Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.*)

FROM EUROPE.

Dublin, September 20.—Captain Osborne, one of the Fenian prisoners, made his escape from jail at Clonmel last night. He had not been recaptured up to noon to-day, though the jail guards started in immediate pursuit. The police are searching for him in every part of the surrounding country, where it is supposed he is still concealed.

London, September 20.—The preparations of the party of action in Italy for a revolutionary movement on Rome are about completed, and it is rumored here, that Sunday next has been fixed upon by Gen. Garibaldi as the day upon which the long deferred attempt is to be made.

Count Von Bismarck has recently addressed a circular note to the Diplomatic Representatives of Prussia, in regard to the conference of the Emperors Napoleon and Francis Joseph at Salzburg. The document has just been published, and is the principal subject of editorial discussion in the English and continental newspapers. In it Count Bismarck says that Prussia is willing to accept the representations made by France, that the conference at Salzburg should be regarded as a pledge of peace. He also makes many allusions to the union of the German States.

The London journals comment favorably upon this note, regarding it as pacific in tone and tranquilizing in its tendency. The French press seem disposed to find little fault with what the note says, but denounces the circular, because in its reference to German unity, it completely ignores the treaty of Prague, and omits all allusions to the obligations under which Prussia rests to fulfil the stipulations of that solemn compact.

Paris, Sept. 20.—As the day for the annual statement of the accounts of the credit approaches, much disquiet is apparent on the bourse.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The death of Sir Frederick Bruce, in view of the present relations between the United States and Great Britain, is looked upon as a serious calamity. It is not seen how under the existing temper of the British nation, exhibited by their press, he can be replaced. The attempt to purchase the island of St. Thomas has failed.

The *Times* special says: Gen. Grant enforces economy in the expenditures of his department with an unsparing hand.

The *Herald's* special, dated North Platte, Nebraska, 19th, says: The commission held a council with Spotted Tail and other chiefs to-day. The Indian ultimatum is the withdrawal of the troops from the Powder River country, and the abandonment of the Smoky Hill route and Pacific railroad. They also demand guns, ammunition and presents. The commission will reply to-day. War seems inevitable now.

Havana, Sept. 17.—The government of the island has accorded to tax-payers only eight days more for their payments, after which all delinquents will be heavily fined. Large amounts of taxes still remain unpaid.

Sugar quiet at 8½ reals.

FRANCE.

The Salzburg Interview—Circular of the French Government.

The Marquis de Moustier, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has addressed a circular, dated the 25th of August, to the diplomatic agents of France abroad on the subject of the meeting of the Emperor Napoleon with the Emperor Francis Joseph, at Salzburg.

The circular says: "In going to Salzburg the Emperor and the Empress were guided by public opinion, a sentiment which could not mistake, and I should refrain from writing to you now of the interview between the two Sovereigns, had it not formed the subject of interpretations which tend to distort the character it possessed.

"The journey of their Majesties were solely dictated by the idea of bearing an affectionate testimony of sympathy to the imperial family of Austria, so cruelly afflicted by a recent misfortune. Certainly the heads of two great Empires could not be together in confiding intimacy for several days without mutually communicating to one another their impressions, and exchanging ideas on questions of general interest. But neither the object nor the result of their interviews was the formation of combinations, which there is nothing in the present state of Europe to justify.

"You remember the language of the Government of the Emperor each time that it has had occasion to explain itself respecting the state of things created by the military events of last summer. Our attitude was defined first in the circular of the 16th of September last; again later by the language of His Majesty the Emperor at the opening of the Senate and Legislative Body; and lastly, by the speeches of the Minister of State during the Parliamentary debates of last session. We have not ceased to show ourselves in all our actions faithful to the intentions which we have from the first manifested in presence of the changes that have taken place in Germany. At a recent conjuncture we have seen the cabinets of Europe do justice to the straightforwardness of our policy, and lend their concurrence to our ideas of pacification. What then occurred is a guarantee for the support which, in case of need, ideas of moderation would again receive from them. The interviews of the Emperor Napoleon with the Emperor Francis Joseph could not, therefore, have the character attributed to them by certain journalists. Long before meeting at Salzburg the two Sovereigns had both attested by their acts, and by the pacific sentiments which guide them, that their governments, united, could not form any other design than that of persevering in the same line of conduct as hitherto. Their conversations upon general affairs were limited to this assurance, which was mutually given.

"Thus, far from considering the Salzburg interview as a subject for pre-occupation and anxiety to other courts, we should see in it only a fresh motive for confidence in the preservation of peace."

"I desire to let you know my opinion upon publications of which the object is to create a contrary impression."

"You may adopt these considerations in order to correct the erroneous views on the subject which may prevail around you.

"Moustier."

PROSPECTS OF WAR.

The Paris correspondence of the *London Times* writes as follows: "No business at the Bourse, but plenty of Chassepot rifles in store. Thus may be summed up the present state of affairs here. Not only on the Paris Bourse, but throughout France, very little business is doing, for confidence is gone and credit dead. It is the natural consequence of a nation's destinies resting entirely in the hands of one man that his smallest word excites alarm, and his most candid utterances find but hesitating acceptance. The present feeling is one of mistrust and apprehension as to the future, and the pursuits of peace naturally suffer for it. The prevailing opinion undoubtedly is that next year will bring war."

The *Times* editorially remarks that in France the danger alleged from the formation of a strong German State on the Rhine constitutes a good party cry against the Imperial Government, and regrets that the cry is met with apparent assent rather than with open defiance. The bolder would probably be the safer course, but the first condition of true peace is disarmament, and a decree for the dismissal of soldiers is worth any amount of speeches and notes.

TREATY BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

The *Situation* publishes the draught of a treaty between Austria and Prussia, chiefly based on the principle that Prussia should favour the extension of Austria's power in the East, and that Austria should support Prussia's projects in Germany. The *Situation* affirms that the sketch of a treaty was presented at Vienna by Count Reck, shortly before the mission of Count Tauffkirchen.

THE REMAINS OF NAPOLEON THE SECOND.

The *London Times* says: The Parisian public may soon look forward to a new but harmless excitement. The remains of Napoleon II. are, it is stated, to be removed from their various resting-places at Vienna, and laid in the newly-restored vaults of the Abbey of St. Denis. The deputation on whom will devolve the duty of conveying them has already been appointed and consists of Marshal Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely, the Duke of Bassano, M. de Cambaceres, and Gen. Fleury. Marshal Vaillant is busy with the programme of the funeral ceremony.

THE AMERICAN CONSTITUTION ON TRIAL.

The "political prescience" of Lord Stanley when he said "the real difficulties of the North would begin whenever their arms might have conquered their opponents," we think will now be generally admitted, even in these United (?) States. We have before alluded to the triangular Government, now existing at Washington, in which the three "co-ordinate" branches of the same, are all working for different ends and aims; but the past week has defined the purposes of the Executive Department much more clearly.

The long talked of "Amnesty Proclamation" has been boldly promulgated by the President in direct antagonism to the two-thirds vote of the existing legislative department of the Government, and thereby a political "war to the knife" is declared by that high functionary against the acts of a Congress which he asserts only represents a section of the great American confederation of States. The repeated vetoes of acts recently passed by Congress foreshadowed the course which the President intended to pursue; but this proclamation, coupled with the summary removal of the Secretary of War, and the Southern generals, places the President on the offensive, and indicates very clearly the course which he intends to pursue in the immediate future. Briefly then, he declares that "Whereas, There no longer exists any reasonable ground to apprehend within the States which were involved in the late rebellion, any renewal thereof, or any unlawful resistance by the people of said States to the Constitution and laws of the United States, he therefore extends a "full pardon to all persons who, directly or indirectly, participated in the late rebellion, with the restoration of all privileges, immunities and rights of property, except as to property with regard to slaves, and except in cases of legal proceedings under the laws of the United States," upon condition that every person who shall seek such pardon shall take an oath to "faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder," excepting only "the chief, or pretended chief, executive officers, including the President, Vice-President and all heads of departments of the pretended Confederate, or rebel, Government, and all who were agents thereof to foreign States and countries, and all who held, or pretended to hold, in the service of the said pretended Confederate Government, a military rank, or title, above the grade of Brigadier-General, or naval rank, or title, above that of Captain, and all who were, or pretended to be, Governors of States, while maintaining, abetting or submitting to and acquiescing in, the rebellion."

Now, had the President pronounced this proclamation a year ago, no doubt the great mass of the American people would have responded Amen; but the antagonism that has since been developed between the President and Congress gives the whole matter a political tinge, rendering this action, quite another affair.

Congress, it appears, had anticipated this course on the part of the President, and in the Supplementary Reconstruction Act of July 14, 1867, Sec. 7, prescribed that "No person shall, at any time, be entitled to be registered, *or to vote, by reason of any Executive pardon, or amnesty*, for any act or thing which, without such pardon or amnesty, would disqualify him for registering or voting." *Per Contra* the President's semi-official organ at Washington asserts in advance that it was "the unanimous opinion of the present cabinet" that "the legal effect of the contemplated Amnesty Procl