NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Auction Sale—A. Rowe.
New Store—Wood & Rossiter.
Mortgage Sale—W. A. Ross.
Grand Bazaar—R. C. Cathedral.
Salesmen Wanted—Magee & Russell.
Subscribers to the "Times"—Jones & Holland.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, OCTOBER 12, 1867.

THE Perth *Courier*, a vulgar factionist organ which slavishly followed the leadership of the *Globe* throughout the recent electoral campaign, and even outdid its mentor in the work of abuse, has been ungrateful enough to turn round upon Mr. BROWN, and lay to his door the discomfiture of what it is pleased to call the "Reform" party. Says the *Courier*:

"The fine spun arguments of Mr. Brown about the difference between the Coalition of 1864 and all other Coalitions, were not sufficiently clear to convince the judgment of the country that he was altogether right and Mr. Macdougall entirely wrong. Neither was it quite evident that Mr. Brown had sufficient cause to break off from his colleagues in 1865 and leave them with their work half done, whilst he attempted to break down their administration on a tariff question, about which most people understood very little and cared less. Even to this day the real cause of Mr. Brown's withdrawal from the Cabinet is not plainly understood* * * * * * * Mr. Brown is undoubtedly right in his intentions, for he has always proven himself an honest and upright man, but now that the whole thing is over, and the country has quietly settled down to moralize over the elections, *the conviction reluctantly forces itself on the minds of his friends, that he does not possess the requisite qualifications of a successful party leader.*"

It was right enough in those who declined longer to follow Mr. BROWN, to repudiate his leadership, for they gave evidence that their actions harmonised with their convictions. But to have clung to him for a year and a half, without being able to understand, "even to this day," the cause of his retirement from the Government, and to denounce him now for no other crime than failure, is in the last degree ungrateful. It is evident that the *Courier* tribe followed Mr. BROWN only because they foolishly thought he would lead them to victory; not because of any special regard for his principles, for, as we are now told, his "fine spun" arguments were not sufficiently clear to convince the judgment of the country! It is because Mr. BROWN has failed in this that the discovery is now "reluctantly" proclaimed, that he does not possess the requisite qualifications for a successful party leader. This is precisely what a great many Conservatives and Reformers have believed and said of Mr. BROWN, years ago, but we hardly expected that any of his own followers throughout the recent campaign would have been mean enough to have insulted him in the hour of his defeat, when those who fought in his train should be the first to whisper words of consolation in his ear.

The *Courier* cannot brook the idea of delaying the time when "the Tories (shall) be "again shut out from the sweets of office in "this Province," and to compass this desirable end, it coolly proposes that Mr. BROWN and Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD should "patch up their differences." It is very earnest on this subject, flatters the Ontario Premier not a little, compliments his Cabinet as being a very excellent one indeed, and capable of being made a great deal better, if, well, in fact, that is, if he would "satisfy the "feelings of the country in favor of a Reform "Government"—probably by shutting out the "Tories from the sweets of office." If Reformers do not patch up a peace among themselves "in the natural order," that is by giving the factionists a share of office and a slice of patronage, since they could not secure the whole for themselves, the *Courier* sees plainly the mischiefs that will follow "by the aggravation of feeling usually caused "by delay and separation." If not an able, the *Courier* is at least an earnest advocate of this patching-up process, intended to prevent "a hopeless disruption between the 'Grits' "and the 'Moderates' in the Local House;" but it was very cruel in it to introduce its proposal with such a home thrust at Mr. BROWN. It is unmanly to strike an opponent when down—what shall we say of him who tramples on the bleeding body of his master?

THE elections in the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio on Tuesday last have resulted in very large gains to the Democratic party, and probably a State victory in both cases. With respect to the first named the Democrats have elected their candidate for Governor by an estimated majority of between five and ten thousand, in addition to overcoming the 17,178 Republican majority at the last election. In Ohio, which last year gave a Republican majority of over 12,000, the Democrats, it is pretty confidently believed, have also carried the State by a few thousand votes, though the complete returns had not reached us at the time of writing. These victories, following on those of California and Maine, with the largely increased Democratic votes in the county elections of Indiana, and in the State elections of Iowa, raise the hopes of the Democrats to the highest pitch, and correspondingly depress the spirits of the Radicals. Their influence will also be very sensibly felt on the New York elections, which take place on the 5th of next month, and which will, in all probability, go largely in favor of the Democratic party.

We rejoice in these Democratic triumphs, because we think they will have a very beneficial influence on the future policy of our neighbors. The Democratic party entertains much more liberal sentiments on international trade than does the Republican; it has less zeal for the glorification of the negro at the expense of the white man; more humane and liberal views on the vital question of "reconstruction," which in its vocabulary might better, perhaps, be called "restoration;" and more respect for the recognised principles of the constitution, the rights of States and of individuals. It is not inoculated, like the Republican party, with any pestiferous cant about the "higher law," nor are its leaders preaching the doctrine of repudiation of the national debt. It is in fact a party headed by men, rather than by political quacks, though we suppose that neither in its heads or its members, has it got any great stock of political virtue to spare. Upon the whole, we believe that a complete Democratic triumph and the carrying of the next Presidential election would be the safest political revolution that could possibly befall our neighbors, and in their interest we wish it may be brought about.

But the great party of "moral ideas," whiskey frauds and universal peculation will at once take to heart the lesson of these elections. The extreme Radical policy of impeaching the President, paying gold debts with irredeemable paper promises, and redistributing the lands of the Southern States among the negroes and "loyal" white importations from the North, will hardly find so much favor. THAD. STEVENS, B. F. BUTLER and BEN WADE will suddenly find themselves at a considerable discount in the ranks of their own party, and the more moderate views of GREELEY, WEED and RAYMOND may perhaps replace the revolutionary doctrines of the extreme Radicals in the esteem of the Republicans. The instinct of self-interest, perhaps the strongest motive power with the ruling spirits in Congress, will atonce suggest that a more moderate course than that heretofore pursued will be necessary to retain the Republicans in their present position of diminished popularity; and that, at all events, a resort to fresh measures of exasperation against the South, or of usurpation of the constitutional functions of the President, will tend still further to alienate from them the confidence of the public. The Radicals will be to a considerable extent paralysed; the moderate men of the party will accuse the extremists of having ruined their popularity by the violence of their course, and if the party does not fall to quarrelling and wind up with a general split, it will undoubtedly give WADE and STEVENS and other violent men, metaphorically speaking, a back seat. WENDELL PHILLIPS may rave through the press and on the platform in favor of a negro Vice-President, but except among the select circles of strong minded women and peripatetic conventionists, we do not think his influence has counted for much of late, and it is likely to be less in future, since the negro hobby has badly burned the Republican fingers in Ohio. The Republicans thought they were strong enough there to carry a constitutional amendment enfranchising the negroes, and accordingly this amendment was a plank in the Republican platform—the very plank in all probability which sunk the whole concern and lost them the State—if it has been lost. Though some doubts are expressed as to the result for Governor all accounts agree in representing that the negro suffrage amendment was overwhelmingly defeated. Thus the Republicans finding that it does not pay to run the negro in the North will very quickly drop him, except in the "unreconstructed" States. The advocates of a colored Vice-President will also be at a considerable discount in the ranks of the party, for if even the New York *Tribune* could afford to drop its darling theory of "protection" for the sake of "the party," we cannot doubt that it would stickle for a moment at throwing overboard a colored Vice-President.

Whether the result of these elections will have as wholesome an effect on the future course of President JOHNSON, it is more difficult to determine. Mr. JOHNSON does not occupy the White House as the representative of the Democratic party. Personally, he may be said to be without a party, as the Democrats go with him only as against the dominant faction in the Legislature. But he, too, would do well to meet the first signs of moderation on the part of the Republicans in a conciliatory spirit; and should they persist in their insane course, these Democratic triumphs will give great moral strength to the President in continuing to resist them. He has little chance of a nomination for the next Presidency; and, perhaps, he does not expect it. But by a wise and moderate course, he has now a favorable opportunity for laying the basis of the policy upon which the next President will be elected. Already, therefore, he may feel that his side of the reconstruction question is destined to be the winning one; and he will thus have an opportunity of retiring from his high and somewhat perilous office with the conviction that he has baffled the schemes of one of the most profligate political parties, with which the United States has ever been cursed.

LOCAL NEWS.

SAILING RACE.—We understand that a sailing race on the old ground of the Regatta is to come off to-day, between Mr. Edward McGillivray, Mr. R. Haycock, Mr. Cotton and Mr. E. Tetu.

NEW STORE.—We see by advertisement in our columns that Messrs. Wood & Rossiter are about to open the store lately occupied by W. D. Wood, 31 Rideau-st. The business to be carried on is groceries and hardware, to be opened on Monday with a complete and new stock.

DECISION OF THE TOURNAMENT COMMITTEE.—In reference to the question referred to the Firing Committee on Wednesday, respecting the position of Sergeant-Major Walker, No. 3 Battery, Ottawa Artillery, the Committee, after hearing evidence on both sides, came to the decision that his position was correct.

GEESE AT THE RANGE.—A family of geese on their way to their ablutions in the Rideau River, or to look for a sister goose killed on the ground a day or two before, crossed the range in an unlucky moment and was winged, but not killed, by a ball intended for the target. The wounded bird like a wise patient had recourse to hydropathy.

TEMPORARY INSANITY.—On Monday last, a woman named Leonore Carpentier, 68 years of age, residing on St. Andrew-st., jumped out of a back window, and injured herself so much that she died from the effects of the fall on Thursday. Yesterday an inquest was held by Dr. Riel. The verdict rendered by the jury was temporary insanity.

POLICE COURT.—William Corrigan, drunk, dismissed.—Mary McDonald, disorderly conduct on the public street, and language of a scandalous character used to Mrs. Gillespie, fined $5 and costs or one week in jail at hard labor.—A case of larceny was postponed till this morning, when more business than has of late been usual will, probably be before the court.

RUNAWAY.—A farmer's team ran away in Upper Town early yesterday morning. It is not known that they did any damage, except to the lamp-post opposite the Roman Catholic Church. They ran against this, one horse on either side of the post, which stopped them from running against the church wall, and possibly killing themselves. They were secured, but it was found that one of them was considerably injured.

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

OTTAWA, Oct. 11, 1867.

Greatest degree of cold registered during the previous night, 32 above zero.

8 a. m., 44 above zero.
1 p.m., 52 above zero.
6 p. m., 48 above zero.

PREMIUM GOLD MEDAL.—We have been shewn a massive gold medal, manufactured by Messrs. Young and Radford, to be competed for at the County of Russell Agricultural Society's ploughing match on Thursday next. It is valued at $50, and is the gift of Wm. Craig, Esq., the Local Member for the County of Russell. The workmanship is exceedingly neat and tasteful, and the gift is creditable to Mr. Craig's liberality.

AN UNLUCKY MISTAKE.—Yesterday a private soldier of the 100th, named Neal, whose entrance to the tenth match had been paid by Capt. Smythe was making fine shooting, and it was the general impression that he would carry everything before him, when he was induced to take a couple of "hookers," under the influence of which, and a little banter, he fired at the wrong target, but even then he made a bull's eye, and lost the match.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.—Mr. A. Rowe, Auctioneer, has received instructions to sell the household furniture and utensils of Mrs. Beach, on Slater-st., next door to the Skating Rink, on the 17th inst. Most of the furniture is, according to the advertisement in another column, of walnut and very fine, made to order by Hilton, of Montreal. The whole is to be sold without reserve as Mrs. Beach is about to remove from the city. See advertisement.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOURNAMENT PRIZES.—A committee, appointed by the Committee of Management, waited upon His Excellency the Governor-General yesterday afternoon, to ascertain when it would be convenient for him to distribute the prizes to the several successful competitors at the recent Rifle Tournament. His Excellency appointed Monday next, at four o'clock, p. m., for the above purpose, to take place at the Skating Rink. The committee also waited on Sir John A. Macdonald for the purpose of procuring his and Lady Macdonald's attendance at the distribution. Sir John A. courtiously complied. Invitations by card are being issued to the subscribers.

EARLY CLOSING.—It affords us great pleasure to observe in our advertising columns a notice that all the leading hardware men in the city will close their respective places of business on and after the 14th of October instant, until the 1st of April, 1868, at the hour of seven o'clock in the evening. This is just and generous on the part of employers to their assistants, and if the time thus placed at their disposal be properly improved, as we trust it may, it will result in much good to the young men. We trust they will consider the advice we gave last Fall to the dry goods clerks, and seek by every means in their power to improve their minds by reading and study. Let them hold a meeting on the first evening, and consider seriously how to turn two hours each evening to the best account, and in so far as this paper can further any rational object in their behalf it will be cheerfully done.

RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

THIRD DAY.

The weather on Thursday was the most unfavorable to the tournament that could well be imagined. The rain which had set in on the previous night continued without intermission throughout the whole day, and until the afternoon no one, or very few, in the city imagined that in such weather there would be any attempt to continue the shooting, and when it was learned that the zealous competitors were as bustly at their work as if it was the finest day in June everyone spoke in praise of the spirit which animated the men. Out of the 60 entries only 30 were present. Precisely at nine a. m. the fifth match was resumed. It will be remembered that this match had been adjourned at dark on the previous evening, there remaining one round to be shot off at the 400 yards range.

This match comprised the following prizes, with 60 entries: 1st prize, cup presented by Young & Radford, with $10 added; 2nd, $12; 3rd, lamp presented by D. R. Leavens & Co., with $4 added; 4th, pair of boots presented by Mr. J. Offord; 5th, $3. Ranges 400 and 600 yards; three shots at each; Government Enfield rifles; Hythe position; open to all volunteers, of officers of the militia, military school cadets, and officers and soldiers of Her Majesty's service. The result of the match was: Mr. F. Cotton, Sergt. Barry, and Capt. Craig were ties at 16 points. In the firing off Mr. F. Cotton, Military School Cadet, made the greatest number of points, and won the 1st prize. Sergt. Barry, Ottawa Rifles, won the 2nd. Capt. Craig, Russell Independent Company, won the 3rd. Surgeon Harkin of the 18th Batt. Prescott County Infantry, won the 4th by 15 points. For the 5th prize, Capt. Grant, and Capt. Forsyth, O. F. B., were ties at 14 points. After firing a number of tie shots, the prize was decided in favor of Capt. Forsyth.

Sixth match, officers, a large number of entries. The prizes were 1st, a Peabody Rifle, presented by Hon. Wm. Macdougall, C. B., 2nd, $15; 3rd, valise presented by George May, Esq.; 4th, Ottoman presented by Messrs. Whiteside & Walker; 5th, case of claret presented by Messrs. Brown & Hardy. Ranges 400 yards, five shots; Government Enfield Rifles; any position. Open to all officers of the volunteer force, militia and H. M. service. The following is the result of the match:

Lieut. Cotton, O. G. A., and Ensign McEwen, 42nd Battalion Infantry Almonte, were ties at 17 points. In the firing off, Lieut. Cotton succeeded in gaining the 1st prize, and Ensign McEwen the 2nd prize. For the 3rd prize, Lieut. Hinton, Carleton Militia, and Lieut. Mowat, of Ottawa Rifles, were ties. In the firing off the former succeeded in gaining the 3rd prize, and the latter the 4th. For the 5th prize, Paymaster McLean, 42nd Batt., and Captain Forsyth, O. F. B., were ties at 15 points. In the firing off, Paymaster McLean succeeded in scoring at the greatest number of points, and consequently won the 5th prize.

No. 7, company's match. The entries were No. 3 Battery Ottawa Provincial Brigade Garrison Artillery; No. 1 Co. 18th Battalion Infantry, and No. 2 Co. Ottawa Battalion Rifles. At the commencement No. 1 Battery took the lead and continued to the end, closely followed by No. 1 Co., Ottawa Rifles, both making splendid shooting. The scores of the latter two were respectively 84 and 83 points. It is a fact worth noting that these two companies in former Tournaments have been neck and neck in all company matches.

Match No. 8, 31 entries; two prizes. 1st—The Military School Association Cup; 2nd, $10. Ranges 400 and 300 yards, three shots at each, Government Enfield Rifles; Hythe position, open to all passed Cadets of the Canadian Military Schools, and officers of the Volunteer Force and Militia. Passed Cadets not being officers of the Volunteer Force or Militia to appear in Military School uniform. The firing in this match was really good, as, indeed, it had been through the whole day. Captain Perry, of the Ottawa Brigade of Artillery and Secretary of the Tournament, made a splendid score of 20 points out of a possible 24, which secured him the first prize. For the second prize, Lieut. Hinton, of the Carleton Militia, and Lieut. Cotton were ties at 17 points. In firing off the ties, the prize was secured by Lieut. Hinton. This closed the business of the third day of the Tournament.

FOURTH DAY.

Yesterday the morning broke with lowering clouds and a strong gusty cold blast from the east, accompanied with a drizzling rain. Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather, sharp at 9. a. m., Major D. M. Grant, and the officers composing the Firing Committee, were at their posts, and on the opening of the first match, No. 9, for "all comers," the Secretary announced forty-two entries having been made. The prizes for this match were 1st, a Wesson Rifle, value $30; presented by Thos. Isaac, Esq.; 2nd, $20; 3rd, $15; 4th, $8; 5th, a pair of pants presented by Messrs. Craig & McKenzie.

Ranges—400, 500 and 600 yards; three shots at each, any rifle not contrary to rule 3; any ammunition; any position; entrance 50c.

At the first range, 400 yards, the firing was not as good as that made at 500 yards, and only a tie of that made at 600 yards, as will be seen on comparing the scores made by the five best shots to whom the prizes were awarded. The points made at 400 yards are 37; at 500 yards 52; at 600 yards 37.

During the firing at the last two ranges the wind increased to a gale, and the cold rain struck with a chilling effect, yet the contestants firmly stood their ground, exhibiting that pluck and powers of endurance for which the sturdy sons of our cold climate are famed.

The following is the score of the successful competitors:

	400 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.
Sergt.-Major Stewart	423	444	332—29
Gunner Davis	343	433	240—26
Pay-Master McLean	033	443	422—25
Lieut.-Col. Jackson	222	434	222—23
Sergt. Harris	330	233	333—23

Lieut.-Col. Jackson and Sergt. Harris being ties, fired two shots each at the 600 yard range for the fourth prize, the score marked being:—Lieut.-Col. Jackson, two centres; Sergt. Harris, one centre and a miss. Lieut.-Col. Jackson, Pay-Master McLean and Sergt.-Major Stewart, in this contest fired with the Whitworth; Sergt. Harris and Gunner Davis with the Snider Enfield.

The next match for competition was that set down on the list as No. 10.

First prize—Silver Cup, value $20, presented by the proprietor of the *Volunteer Review*; 2nd, $15; 3rd, $8; 4th, an Album, presented by Messrs. Cunningham and Lindsay, Merchants, Rideau-st. Ranges 400 and 200 yards; three shots at each; and standing at 200 yards and any position at 400 yards; open to all Volunteers, Officers of the Militia, Military School Cadets, and Officers and Soldiers of Her Majesty's Service. Entrance 25 cents.

For this match there were sixty-two entries made. We annex the score of the seven best shots, the result being an equal number of points at the 400 yards range as that scored at the 200, 67 each, and the whole seven making a tie.

	400 yds.	200 yds.
Lieut. Falls	343	342—19
Sergt. Hinton	243	343—19
Sergt. Harris	333	334—19
Sergt. McEwan	434	332—19
Sergt.-Maj. Stewart	442	324—19
Ensign Young	233	443—19
Capt. Parsons	433	423—19

On firing off the ties, Sergt. Harris obtained the first prize; Sergt. Hinton, second; Capt. Parsons, third; and Lieut. Falls, the fourth. A number of the Victoria and Ottawa Cadets were on the ground all day, and faced the storm bravely, expecting that the eleventh match would be got on, but being so late when the tenth closed, that Captain Smythe and the officers of the Firing Committee decided to postpone the proceedings until nine o'clock this a. m., when the programme of this most successful tournament will be wound up.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

(Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.)

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, October 11.—Reports from Paris say that Napoleon complains of the delay of the Austrian Government in completing the military organization for the empire.

PARIS, October 11.—Arrangements have at last been completed for a meeting between the Emperor Napoleon and the King of Prussia at an early day, and the city of Baden has been fixed upon as the place where the interview is to take place.

The *Presse* says that the Pope, while confident of the ability of his forces to successfully resist the straggling parties of invaders, greatly fears that the Italian Government will yield to the popular outcry, and order its troops, now concentrated upon the Papal frontier, to march upon Rome and occupy the city.

LONDON, October 11.—Three ironclads have been despatched from Woolwich to the Irish coast.

Intelligence has been received from China that the rebels are meeting with success, and seriously threaten the city of Pekin.

PARIS, Oct. 11.—The *Etendard* in its issue of to-day publishes a letter, which it declares to be genuine, addressed by the Emperor to the Marquis De Lavallette, his Minister of the Interior, and written in August 1866. In this letter the Emperor explicitly denies that he has any desire to interfere with, or profit by the re-construction of Germany.

FLORENCE, Oct. 11.—The insurgents and invading parties in the Provinces of Viterbo have concentrated at Fornez, where they have thrown up entrenchments. Many other places in the the Roman territory have also been occupied by the Garibaldians. Several detachments of Pontifical troops have been sent out to dislodge them, and the garrison within the walls of Rome is at present very small. A strong Papal force has left Rome to prevent the junction of Menotta Garibaldi and the men under his command with the insurgents at Fornez. The plan of the Garibaldian leaders seems to be to draw the soldiers of the Pope away from Rome, and then give their forces in that city an opportunity to rise.

FLORENCE, Oct. 10.—There was another battle yesterday between the Garibaldian and Roman forces near Montabilulcal. It is reported the invaders were defeated, but no reliable account has been received. Men of the party of action here assert that an insurrection will soon break out in the City of Rome itself. They say preparations for the purpose are complete and the leaders of the movement in Rome are acting in concert with the invaders in Viterbo and elsewhere.

LONDON, Oct. 9.—Eve.—The excitement about the Fenians in the North of England does not abate. The government continues its precautions against an outbreak. Another detachment of regular troops are under orders to leave by railway for Cumberland, to garrison Carlisle Castle. Orders have been issued from the home office that all armories belonging to volunteers be guarded and placed in a condition of defence. It is generally believed government will call parliament together on the 19th of November.

The Degrees of Doctor of Laws has been conferred by the Cambridge University upon all American Bishops now attending the Pan-Anglican Synod.

VIENNA, Oct. 10.—The Municipal Government of this city have presented a petition to the Emperor, praying for a revision of the concordat.

PARIS, Oct. 10.—The competition between the English and American Safe Manufacturers to-day, resulted in the success of the latter.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Political.

The *Post's* special says, no doubt exists that an immediate change will be made in the Cabinet. Gen. McClellan or Frank Blair, Jr. will relieve Grant. Indications point to the speedy displacement of Seward and McCulloch.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The official returns from 49 counties give Spootswood 4,485 majority. The Republicans concede his elections.

DES MOINE, IA., Oct. 11—Returns from 29 counties give the Republican's a majority of over 14,000. The remaining counties will probably increase this majority to 28,000

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE HON. MR. MITCHELL'S SPEECH AT THE CARLETON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY MEETIMG.

To the Editor of the TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—I beg to call your attention to what professes to be a report of a speech delivered by me at the meeting of the Carleton County Agricultural Society on the 9th inst., and published in your issue of this morning. That report does not truly represent what I did say; it may be, however, that I would not have complained of that, but it puts words into my mouth which I never uttered, and makes me responsible for statements calculated to interfere with the existence of that harmony which it is so desirable should subsist between the several provinces of the Dominion. For instance, I am made to say in one part of that report, "but he felt that within a year Nova "Scotia would do what New Brunswick had "done—either change its members or reverse "its numbers." In another part I am made to say, "If they dare to declare themselves in "favor of dis-union they would meet the deserts "of traitors, and ought to be shunned by every "well-wisher of the country."

You, sir, will, I am sure, bear me out when I state that I never made use of this language, nor can I conceive how your reporter could have made me seem to have given utterance to such sentiments.

What I did say on this point was, that I did not believe that the question of Union had had in Nova Scotia a fair trial, because, as in New Brunswick, when we went to the polls in 1865, all the sins of omission and commission of a Government which had been eight years in power, were thrown into the scale and made use of by the opponents of Union, and successfully, to defeat the measure; but that the people, on a sober second thought, when the passions and prejudices of the contest had subsided, regretted the decision, and availed themselves of the first opportunity to reverse it, and that within one year. I then stated that I felt that similar causes had tended to bring about the same result in Nova Scotia—that Dr. Tupper's School Bill, which, though a good measure in itself, made the Government unpopular in the country, his failure to submit the question of Union to the people at the polls, as we in New Brunswick had deemed it judicious and right to do, with other alleged political sins, had created an amount of hostility to his Government, which reacted injuriously upon the question of Union, and when the question was tried at the polls, it was not one so much of *Union, or no Union*, as it was of *punish the men who have dared to deprive them of a privilege without appealing to them, and permitting them to judge for themselves.* I then referred to the loyalty of Nova Scotia, and their love for British institutions, and went on to state, that I believed that now that they had, as they said, punished the men who had failed to appeal to them, and whom they called traitors to their country, the good sense of that intelligent Province would demand of her representatives, that they should cease to proclaim or cultivate a spirit of antagonism to the Dominion, which could result in nothing but evil, but on the contrary would expect them to aid in perpetuating (by cementing the Union,) British institutions and British connection on this continent, but should they fail to appreciate the duties of the hour, and permit their passions to control their judgement, I felt that when the people had again an opportunity of expressing their opinion at the polls as they had had in the case of New Brunswick within one year, that those who advocated disunion would suffer for it.

I have, therefore, to ask that you insert this letter, as I do not desire to be misrepresented in what I may say, nor held accountable for statements which were never made by me.

I am, dear sir,
Yours, &c.
P. MITCHELL.

[We regret that Mr. MITCHELL should have been misrepresented through our columns, but having made no previous arrangement for a full report of the speeches, we gladly accepted the notes, kindly furnished by a gentleman who was present, and who, we are quite sure, will exceedingly regret that in attempting to give a synopsis of Mr. Mitchell's remarks, he should have so far misinterpreted his meaning.—ED.]

BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.—Hon. Charles Reemelin, in a speech recently delivered at Columbus, Ohio, went into a mathematical demonstration of the fact that the people actually pay, in the way of certain internal revenue, annually the sum of $943,503,983, only $396,000,000 of which ever reach the treasury of the United States; the balance of over $547,500,000 is either consumed in profits, in the cost of collection, or stolen by the officials. That is Radical financiering. A more unjust and villainous system of taxation was never conceived than that through which our internal revenues are levied and collected.—*Buffalo Courier.*

The Montreal *Gazette* says: "We are glad to see that several of our New Brunswick *confreres* are urging the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Archibald to the post of Lieut.-Governor of that Province. Few men are better fitted than Mr. Archibald for the place; few men have deserved better of the rulers of the Dominion than he. We are not sure that the Government will consent to his retirement without an effort elsewhere to obtain a seat; but Mr. Archibald belongs to Canada as a whole, to Ontario, Quebec, and New Brunswick as much as to Nova Scotia; and either of these Union-loving Provinces would, we believe, find a seat for him, or welcome him as Lieutenant-Governor.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.—A late London paper states that one night a few weeks ago, a number of the Royal Engineers at Chatham, England, were suddenly marched off to attack some field works which had been recently constructed by Sappers and Miners. The novelty of the operation consisted in the fact that the Engineers had to construct a battery in the night by the aid of the electric light. This light was managed most successfully, and the works were carried on as easily as though it were daylight. In about three hours from the time of commencing it, the Royal Engineers had succeded in completing a battery in readiness for placing three siege guns in position, the face of the battery being slopped off and revetted with the ordinary sand bags as well as with galvanized iron gabions, the valuable invention of Quartermaster Jones, Royal Engineers. The superiority of the gabions constructed on Quartermaster Jones's plan was fully established during the siege, a party of only eight men constructing fifty gabions in about an hour and a half, while to make an equal number of the old wicker gabions in the same time would have required a working party of 300 men, the whole of whom must of necessity have been taken away from the siege works where their services would be required.

AN AUSTRALIAN HERCULES.—Mr. J. E. Evans, a native of Australia, recently gave in England an exhibition of remarkable strength. He held a fifty-six pound weight in various positions at arm's length, and increased the number of times until he raised four fifty-six pound weights over his head, holding them at arm's length, and at the same time standing upon four tumbler glasses. He also held the weights on the top of the glass, and allowed a glass of water to be placed on the top of the weights. He laid flat upon the floor, and let a fifty-six pound weight fall a distance of about a yard on his bare chest, and the weight rebounded as though it had come in contact with India-rubber. A piece of stone, four inches thick, was next placed upon his chest, and a blacksmith smashed it into fragments with two blows. Two blacksmiths then cut a piece of two-inch iron in two across his chest with the hammer and chisel. The feats concluded by Professor Hercules lying flat upon the floor, and allowing a blacksmith to strike him with all his strength with a sixteen-pound sledge hammer. The blow was met by the Professor, and the hammer rebounded without leaving a scratch upon his body.

THE REVOLUTION.

FRENCH OPINION OF THE POSITON OF ITALY TOWARDS ROME—NAPOLEON'S INFLUENCE ON VICTOR EMANUEL'S POLICY.

[From the Paris Constitutionne, Sept. 24.]

For a long time past Italy has offered the strange spectacle of a country in which, side by side with a regular government, a revolutionary faction dared to issue orders, bring together partisans, proclaim aloud its contempt for all the rules of public law and international treaties—in a word, assume all the style and conduct of a supreme authority. The King's government had to become the slave of this faction, and it was only allowed to look on as a passive spectator at the exploits projected by what people have accustomed themselves to call the party of faction. Astonished Europe asked itself whether the Italian peninsula had conquered its liberty and independence, only to fall into the most frightful anarchy. For every one was agreed upon one point—that the invasion of the Pontifical States would only be the first stage in the revolutionary march. What course will the Italian government take in the face of plans proclaimed so ostentatiously? Will it allow them to proceed, in order, in case of success, to profit by the conquests of demagogism? Or will it wait until Garibaldi has commenced to execute his projects? Or, finally, will it endeavor to prevent a new Aspromonte? Such were the questions which presented themselves to the public mind in its natural alarm. For ourselves, we never doubted that the course last mentioned would be that chosen by M. Ratazzi, because it is the only one that is just humane and incumbent on a government worthy of the name. The Ministerial declaration, by the clearness of its language, puts an end to all equivocation and to all false interpretations. It denounces the project of Garibaldi and his partisans as an attack upon the sacredness of treaties, and it shows to the people the injury which these proceedings inflict upon the honor and prosperity of Italy. By this energetic declaration the Ratazzi Ministry has deserved well of its country.

[From the Paris Etendard, Sept. 24.]

Henceforth there will be no more doubt, and the Italians who may have believed, on the authority of the reactionary press, in a secret understanding between the ministry and the party of action, will now know that, before touching Rome, the flag of Savoy must be attacked. The official declaration is clear and leaves no room for doubt. If Garibaldi moves forward he will encounter the royal troops on his line of march, and, for the second time, the great Italian patriot will have to direct his arms against his own country. The energetic attitude of the government is not without danger for the cabinet which advices it, because the Italian people, for many years a prey to secret societies, have not yet altogether escaped from the influence of certain men and a few dangerous watchwords; but M. Ratazzi has proved, on three distinct occasions, that he can sacrifice his popularity to his patriotism. After Novara he signed the treaty of peace in spite of all the popular resistance—*a peace which saved the House of Savoy* and secured the future of Italy. After Solferino he consolidated the work accomplished by fulfiling the promises given; and then he resigned power. Finally some years later, he resolutely confronted Garibaldi and arrested him in his culpable enterprise. And now, as at that period, it is possible that a Parliament, more anxious about its own re-election than careful of the interest of the country, may think it right to sacrifice the Minister to a certain popular sentimentalism. But M. Ratazzi will have acted well, and his political life will be that of a good citizen.

[From the Paris Presse, Sept. 24.]

This declaration vindicates for the government the prerogatives which were ignored; it reminds Garibaldi that no one has the right to place himself above the law, and it specifies, with a clearness that cannot be contested, the obligations which the Convention of the 15th September has imposed upon Italy. The language of the Florence Cabinet leaves nothing to desire, if it be as sincere as distinct. The event will show whether M. Ratazzi means all he says, and whether he has strength necessary to accomplish what he desires. We have no occasion to congratulate a government upon recognizing and holding to its engagements. Experience has proved, indeed, that the interests of governments are in harmony with their honor, and that good faith is a power as well as a duty.

[From the Paris Monde (clerical organ) Sept. 24.]

Respect for sworn faith, public tranquility and the interest of the state credit are the motives put forward by M. Ratazzi, and which are all derived from political considerations. As to the rights of the Church and of Papacy, there is no mention whatever of them in the document, and we are not astonished at the omission. We even remark the words, "the glorious name of Rome," which seems to be introduced to attenuate the fault of the Garibaldians, as if the minister felt the need of thus excusing the measures which he is obliged by circumstances to adopt. Rome is thus in safety and guaranteed for the moment. Are all alarms, therefore, henceforth to cease? It would be a mistake to believe so. The Cabinet of Florence is evidently giving way to a foreign pressure. On the day on which the Italian Government shall think itself able to interpret the proclamation to its own advantage and free itself from its obligations, who will prevent it? The situation is, therefore, still precarious, and Providence remains charged with the safety of the temporal Papacy. We repeat, for the present moment all uneasiness seems to have disappeared. If M. Ratazzi be sincere, Rome and its diminished territory are as well preserved from an attack from without or from a rising within as if they were defended by 100,000 men. Why that security? Because Florence has spoken, and she has done so because Paris has advised her. Does any one believe that General Menabrea came to Paris for nothing?

The death is announced, in the parish of of St. Martin, Colchester, of Mrs. Ann Rumsey, widow, in her 104th year. It is an interesting circumstance that she was the daughter of the celebrated circumnavigator, Captain Cook, who was massacred by the natives of Owyhee, in the South Sea Islands, and that she was born only a few years after the accession of George III. to the throne of England

EVERYBODY USES IT.—And all agree, that the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" is the best medicine for the instant and permanent removal of pain from the system, ever yet discovered. It acts as a general alterative, thereby removing the cause of the disease, and renovating the action of the system. For the purpose for which it is recommended it has no equal. Truly it is a "good thing." Sold by all medicine dealers.

COTTON SUPPLY.—The most engrossing subject that now engages the public attention in England is the question of the supply in Cotton. It certainly is a very serious question, and we hope it will be settled satisfactorily—at any rate the people of Canada will have no difficulty in procuring a supply of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer" at 25 cents per bottle, to cure their rheumatism, neuralgia, burns, sprains, and to remove all pain from the system directly it is applied. 25 cents bottle. Sold by all medicine dealers.

A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE.—The season has now arrived when from the use of new vegetables and the weakening effects of heat on the system, people have reason to fear attacks of dysentery, and predisposition to cholera. On the first symptom of either affliction, proper medicine should at once be taken, and no more safe and efficaceous remedy can be kept on hand than Mortimer's Cholera Mixture. Price 25 cents a bottle.

Testimonial.—We, the undersigned, having had occasion to try Mortimer's Cholera Mixture, have no hesitation, but much pleasure in recommending it, because of the immediate relief we experienced by its use. A few bottles of it should be in every household.

—"*The Life of the Flesh is in the Blood,*" was said by inspiration long before Harvey's discovery of its circulation had brought to light its purposes and uses. Now we know not only that "life is in the blood," but that disease inhabits it also. Many of the disorders that pervade the human frame have their home in it, thrive and grow in it. The celebrated Dr. J. C. Ayer, of Lowell, has had regard to this important fact in making a remedy to cure these disorders. His Extract of Sarsaparilla purges out the impurities of the blood and induces a healthy action in it that expels disease. This looks reasonable, and if it is true, for we know by our own experience, Seldom as we take any medicine, we have nevertheless several times been under obligations to the skill of Dr. Ayer for the relief which his remedies never fail to afford us when we are obliged to have recourse to them. —*Catholic, Halifax, N. S.*

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Gold 43¾.
The *Post* says loans are steady.
Stocks irregular.
Governments dull.
Railroads quiet.

LONDON, October 10.—Decrease of bullion in the Bank of England, £385,000 sterling; decrease in the Bank of France, 5,000,000 francs.

A GREAT NATURAL CURIOSITY.—The *Sentinel*, published at Jacksonville, Oregon, of the 12th says: Several of our citizens returned last week from a visit to the great sunken lake, situated in Cascade Mountains, about seventy-five miles northwest from Jacksonville. This lake rivals the valley of Sinbad the sailor. It is thought to average 2,000 feet down to the water all around. The walls are almost perpendicular, running down into the water and leaving no beach. The depth of the water is unknown, and its surface is unruffled, as it lies so far below the surface of the mountain, that the air currents do not affect it. Its length is estimated at twelve miles, and its breadth at ten. No man living ever has, and probably ever will be able to reach the water's edge. It lies silent, still, and mysterious in the bosom of the 'everlasting hills,' like a huge well, scooped out by the hands of the giant genii of the mountains of un