NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Cargo of Teas—John Leeming & Co.
Lending Library and News Depot—A. Hausser.
Cow Lost—J. B. Parant.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, MAY 17, 1867.

☞ *For Property Notices—for Sale or to Let—see First Page.*

The Hon. Mr. CARTIER, who was a passenger by the *Hibernian*, remained over at Quebec last night, and will arrive by special train at Montreal this evening, when he will be honored with a public reception by his constituents and fellow-citizens.

The County of Russell, heretofore threatened with a plethora of candidates for parliamentary honors, appears desirous of still increasing the list from which the electors may select at discretion. We learn that a number of the most influential men in the County have waited upon the HON. MALCOLM CAMERON, and solicited him to become a candidate for the representation of Russell in the Canadian House of Commons. Mr. CAMERON has not, as yet, given a positive answer either yea or nay, and the fact that he holds the proposal under deliberation, gives his friends the hope that he may very probably consent to accept the candidature. We state these facts, which have reached us on good authority, without any knowledge as to what Mr. CAMERON's views or intentions may be.

The Medical Council terminated its annual session at ten o'clock last night. Several matters of interest to the profession and the public were discussed, for the particulars of which we refer our readers to the report published elsewhere. Space will not permit us this morning to enter on the discussion of any of the interesting topics over which the learned gentlemen held earnest, if not always grave deliberation; but it is evident from the feeling of the Council that a resort to fresh legislation for the removal of certain grievances will be had at the earliest opportunity. It is to be noted that Dr. CLARKE carried his motion in favor of Guelph as the place for the next annual session by an overwhelming majority—a result which was a natural consequence of his eloquent panegyric on its many and varied attractions.

"Let the galled jade wince"—we mean the literary "jade" of the *Globe*, whose beldam raving within the past few days is significant evidence that Mr. BROWN has again discovered—*when too late*—that he has perpetrated a glaring blunder. One day under the title "the Union in danger," another with that of "Party Government," some four columns, more or less, of misrepresentation and abuse have been served up to the scanty and dispirited band of "organisers." Well! we can afford Mr. BROWN such comfort as he may be able to extract from designating this journal "chief among these no party howlers," seeing that our columns have given daily evidence of temperate and fair discussion; a kind of discussion which, despite the efforts of the *Globe* to popularize an entirely different style, will win its way to the favor of the common sense of the country.

Passing over the miserable personalities to which in dire extremity it has ever been Mr. BROWN's policy to resort, what is there in the whole two columns and a quarter in Wednesday's *Globe* to justify, in the slightest degree, the insane "howl" which he was the first to raise in favor of the restoration of the very party feuds to heal which was his professed object in joining the Coalition Government of 1864? And to whom does Mr. BROWN now appeal for sympathy and support against the machinations of "JOHN A. MACDONALD and his myrmidons?" To the Reformers? Oh, no! It is to the "respectable portion of the Conservative party of Upper Canada!" So, then, Messrs. Conservatives, a Coalition is not a bad thing after all, provided you coalesce under the right figure-head. Let that political reprobate "JOHN A." take all the "myrmidons," all the "Tory journalists," all the "no party howlers," all the "office seekers," all the "weak limbs he can snap from the Reform stem," but you who are "respectable Conservatives of Upper Canada," enlist under the banner of Mr. BROWN. He requires your assistance—of course you are not "office seekers," so Mr. BROWN will not impose an office on you. He wants "strict party government" (in capital letters); patronage he will dispense by a strict party rule, and the only possible "strict party government" for the dominion of Canada is that which may be dictated by the Hon. Mr. BROWN. Your position will thus become entirely free from embarrassment; by supporting Mr. BROWN your character for "respectability" will be guaranteed; your patriotism will be of the purest water; your intelligence of the highest grade. Are not these considerations sufficient to decide your conduct? Or, do you think we are promising you too much? If so, we appeal to facts. Was not the Tory CRISHOLM a better man in the eyes of Mr. BROWN, in 1854, than the Reform WHITE? the Tory MCKENZIE than the Reform CHRISTIE? the Tory MACNAB than the Reform BUCHANAN? But proof of such ancient date may be deemed musty, so we advance ten years. Was not the Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD a statesman of distinguished ability, untarnished honor and unimpeachable patriotism, from the very day that Mr. BROWN took a seat in the same Cabinet with him, up to the day that Mr. BROWN left the Government? Were not the other two of "the corrupt trio," Messrs. CARTIER and GALT, equally purified and elevated in their moral natures, and enlightened and enlarged in their intellectual endowments, by the like official contact with Mr. BROWN? The debates in Parliament, as well as the columns of the *Globe*, have proved these things beyond cavil, and hence we assure you, "respectable Conservatives of Upper Canada," that you may support Mr. BROWN with signal benefit to your reputation, (in the *Globe*,) and a very great advance in the measure of your intelligence (by the same standard). Is this a chance which "respectable Conservatives" will throw away? "We pause for a reply!"

A great portion of the article in Wednesday's *Globe* is an appeal, ostensibly on behalf of the opponents of Confederation; *i. e.* the eight Upper Canada Reformers who voted against the Quebec resolutions; the Lower Canada *Rouges*, and Mr. HOWE and his party in the Maritime Provinces. We say the appeal is *ostensibly* on behalf of these parties, because the pretence at argument is to prove that they are far more worthy of confidence than "the office-hunting crew," but it is in reality an appeal for a new alliance between Mr. BROWN's personal followers, and these other discordant elements. Mr. BROWN courts the re-establishment of friendly relations with the *Rouges*; he seeks an alliance with Mr. HOWE; he pleads for eight Western Reformers who are perfectly independent of his support, who can treat his sympathy with contempt, and who will certainly never again acknowledge his leadership. But the alliance with Mr. HOWE is the logical consequence of his insane agitation. Every sensible man saw that this was where the "organization" movement would land those who took part in it, and Mr. BROWN is now driven to court this alliance as the last desperate shift to give an air of numerical respectability to his party.

Dismissing the abuse, the reckless assertion, the distortion of fact, and other essentially BROWN characteristics, the following sentences express the whole case which the *Globe* wishes to establish:

"There is but one way in which the new Dominion can be justly and wisely governed—and that is by STRICT PARTY GOVERNMENT..... .....Show us a House of Assembly made up of men under no pledge, no restraint but to do that which their consciences dictate, and we will show you the most venal legislative body that ever afflicted a country."

There is so much difference of opinion regarding what may be meant by "justly and wisely governed," that it would be a waste of time to attempt either to prove or disprove the assertion in the first sentence quoted; but we may say, *en passant*, that "strict party government," in the honest meaning of the terms, is, except on rare and exceptional occasions, an utter impossibility. Party is a consequence of a difference of opinion, or a difference in interest, and, because interests and opinions are both numerous and varied, it is generally impossible to find, in a free country, any *one* party—in a *strict* sense, mind you—numerically strong enough to govern. Will the *Globe* deny this, and go to past and contemporary history for the proof? This may, at all events, be discussed without "howling."

The argument that a House of Assembly under "no restraint but to do that which "their consciences dictate would be the most "venal legislative body that ever afflicted a "country," may be dismissed with few words. Had Mr. BROWN any obligation other or higher than "the dictates of conscience" for supporting the Confederation Scheme, or joining the Coalition? Was the dictates of conscience the *first* or the *second* consideration which influenced the Legislative Assembly elected in 1863, to revolutionise the government of the country? If the *first*, either Mr. BROWN's argument is exploded, or he is the most venal and corrupt legislator that ever afflicted a country; and if *not* the first what, we ask in the name of common sense, was that by which the "dictates of conscience" were overridden in his own breast, as well as in the breast of every member of Parliament who supported the Coalition? Mr. BROWN always proves a great deal too much, or a great deal too little, and his last ponderous effort has been no exception.

NORTH RENFREW.

Mr. MacNarin Shaw, Barrister, of Perth, has declared his intention to run for the House of Commons, in this Riding. Mr. Shaw tried his hand in North Lanark some years ago, and was unsuccessful. *Question*—Will the men of North Renfrew be content with a broken-down politician from a distance?

LOCAL NEWS.

CROWDED OUT.—Owing to the crowded state of our columns we are compelled to defer the publication of our report of the Prescott and Russell Assizes—though now, in type—till to-morrow's issue.

BEN. COTTON'S MINSTRELS.—This company performed in her Majesty's Theatre last night to the entire satisfaction of a very large audience, and repeatedly "brought down the house." "The laughing song," which is a great novelty, proved perfectly contagious; everybody laughed ready to split their sides, without knowing wherefore. Their jokes, conundrums, and stories, are irresistible side-splitters, and in all respects the performances are just what people, who delight in that kind of amusement, want. They perform again to-night.

THE INSANE IN OUR JAIL.—There are at present confined in our county jail six unfortunate lunatics, for whose proper treatment no other provision exists in the country than a lodging in prison, there to wait, month after month, till, by cure or death, room can be made for them in our lunatic asylums. This, surely, is a state of things that ought not to exist. The wretched condition of these unfortunates appeals imperatively to the authorities for remedy. Yesterday, in passing through the jail, we were forcibly reminded of the old barbarous practices which prevailed in lunatic asylums before humanity and the light of modern science had dictated the more rational and humane treatment which at present prevails in all the refuges for the insane in the civilized world. In the county jail of Carleton, there are two or three insane men locked up in cells which they cover with filth, so that they are obliged to be shifted from one cell to another daily; and yet these men are not so insane but they might be taught to keep themselves clean and orderly if they were in a suitably constructed building, and classified with properly qualified keepers to watch over and govern them. The treatment which they necessarily receive in jail is calculated to aggravate their insanity instead of curing it. They are there restrained of that wholesome liberty and association, which under the eye of a properly trained keeper would be conducive to their comfort and restoration. That jail turnkeys should be expected to attend to the insane as they should be attended to, is quite unreasonable. They have neither the knowledge and experience nor the time, and where the staff of officials for such an institution as our jail consists of only two turnkeys and a matron, the thing is altogether impossible. We think it is the duty of the Sheriff, in the interests of humanity, if for no other consideration, to make such representations of this subject to the proper authorities, as will effect the desired remedy.

POLICE COURT.—The case of Rooney and Kehoe, charged with the larceny of a looking-glass and other articles from Mr. Eaton, was called up. It was shewn by the evidence of Mr. O'Neill, the foreman of the establishment, Mr. Burpee, the book-keeper, and Mr. Eaton, that the glass was brought there by Kehoe to be re-gilded. Kehoe asked Mr. Burpee last Saturday to let him have the glass to take it home, but not to charge the price of gilding against that week's wages, and Mr. Burpee refused to let the glass go on such conditions when Kehoe said he would not then take it. Subsequently Kehoe had asked Mr. Eaton to allow him to take it which he refused, saying it was not a fit day to take it home, and that he would send it home himself at the proper time with the bill. On Tuesday afternoon it was found that both Rooney and Kehoe were absent from their work and could not be found. Suspicion was aroused as to their having absconded, the glass was found to be missing from the store-room where it had been placed. Mr. Eaton ascertained at the railroad depot that two youths answering to their description had left for Prescott by the afternoon train, when he proceeded at once to the City Hall, and caused a request for their arrest to be sent over the wires, and they were brought back the next day by an officer from Prescott. Mr. Story, tailor, of Sussex-st., said the looking-glass was his, and he had given it to Kehoe to be regilded, on the representation of his mother that he was a good gilder. On Tuesday afternoon the glass was returned by the prisoner's brother, who requested him to credit his mother with six dollars on account, for gilding it. John Kehoe, the brother referred to, was sworn, and said he took it from his mother's house to the owner at the request of his brother, but he did not know who brought it to his mother's house; he saw Rooney there, but could not say if he brought it. His brother was in the habit of doing little jobs of work at home. Serjeant Davis testified to having opened the trunk which contained the effects of both prisoners, where he found a number of tools, as brushes, pencil-crayons, porte-crayons, putty knives, &c. All the witnesses for the prosecution declined swearing to any of these as being the property of Mr. Eaton: such tools were sold by him, and also by other store-keepers in the city. His Worship said he could not commit the prisoners for stealing the tools. They had not been identified, and it was very probable that they had been procured from time to time to do work at home by the prisoners. A discussion between Mr. Keefer, for the prosecution, and Mr. Boulton, for the defence, took place as to whether such a lien as that of Mr. Eaton on the gilding could be the subject of larceny. The Police Magistrate said it was his opinion that it could not, but if Mr. Keefer wished he would adjourn the case to give him time to show to the contrary. After consulting Mr. Eaton, he said he had no desire to have the case adjourned, if his Worship was of the opinion that the lien in this case was such as could not be stolen. The case was then dismissed, and the prisoners discharged from custody. The costs of bringing the boys from Prescott, $15.95, fell on Mr. Eaton.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, May 16, 1867.

Hon. G. E. Cartier arrived at Point Levi this morning. He will be in Montreal to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock. He will have a great turn out with cannons, bands of music, &c.

FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, May 16, 1867.

The first timber rafts of the season passed this city yesterday.

The river has risen again in consequence of continued rain, and wharves are flooded, which causes inconvenience to business.

Fodder remains very short in townships. Hay and oats are getting up to famine prices. It is reported a considerable number of cattle have starved to death.

Weather continues cold and rainy.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, May 16, 1867.

The Richardson gold mine case came up yesterday before Vice-Chancellor Mowatt. The court ordered the plaintiff to pay into Court, within a week, thirty-five thousand dollars, failing which both injunctions will be removed.

It is said that two of Jeff. Davis' sureties are among the Philadelphia capitalists who offered to back Mr. Capreol's canal scheme with twenty million of dollars.

A young child was found last night on a door-step in Shuter-st. It was wrapped in some coarse clothing, and a paper pinned to it, stating that its name was Wm. Bitchford. A woman hanging about the spot was arrested on suspicion of being the unnatural mother.

The Toronto Field Battery have commenced their annual eight days drill.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

(Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.)

FROM EUROPE.

Arrests in Spain.

LONDON, May 16.—Reports have been received here from Madrid, that a large number of persons engaged in the recent disturbances in Catalonia and other parts of Spain, have been captured, and arrests are constantly being made by the police and soldiery.

Fenian Trials in Dublin.

DUBLIN, May 16.—The prisoners, Flood, Duffy and Cahy, are now on trial before the special commission.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, May 16.—The steamships *Heela* and *Kangaroo*, from New York, May 1st, and *City of Washington*, from New York, May 4th, have all arrived out.

London Money Market.

LONDON, May 16—Evening.—Consols closed at 92¼ for money.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

Important Customs Order.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The Treasury Department having been advised that large quantities of peas are imported from Canada, ostensibly for domestic use as dried peas, but which are used as seeds; the Collectors of Customs of all the lake ports have been instructed hereafter to regard all whole peas as seeds, and to charge upon the duty thirty per cent. prescribed by statute, unless they have clear proof that they are kiln dried and totally unfit for seeding purposes.

Terrible Accident in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, May 16.—About two o'clock this afternoon, a terrible accident occurred at the Union Iron Works, owned by Palmer Wadsworth and others, from the fall of the iron frame work on a new roof, which resulted in the death of five men, and the wounding of fourteen others.

—A letter from Vienna says that an old Austrian huntsman has called the attention of sportingmen and agriculturists to the fact, that woodcocks are nearly three times as numerous as in previous seasons, and this is prognosticated as a sure sign of great agricultural fertility and abundant wine harvest.

THE ECONOMY OF HEALTH.—This busy nation of Americans have 12,000,000 working people, whose services may be estimated at $2 a day, and their annual loss by sickness at an average of ten days each in the year. This gives a total loss of $240,000,000, a sum three times as large as the whole cost of the General Government, including the Army, Navy, Post Offices, Legislators, Foreign Minister and all. The amount weighs over six hundred tons in pure gold. A large proportion of this costly suffering might be averted by attention to diet, cleanliness, and above all, by the proper use of the right remedy in season. When a 25 cent box of Ayer's Pills will avert an attack of illness which it would take several days to recover from, or a dollar bottle of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, will expel a lurking disorder that would bring the sufferer to his back for weeks or months does it take any figures to show the good *economy* of the investment? When Fever and Ague is rankling in your veins and shaking your life out of you, is it worth the dollar it costs for this Ague cure to have the villainous disorder expelled, which it does surely and quickly? When you have taken a cold is it prudent to wait until it has settled on the lungs, when days or weeks or months must be spent in trying to cure it, even if it can be cured at all, or is it cheaper to take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, costing a few shillings, and remove the trouble before it is serious? It takes no wisdom to decide.

MEDICAL COUNCIL ANNUAL MEETING.

Third Day.

THURSDAY, May 16, 1867.

The Council assembled at 10:30 a.m. Dr. Turquand, president; Dr. Strange, secretary.

The minutes of the previous sitting were read and confirmed, and the roll called.

A communication from Dr. Might, of Millbrook, a registered practitioner, enclosing letters from J. Acland De La Hooke, President of the Board of Medical Officers of the Volunteer Militia, Toronto, requiring him to appear personally before that Board, to stand an examination to ascertain his fitness to act as assistant-surgeon to the Volunteer Militia Force of Canada, was referred to a special committee, composed of Drs. Brouse, Dewar and Richardson.

A communication from Dr. Palmer, of Caledonia, was referred to the committee on registration.

Dr. McGill presented a communication from Dr. Lloyd, with copies of correspondence between himself and the Registrar of the Board (Dr. Strange) with regard to the latter's refusing Dr. Lloyd, of Stouffville, registration.

Dr. Strange explained that his reason for refusing to register Dr. Lloyd was that his papers were not correct, nor properly certified.

From the discussion it appeared abundantly evident that Dr. Lloyd had not complied with the regulations of the Council.

On motion, Dr. Lloyd's correspondence was laid on the table, with the understanding that the Registrar should put in writing the conditions with which it was necessary Dr. Lloyd should comply, when he would be duly registered.

Dr. Macpherson read a communication from Dr. Henwood, of Brantford, complaining of the working of the certificate of registration. The matter complained of is to be explained in the next issue of the Medical Register.

The Secretary read a communication from Dr. MacKinnon, of Lochiel, Co. Glengarry, making application for registration. A technical difficulty stood in the way of the Registrar's acting on his own responsibility.

Dr. Aikins, seconded by Dr. McGill, moved that Dr. MacKinnon be registered.

Dr. Clarke objected. He denied that the Council had any right to pass such a resolution, without first rescinding their By-law. He held that a resolution could not override the provisions of the By-law, and thought that Dr. MacKinnon should apply to the Governor-General, and obtain the license to which he was entitled.

After a little further discussion, in which Dr. Clarke rebuked the Council rather sharply for the disposition manifested to fall into irregular modes of doing business, Dr. Aikins was permitted to withdraw his resolution.

The Secretary read an application from Dr. Poole, of Peterborough, Homeopathist, for registration under the Act, sending in among others a certificate from the Homeopathic College.

Dr. Richardson said he had heard an eminent Chancery lawyer say that no Homeopath had any rights under the Medical Act, and that Homeopathic Doctors could not be registered.

Dr. Dickson gave explanations as to the opinion he had obtained from Mr. Harrison. He (Dr. D.) held that the 36th clause of the Act expressly excluded Homeopaths and Eclectics from registration.

Dr. Clarke, though not a lawyer, begged to differ entirely from the opinions thus given. He held that the Registrar was bound, provided the certificates of the applicant were satisfactory, to register, no matter what practice the applicant might follow. Did the registrar refuse an application for registration where the certificates were satisfactory, the authority of the courts might be invoked, and he would be compelled to do so with expenses.

Dr. Dewar dissented from the views of Dr. Clarke, and held that the 36th clause of the Act was conclusive against the registration of Homeopathists and Eclectics.

The President said there could be no doubt that Dr. Poole was entitled to registration, but he had no right to have his Homeopathic qualifications recognised.

Dr. Lavell dissented from the views of the President. He held that the board had no right to register Homeopaths.

Dr. Clarke—Not as such, but he had a right independent of that.

Dr. Dewar contended that a legal opinion should be obtained before action be taken.

Dr. Patullo, seconded by Dr. Grant, moved that Dr. Poole is legally entitled to registration.

Dr. Clarke asked the Registrar—Did Dr. Poole send in the necessary papers entitling him to registration?

The Registrar (Dr. Strange)—Yes.

Dr. Clarke—Did he send any other papers, or did he ask any other than the regular record?

Registrar—Yes; he referred to his certificate from the Homeopathic College, and desired that to be recorded.

Dr. Clarke—For what reason did you refuse to register Dr. Poole in the usual way?

Registrar—I had been advised not to do so.

Dr. Dickson—On my responsibility.

Dr. Brouse disapproved the course proposed in the resolution. He thought the proper way would be to return Dr. Poole's papers, with the instruction that he send only the certificates of qualification entitling him to registration.

Dr. Patullo's motion was withdrawn by consent.

Dr. Dickson, seconded by Dr. Macpherson, moved that Drs. Berryman and Dewar be instructed to take such legal advice as they may deem expedient on the right of Homeopaths and Eclectics, who profess to have legal qualifications to demand registration, and that the Registrar be instructed to act under such legal opinion; and that, should litigation arise on this head, the Council shall indemnify the Registrar from all expenses therefrom arising.

This motion was carried by a large majority.

Dr. Richardson, seconded by Dr. Grant, moved that this Council would emphatically record its opinion that the practice of quack advertising or dispensing of secret nostrums in any shape is most detrimental to the best interests of the profession, and dishonest to the public; and that some means should be adopted by this Council to prevent any registered person pursuing that course.—Carried unanimously.

Dr. Brouse, from the committee on the qualification of Druggists, reported in favor of applying the same provisions for their due qualification, as is provided in the Lower Canada Act, passed in 1864.

On motion the report was referred to Committee of the whole for the afternoon recess.

The Council then adjourned until 2 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Council re-assembled at 2 p.m.

A communication from Dr. Walker, with reports of matriculation examinations by him during the year, and his accounts, was referred to the appropriate committee.

Moved by Dr. Macpherson, seconded by Dr. Brouse, that the President do appoint a committee to draft a petition to be presented to the next session of the Legislature, praying that an act may be passed to prevent the publication of immoral and indecent advertisements in the public papers of this Province, and that the circulation through any channel of pamphlets of a similar character be strictly prohibited.

Dr. Macpherson said he was very glad to learn that a similar movement had been commenced in the United States, such publications had a tendency to destroy the morals of the people. He did not know what was the experience of other gentlemen, but he had been frequently applied to by people, in other particulars of good morals, who did not seem to comprehend the enormous wickedness of the proposal with most improper requests, which he had no doubt were the result of such reading as he wished to see prevented.

Dr. Berryman objected to the resolution going before the Council, for he had seen lately a very injudicious report of some such proceedings in a public newspaper, which was unfitto be read in the family circle.

Dr. Richardson spoke of certain immoral practices known to exist in the United States, and condemned the practice of flooding this country with literature of very immoral tendencies, and he trusted that every exertion would be made to prevent that, as well as immoral advertisements in our public journals.

Dr. Lavell would appeal against such dreadful practices, to the public opinion of this country. The speaker related some instances of such pamphlets coming into families, and corrupting the minds of innocent youth.

Dr. Aikins and others expressed indignation against such practices, hoping the Legislature would take measures to put down the evil complained of.

The resolution was then put and carried.

The president then nominated Drs. Grant, Beaubien, Brouse and Dickson as the committee contemplated by the resolution.

The Council went into committee of the whole on Dr. Brouse's report, Dr. Macpherson in the chair:

REPORT.

The committee to which was referred the communication in reference to the desirability of requiring that all persons who either dispense or sell drugs or medicines in Upper Canada, beg to report that those parties should pursue a course of study, and pass an examination, and be registered, in a similar way to that now established by law in Lower Canada, as passed 30th of June, 1864. Carried.

It was then moved by Dr. Dickson, seconded by Dr. McGill, that a committee composed of Drs. Clark, Aikins, Richardson, and Berryman, be, and are hereby authorised to draft and procure the passage through Parliament of an act to compel Apothecaries and Druggists to be duly qualified before they attempt to dispense or sell drugs or medicines. Of which committee, Dr. Clarke shall be chairman.—Carried.

The committee rose and reported. Report adopted.

Dr. Berryman moved, seconded by Dr. Patullo, that this council cannot but congratulate the Dental Association of Upper Canada on the steps they are about to take in regard to their act of incorporation, believing that such a step cannot but be conducive to the general interests of the profession, and the elevation of that peculiar branch, which seeks such protection and improvement as must necessarily be productive of good to the public at large.—Carried.

Dr. Aikins then moved, seconded by Dr. McGill, the resolution of which he had given previous notice.

Dr. Aikins urged at some length the establishment of a Central Board of Examiners, composed of representatives from the eight schools of medicine in the Province of Ontario, before whom persons should present themselves for examination for whatever phase of the profession they intended to follow, whether in Allopathy, Eclecticism, Homeopathy or Hydropathy, because there was ground common to all, as for example, anatomy, physiology, &c., in which all agreed. Thus a guarantee would be secured that none but properly educated persons would be allowed to enter the profession as they had been heretofore able to do. He was quite sure that Trinity College would approve of the measure, when he said so he spoke advisedly, and he believed it would be approved of by most of the universities and medical schools.

Dr. Dewar thought Dr. Aikins' measure was premature. The formation of a Central Board should be deferred.

Dr. McGill said the subject may be premature, but as it was before the Council it would be well to have it ventilated. If this measure were passed our medical schools, instead of vieing with each other as to which should turn out the greatest number of students, would compete as to which should send out the best. If medical schools impeded progress; if they gave trouble, let them be thrown overboard, and let us have free trade. He supported the resolutions of Dr. Aikins.

Dr. Askin then moved in amendment, seconded by Dr. Dickson, that the resolutions now brought forward by Dr. Aikins to form a Central Board of Examiners for all Medical Schools, instead of the eight boards of examiners as at present, be laid over for consideration at some future time. That a committee be appointed to confer with the authorities of the various Universities and Colleges in Canada, on the expediency of attempting to establish a Central Board for the purpose of examining all candidates for licenses to practice medicine, surgery, midwifery, or either of them.

Dr. Patullo spoke in favor of Dr. Aikins' amendment. Speaking of McGill College he said that College had vested rights which he thought Parliament could not interfere with.

Dr. Clarke was surprised to hear gentlemen talk of vested rights when they stood in the way of progress and improvement. To be told at this hour of the nineteenth century and from gentlemen who at home were generally right, and knew better, was, to use no stronger expression, what he did not expect.

Dr. Grant thought Dr. Aikins' resolution was of the utmost importance, and he hoped the day was not far distant when a Central Board of Examiners would be established.

Dr. Lavelle advocated a Central Board.

Dr. Richardson said the establishment of a Central Board of Examiners had been a favorite idea with him for years, and he looked upon it as the only salvation for the profession.

Dr. Beaubien said the Ottawa College, which he represented, would heartily agree to the action of this council in promoting the establishment of a Central Board.

Dr. Aikins said he was satisfied now that it would go throughout the length and breadth of the land, that this Council recognised and sanctioned the principle of his resolutions. The amendment was agreed to without opposition.

Moved by Dr. Dickson, seconded by Dr. Patullo, and resolved, that Drs. Clarke, Aikins, Yates, Grant, Dewar and the mover, be a committee to seek a conference with the authorities of the various Universities and Colleges in Canada, in reference to the establishing of a Central Board to examine all candidates for licenses to practice medicine, surgery and midwifery; and that they report at next meeting of this Council. Carried.

The Council then adjourned till seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The council reassembled at seven o'clock. Dr. Brouse reported from the Committee on Education, as follows:

The committee beg to report, 1st. That in the returns made by Dr. Walker, as official examiner, we find 23 successfully passing their preliminary examination, and two unsuccessful candidates.

2nd. That the examinations were held quarterly, and the expenses, accruing for the same amount in the aggregate to $130.52, irrespective of any remuneration as salary.

3rd. In consideration of the above, your committee would suggest that semi-annual examinations be held for the future, since the recent amendments to the Medical Act render it impossible to give any estimates of the probable number of medical students for preliminary examination.

In conclusion, we beg to add that the reports of Dr. Walker have been carefully drawn up, and are highly satisfactory to your committee.

The report was adopted after a brief conversation.

Dr. Berryman presented the report of the Finance Committee, from which it appeared that the total receipts had been $3,963.00, and interest $85. Total—$4,050.00. Total expenditure $1,250.00, leaving balance on hand of $2,800.00.

The committee recommended the reference of the accounts to two or three auditors to be appointed by the Council. With regard to the claim of the Sheriffs of Upper Canada for election expenses, the committee recommended that as they had been referred to counsel they should be settled according to the legal decision arrived at.

On motion of Dr. Berryman, seconded by Dr. Patullo, the Council went into committee of the whole on the report of the Finance Committee, Dr. Fulton in the chair.

On reaching an item of $23.50 for President's expenses in supervising the publication of the Register, Dr. Clarke said that though he had no objection to the item, nor did he doubt that the charge was moderate enough, he wished the Council to understand that they were establishing a precedent, which might lead to serious expenses. All he desired was that the Council should come to a clear understanding, whether they were prepared, on principle, to sanction the payment by the Council of the travelling expenses of members of committees, or others engaged on the business of the Council.

Several members expressed their views—all in favor of reimbursing the travelling expenses of members when engaged on business of the Council, and the item was unanimously agreed to.

Several other clauses were agreed to.

On the clause relating to the Sheriffs' claims for election expenses, Dr. Clarke, seconded by Dr. Brouse, moved that the report be amended by striking out the whole clause. Dr. Clarke explained that as the Council did not recognise the claims of the Sheriffs, therefore it would be imprudent, on its part, to take any recognition of such claims.

Dr. Dickson opposed the amendment. He contended that, as the Attorney-General had said, the Council must pay these bills, and the Provincial Secretary had informed him, as president, that his Excellency the Governor-General had been advised that such claims formed a charge upon the funds received under the authority of the Act; that they could not be paid out of the provincial revenues; and that, in future, Sheriffs would be instructed to send their accounts to the Council.

Dr. Clarke said there was not a word of authority in the Act for such an interpretation; that the Medical Council did not employ the Sheriffs and owed them nothing. The Act was a public Act; the Sheriffs were public servants, the servants of the Attorney-General, bound to follow his instructions with or without fees, and to him they must look for payment.

Dr. Dewar said this attempt to saddle the Council with these charges was the introduction of the thin end of the wedge, which if followed home might lead to the country members not being re-elected at all, as election expenses would finally be thrown upon them. He agreed with Dr. Clarke's view as to the irresponsibility of the Council.

Dr. Brouse said these Sheriffs' accounts were a serious matter, some of them ran up as high as $130; and he conceived the Council ought to be cautious in recognising any presumption of liability for them. He supported the amendment, which was carried without a division. Committee rose and reported with amendment. Report adopted.

Dr. Clarke, seconded by Dr. Macpherson, moved that Dr. Berryman be instructed to inform R. A Harrison, Esq., that this Council will not pay the expenses of the late election, either by taxation or otherwise.

Dr. Clarke said his object was to repair the mistake that had already been made in accepting legal advice in the matter, and he wished to stop any further action in the way of compromise. The motion was carried.

Dr. Brouse reported from the Special Committee on the letter of Dr. Might, of Millbrook, that they had called at the office of the Adjutant-General's office, and found that at the time mentioned the Examining Militia Board had authority to summon any applicant for medical appointment in the militia service before them for examination, but that said order had been rescinded, and that no such examination is now required by the Department.—Carried.

Moved by Dr. Yates, seconded by Dr. Patullo, that in the next amendment to the Medical Act, the committee be instructed to endeavor to procure the insertion of a clause to the following effect: "That hereafter all Homeopaths and Eclectics before obtaining license to practice, shall conform to the curriculum now prescribed by this Council in all respects, save examination in the practice of physic, and then that all licensed shall be admitted to registration and representation under the Act."

Dr. Dewar characterised the motion as perfectly ridiculous and absurd. It was nonsense to suppose that the Homeopath would become a regular practitioner. If such an amendment were pressed upon the Legislature it would be received with contempt. The motion was lost.

Dr. Clarke moved, seconded by Dr. Brouse, that the next meeting of this Council be held in the Town of Guelph. He gave a glowing account of the advantages of that place for the next meeting.

Dr. Patullo moved, seconded by Dr. Beaubien, that the next meeting be held at Hamilton.

Several parties objected that Hamilton had no hotel accommodation, others that Hamilton was not represented in the Council.

Dr. Fulton, seconded by Dr. Askin, moved that the next meeting be held in London.

Similar objections were urged against London.

Toronto was also proposed, and the several motions put. Toronto and London received two votes each, Hamilton three, and Dr. Clarke's motion in favor of Guelph was then carried unanimously amidst great cheering.

Dr. Brouse then moved, seconded by Dr. Berryman, that the next annual meeting be held in the month of May or June, 1868, at the call of the president.—Carried.

Dr. Grant, on behalf of McGill College, desired to state that that institution was most anxious to co-operate with the Medical Council of Upper Canada in elevating the standard of medical education in Canada, in proof of which he read an extract from a letter from Professor Howard, to the effect that Professor Hewar, Rector of the High School of Montreal, had been nominated to conduct the preliminary examination of medical students in McGill University.

On motion of Dr. Brouse, seconded by Dr. Dewar, the sum of six dollars a-day, and travelling expenses, was voted to each member of the Council.

On motion of Dr. Berryman, a vote of thanks was passed to the Attorney-General West, for his kindness in securing the Council such excellent accommodations.

Five dollars was then voted to the messenger in attendance.

Dr. Lavell, seconded by Dr. Clarke, moved that the third clause of the amended Medical Act be made applicable to Upper Canada.

Dr. Dickson made a vigorous speech in support of the motion. He held that the explanation made for Dr. Howard, by Dr. Grant, this evening, was nothing less than an insult to the Council. He characterised, in strong terms, the conduct of the authorities of McGill College. He would support the motion of Dr. Lavell. It was the only way in which the Council could defend itself until the Act was amended.

Dr. Berryman considered he had been personally insulted in this matter. He assured the Council that he had never seen that clause—never heard of it until he saw it in print after his return home.

Dr. Clarke said he had allowed his name to be used as seconder of the motion merely for the purpose of bringing on the discussion. He did not believe that two wrongs would make a right, and, therefore, had no desire that the resolution should be carried; but he thought it extraordinary that such a clause should have been introduced without Dr. Berryman's or Dr. Dickson's knowledge; and still more extraordinary that the Hon. Mr. Campbell should have introduced it. The motion was lost on division.

On motion of Dr. Dewar, seconded by Dr. Brouse, the President was empowered, in case of a vacancy to appoint two matriculation examiners—one at Toronto and one at Kingston, unconnected with the medical profession—said examiners to be the principals of the Grammar Schools in said cities.

On motion Dr. Turquand left the chair and Dr. Dickson took the same, when a vote of thanks was passed to the President for the able manner in which he had presided over their deliberations. The council then adjourned.

The following is a copy of the resolutions adopted at the afternoon session of Wednesday:

Moved by Dr. Grant, seconded by Dr. Richardson, that as the medical men of Upper Canada are obliged to attend at criminal courts, without remuneration, prompt action should be taken to place them on equal footing with those of Lower Canada in this respect; and in order to accomplish so desirable an object, that the President, Drs. Dickson, Clarke and Dewar do constitute a committee to bring the matter under the consideration of the Government next session. Carried.

Moved by Dr. Clarke, seconded by Dr. Dewar, that the amendments made to the Medical Act of Upper Canada were contrary to the expressed wishes and opinions of this Council; and though their operations may have been beneficial to one or two schools, and a very few students, the ultimate effects will prove most disastrous to the best interests of the profession. Carried.

GUNBOAT LAID UP.—The Windsor *Record* says: In consequence of orders received from headquarters, the gunboat *Prince Alfred* has taken her departure from this port to be laid up at Goderich. Her crew, marines, &c., are to be sent back to the *Aurora*, at Quebec.

—Thousands of cattle have died in Kansas during the past winter from exposure and lack of proper food. The mortality has been especially severe in the southern part of the State. One company has lost twelve thousand in two or three weeks.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

AMERICAN NEWS.

Jeff. Davis in New York.

NEW YORK, May 15.—The steamer *Niagara*, from Norfolk, with Jeff. Davis and family on board, arrived this evening.

Fenian Reports Still Afloat.

The *Herald's* Dublin correspondent alleges that in 1865 the Fenian executive in New York remitted large sums of money to Ireland, in the shape of drafts, drawn by the Belmonts on the Rothschilds. The British government embargoed the bill and directed the Rothschilds not to pay them, which was done. A bill drawn for £2,000 sterling, to be used for the defence of the prisoners, with others, when refused payment in London was returned to New York, but the Fenians in Ireland allege that the brethren here have never been able to recover the gold from the Belmonts. The Fenian organization in Ireland is said to be in working order and unimpaired in force.

From South America.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The *Herald's* correspondence from South America, dated Rio Janeiro, April 9th, Bennos Ayres, March 28th, says no new movements had been made by either party in the Paraguayan war. In Pernambuco an open revolt is threatened.

The Mobile Riot.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The *Herald's* special says of the Mobile riot the leader, David Files, who fired the first shot at the Chief of Police, is the only one arrested. He was held to bail in the sum of $5,000. The excitement to-day is so great that the investigation is postponed, and the Mayor and Col. Sheppard will make a rigid enquiry into the matter.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Gold 137¼. The *Post* says loans are a shade closer without change in rates. Call loans on governments are making at 4 to 5 per cent, and other collaterals at 5 to 6 per cent. Commercial paper of the best grades is scarce, and passes at 6 to 6½ per cent. The stock market is dull and stagnant, little is doing except in governments, which remain at yesterday's prices. Foreign exchange