

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
On no occasion will the names or
Old Advertisements be inserted
here.

Her Majesty's Theatre—John Townsend.
Ante-Sale—H. McLean.

THE POST-OFFICE-STAFF.

DELIVERING AND CLOSING OF MAIL.

MAILS. DELIV'R'D IN CLOSED.

Eastern, Montreal, Quebec &c. 11.45 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 1.30 p.m.

Western, Toronto, Hamilton, 11.45 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 1.30 p.m.

UNITED STATES. 11.45 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 1.30 p.m.

Ayer, and offices above, on 11.45 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 1.30 p.m.

North side of Ottawa, 11.45 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 1.30 p.m.

New, Pembroke, & Ottawa, 11.45 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 1.30 p.m.

Sixty miles from Ottawa, 11.45 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 1.30 p.m.

Port Hope, 11.45 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 1.30 p.m.

Montreal, Quebec, Green- 11.45 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 1.30 p.m.

ville, & Lower Ottawa, 11.45 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 1.30 p.m.

Quebec, 11.45 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 1.30 p.m.

Montreal, Quebec, 11.45 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 1.30 p.m.

BELIZE. 11.45 a.m. 1.30 p.m. 1.30 p.m.

British Mail comes over Canadian steamer from Portland, every Thursday at 12.30 p.m.; a supplement to the Canadian steamer will be closed at 2 o'clock every Friday.

Money orders on Monday Office in Canada, Great Britain and Ireland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, can be obtained at the Post Office, also at Montreal and Bill Stamps.

Letters for New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and P. E. Island, will be sent by mail to Boston, on Wednesday and Saturday; and Newfoundland, via Boston, before the close of each month, letters from the post office.

Office hours—8 a.m. to 7 p.m.

G. P. BAKER, Postmaster.

OTTAWA.

City and County Official Paper.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, JUNE 15, 1867.

The Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL arrived in town yesterday morning.

The Hon. Sir N. F. BELLEGARDE and the Hon. W. P. HOWLAND, arrived in town last night.

A meeting of the Executive Council was held yesterday, at which the following Ministers were present: Messrs. MACDONALD, CARTIER, BLAIR, MACDONALD, CAMPBELL, and LANGEVIN.

Street gossip has it that Mr. J. L. P. O'HANLEY is to be a candidate for the representation of the county of Russell, in the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, with the full approbation and earnest support of the Hon. GEORGE BROWN. The alliance of Mr. Brown and Mr. O'HANLEY is suggestive in many respects. Perhaps the patriotism of both may be placed on about the same level; at any rate, it is a significant fact that the *Globe* and the *Irish Canadian* appear to have reached a mutual understanding with regard to the management of public affairs in Canada.

As long ago as last summer, we ventured upon the thankless task of pointing out how Mr. Brown had substantial reasons for sympathizing with the Fenians, because their influence tended directly to the destruction of the power of the "Priests" over the Irish mind, and we are not all surprised to find at this date, the "sinister pacts" of the Fenian party, taken in close alliance with him. Anything that will circumscribe the insolent pretensions of the papacy, whether in the shape of obstinate Irishmen, Fenian sympathizers, or cal-hat Rouges, will ever be made welcome by Mr. Brown, and therefore we accept the gossip of the day in relation to Mr. O'HANLEY's candidature as the most natural combination imaginable. Our readers will of course understand that should Mr. O'HANLEY enter the field, he will be backed by the whole power of the Toronto *Globe*, the *Fenian Volunteer*, and the *Irish Canadian*—three allies in the press whose influence is only contemplative because it is directed against the peace and harmony of the Government under the new Constitution. And because Mr. O'HANLEY is backed by such supporters our readers will also understand, we hope, that the *Times* cannot be expected to support his claims to the confidence of the electors of Russell.

In the organization of the Government, the new Dominion is to be hoped that the distribution and arrangement of the several departments will be such as to give further individual Ministers with a weight of responsibility more than any man could be reasonably expected to become personally accountable, either to his colleagues, the Legislature, or the country. A warning cry has been given, in a quarter whose opposition has been resolved upon in advance, that too many political offices were to be created, but we hope that the good sense of the incoming Legislature will suggest, if it does not occur to those who will have the provisional arrangement of the departments, the propriety of agreeing to one Minister no more duty than what he may reasonably be expected to be able to perform. According to our system of Government, parliamentary accountability is the only check upon Executive action. But if the division of Executive labor is such as leaves too much on the hands of an individual Minister, it is clear, first, that this responsibility being properly held to account any number of excuses will be accepted as reasons for a failure to fulfil all the obligations that may be expected. We have already seen under the Canadian system, a somewhat excessive power vested in the hands of the deputy heads of departments; if this power is to be increased, it is, in fact, not to be in some respects sensibly diminished, we shall be left, in regard to the new Constitution, in a somewhat worse position than we have been, with reference to the old. The deputy heads of departments have, in many respects, been allowed a degree of power which is altogether inconsistent with our theory of responsible government, and it is, as we consider it, eminently desirable that under the new Constitution a sufficient number of heads, really accountable to Parliament, should be created, to prevent any danger of the neglect of public business from the want of personal responsibility. We regard it as perfectly absurd that one man should be held accountable for everything, from the appointment of a landing-waiter up to the negotiation of a national loan. The excuse, the Customs,

and the management of the Provincial or National Debts, will be found to be too much for any one Minister, and it is to be hoped that the responsibility will be so divided as to assign to individual members of the Cabinet such a share of departmental government, and such a share only, as will be able to account for to Parliament and their colleagues.

Reference has been made to the smallness of the number of heads of Departments in Washington, as an argument why we should have but a small number of Ministers under the new Constitution, but it is not at all in point. The Executive officers at Washington are placed in an entirely different position from those in this country, and any argument drawn from the American system must signally fail to carry conviction to the mind of any one who reflects upon the fact that Parliament is, in this country, the chief tribunal for the testing of ministerial conduct, whereas in the United States, the test of Executive action rests with the decision of the Supreme Court. With the British system, it is a responsible parliamentary government, the individual accountability of Ministers must ever remain a distinguishing feature, but the perception of that system will be always impaired whenever the political chief, may safely turn responsibility from his own shoulders, that of the departmental or deputy heads. We hope that in the Government about to be formed for the Dominion of Canada, Ministers will be assigned only a reasonable amount of duty, and that they will be prepared to give to their departments a personal account of all that transpires in their respective departments, for by no other system can we hope for that considerate and economical administration of the new Constitution which it is eminently desirable to secure. The departmental system has, to a considerable extent, run riot in Canada, from the very fact that Ministers have left the responsibility of the administration of their respective departments to the hands of their deputies, but we hope that under the new Constitution this abuse will be so far corrected as to leave individual Ministers personally accountable to Parliament and the country for all that takes place within their departments. We could instance several cases of the assumption of power by the irresponsible deputy heads, which would be at once recognized as utterly at variance with the theory of responsibility implied in our Constitution; but as the old things are about to pass away, we content ourselves for the present with merely saying that the Ministers of the new Dominion should have a more departmental work assigned to them than they can individually perform, and that the departments to be created will be sufficiently numerous to give a fair guarantee for the proper discharge of the public business.

LOCAL NEWS.

PROTESTANT PREACHING IN FRANCE.—The Madoc Gold Mining Company, of this city, have commenced work on their limits and their prospects are reported to be excellent. Their property adjoins the Richardson Mine.

Mr. Worts delivered a lecture or address to-day, in the Corn Exchange, giving the result of observations made by him during a recent visit to England. His remarks were listened to with much attention by a large number of persons present.

A somewhat lengthy and interesting discussion on Dr. Beaven's motion took place last night at the meeting of the Synod of the Church of England. The following amendment was unanimously carried: "That the Synod most strongly disapproves of Balmoral that a committee be appointed to draft a memorial on the subject of Ritualism to the Provincial Synod, to be reported on during the present session, and that it be an instruction to such committees in the plainest language, pending the action of the Provincial Synod, to communicate with the clergy in the parishes, to ascertain the views of the clergy to the action proposed, and that such innovations into this doctrine be referred to the Provincial Synod when it meets again." The Synod carried this motion.

Madame Parepa gave a concert last night, which met with very great success.

A petition has been presented to the trustees of the Royal Victoria School against giving up the building to the troops. No decision has been decided on this matter.

New Prints. New Grey and White Cottages bought in the pane in England, by our resident Agent just received this price. See our prices.

THOS. & W. HUNTON.

MILITARY SERVICES TO-MORROW.—We are requested by the Rev. Mr. Phillips to say that Divinity Services to-morrow military will be held at Divine Service time.

FROM TORONTO.

Toronto, June 14, 1867.

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A blacksmith named Norton was brought before the Police Court yesterday, for cruelty to a woman with whom he co-habited. He was remanded for further evidence.

THOS. & W. HUNTON.

Greatest degree of cold registered during the night, 45 above zero.

8 a.m., 60 above zero.

Noon, shade, 60 above zero.

Noon, sun, 58 above zero.

6 p.m., 77 above zero.

DEPARTURE OF THE 10TH.—The two companies of the 100th, who were left in charge of the barracks, left for Montreal in the Queen Victoria yesterday morning, when similar scenes to those we described as having occurred on the former embarkation took place, but on a smaller scale. There was much real sorrow felt by many present, who had formed friendships with the soldiers. Four deserted the previous day, but three of them were brought back in early yesterday morning. Sergeant McPherson has been left to complete the transfer of the barracks to the rifles.

CHANGE OF PRICE.—On referring to our advertising column, it will be seen that L. B. Leith, the great amusement purveyor on this continent, has, in order to make room for everybody, a large number of his companies, and at the same time, displaying their ingenious wares, will be a successful engagement in the United States, or even in England. Miss Florence Townsend as *Madeline* excelled herself, being well supported she rose to height never saw her reach before.

Volunteering in Greece.

Despatches from Athens report that many volunteers have left Greece, to reinforce the ranks of the Christian patriots in Candia, and have volunteered to serve in the land.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

(For Atlantic Cable and Montreal Letter.)

FROM EUROPE.

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