NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

Excursion to the Caledonia Springs—R. W. Shepherd.

Land for Sale—Widow James Powell.

The Ottawa Times

City and County Official Paper.

OTTAWA, JULY 18, 1867.

The Hon. Mr. MACDOUGALL addresses the electors of North Lanark at Carleton Place to-day, at twelve o'clock, noon. He will spend a week in the Riding, holding meetings daily.

We regret that Messrs. CARTIER and GALT have seen fit to decline the proffered honor of C. B. Their reasons for this step are fully set forth in yesterday's *Gazette*; but we may state them in brief to be the weight of opinion of their respective supporters that they had special claims to a higher dignity, and that therefore the acceptance of the lesser honor, however agreeable personally to their feelings, would have militated against their public usefulness. Patriotism suggests that these gentlemen should do nothing to lessen their influence as public men, and therefore we are bound to approve the step, while we regret that circumstances rendered it necessary. The *Gazette* says that both gentlemen declined the same honor in 1860, during the visit of the Prince of Wales.

Mr. KENNETH MCKENZIE has been most scandalously treated. He came all the way from Toronto to North Lanark, as bottle-holder to his namesake from Lambton, and the ungrateful people did not even ask him to speak! Worse even than this happened, for the *Globe* did not mention his name as being present at the meeting. Whether the canny correspondent of the *Globe* believed that poor Kenneth was not worth the cost of telegraphing, or whether Kenneth himself felt ashamed of the company he was in, we know not. When that report, which was sent off by mail, appears, perhaps this will be explained. At all events, the Carleton Place *Herald*, which was represented at the meeting, says that Mr. MCKENZIE left in a great rage on the following morning because he had not been invited to speak. Mr. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE also met with a sad mishap in Lanark. Thinking that Mr. MACDOUGALL was about to return to Ottawa, he arranged for a couple of meetings in other parts of the Riding, where he thought he could have it all his own way, but the Minister of Public Works, getting notice in time of this very petty attempt to steal a march upon him, attended both the meetings, and so well was MCKENZIE used up that he ran away from the second meeting at the close of his own speech, not having courage to endure a repetition of the castigation he received the day previous. There are at least two MCKENZIES who will probably remember their visit to North Lanark.

The Brownite editors cannot understand why Canada should have thirteen Cabinet Ministers and the United States only seven. They overlook entirely the difference between the two systems of Government, and ignore the fact that the United States has not a single Cabinet Minister at all, as understood in this country. The President himself and his Cabinet have no more to do with the initiation of legislation than the man in the moon. The President may recommend a policy in his message, but the chances are it will never be acted upon. He is under no obligation to follow the advice of any one, or all of his seven Secretaries; he is in fact the Executive, sharing certain of his functions with the Senate; he wields the patronage of the Government totally regardless of the "well understood wishes of the people," if only he can get the Senate to confirm his appointments; and all his power over legislation is that of veto, which of late years has become a nullity by the overruling authority of the two-thirds Senatorial vote.

Is this the happy condition of affairs after which the Brownite scribes are sighing? Do they wish our British Constitutional system of responsible Government to give place to the Democratic cast-iron system of our neighbors? The number of our Cabinet Ministers has been determined by the requirements of the Constitution, the number of separate interests to administer, and the rights of the several Provinces of the Union. In former articles we have reviewed the responsibilities attaching to the several departments, and we have not met with a single valid objection to the existence of any one Department of the new Government. The Attorney-General, the Ministers of Militia, Finance, Customs, Inland Revenue and Public Works, the Postmaster-General and Receiver-General will each have individual responsibilities sufficiently ample for a Minister of the Crown. The Minister of Marine and Fisheries will have most important interests under his charge in the protection and development of one of the chief sources of the national wealth. The debates which took place in the Legislative Assembly a year ago on the Fisheries question could not but have impressed those who listened to them, that whoever else may have underrated the importance of the Fisheries, Mr. BROWN was at all events thoroughly convinced of it. In fact nothing else was expected than that the Fisheries would form a separate Department under Confederation, and experience will prove that the step has been a most judicious one. The Minister of Agriculture and Statistics is surely not of less consequence in the new than in the old Canada. The Statistical Department will undoubtedly assume an extent commensurate with the increase of the country; and the time is fast approaching when the preparations must be begun for taking the census of 1871. The first census of the Canadian Union will be a work of great importance, and there should be no doubt in Parliament a Minister who can be held to account for its due performance. We have not discovered that the Brownites desire the abolition of the Presidency of the Council; hence there remain but the Secretaries' Departments to be considered.

The Secretary of State for the Provinces will have the transaction of all the business between the Local and General Governments, and a glance at the provisions of the Union Act will show that the business between them will be constant and extensive. Questions may arise in connection therewith, demanding the consideration of Parliament, and therefore the head of this department should undoubtedly be in a position to give explanations before that high court of the country. The Secretary of State for Canada, in addition to the ordinary duties attaching to the office is, as we have already explained, Registrar for Canada, and will have the management of the Indian and Ordnance Lands, and such other lands as do not come within the management of the existing Provincial Governments. Through him the correspondence with the colonies not yet within the Union will be conducted, and as it is known to be one of the first duties of the new Government to secure the acceptance of the Union Act throughout the entire length and breadth of British America, with the least possible delay, it will readily be seen that the responsibilities of this department are such as imperatively demand the appointment of a responsible Minister at the head of it.

But the Brownites do not stop to discuss the Ministerial arrangement in detail. They merely desire to have an objection, and so they make it without reflecting on its justice. Was it to have been expected that Nova Scotia would have seen with satisfaction its interests represented in the Cabinet by one man? or that New Brunswick would have been contented with less than two? And, as in the distribution of seats in the Senate, Acadia, Quebec and Ontario each received twenty-four, should not Quebec receive in the Privy Council a representation equal to that of Acadia? What, then, has been the crime of the Government? Why, that Ontario has been permitted to contribute five instead of four Ministers to the Privy Council! The Brownites protest against this. They are by no means grateful for the preponderance which Quebec and Acadia have agreed that Ontario should enjoy in the Government. That some regard has been paid to the preponderance of population in the West is not recognised as an act of generosity, nor even of fair play, but as a piece of wanton extravagance. And the amount of the Governor-General's salary is paraded as another evidence of the woful waste of the public funds, for which the Government should be held accountable. But no one would suppose for a moment that the Imperial Government would create an office without attaching a salary to it, and making provision for its payment. It it is too large it can be reduced at the pleasure of Parliament; but we do not believe there is a man in the party who will dare to vote against the appropriation when it comes before the House. These objections to the number of the Cabinet and the salary of the Governor-General, are but electioneering cries, to be thrown aside when the contest is over; but it is a pity to see our own institutions decried, and Yankee Republicanism held up to admiration, even for the sake of the elections.

Elsewhere we print a report of the principal portion of Mr. MACDOUGALL's address at Almonte, as it appeared in the Carleton Place *Herald*. We had intended to reproduce that gentleman's argument before the Toronto convention, but we think the case, though more briefly stated at Almonte, is made sufficiently clear to satisfy any impartial mind that Mr. MACDOUGALL and his Reform colleagues had no other course open to them consistent with their duty to the country than that which they followed; while with regard to the interests of their party any other would have inevitably sacrificed them for the next ten years to come. The question for the Reform members of the old Cabinet was, should they henceforth identify themselves, as it was open for them to do without any sacrifice of principle, with the new party of progress within the Constitution they had assisted in framing? Or should they for the sake of resuscitating an absolute party organization, and at the bidding of one who had heretofore proved himself a stumbling block in the way of Reformers, abandon the great work of British American Union to be completed without their assistance, or retarded, perhaps, by their factious conduct? That they decided as they did, was only to be expected from the men who had refused to follow the factious example of Mr. BROWN when he left the Government—gave up his Trusteeship for the Reform party, as he delighted to call his position—and thereby imperilled the success of the Union scheme. We have it from the lips of more than one prominent Union man of the Maritime Provinces, that the resignation of Mr. BROWN was a serious detriment to the Union cause there, by exciting afresh the hopes of the Antis, and inspiring the least confident of the Union party with new fears.

The acceptance of the Premiership of Ontario by Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD is a fact worth a bushel of argument in justification of the course of Messrs. MACDOUGALL, HOWLAND and BLAIR. Mr. MACDONALD, though no party to the Coalition of 1864, which created the circumstances necessitating a like union of parties in 1867, is too much of a statesman not to recognise the entirely new conditions under which our public men must now and henceforth act. The old Constitution has gone, and with it the old divisions that sprung up under it. The new Constitution, though not yet a month in force, thanks to the wrong-headedness of GEORGE BROWN, has already been utilised in creating a new division among the people of Ontario; but that is an ephemeral, transitory division, based like Mr. BROWN's resignation, "chiefly upon personal grievances." It will not last, because there is no reasonable cause of quarrel; and the parties to it will soon be brought face to face with other issues, before which the question whether GEORGE BROWN is or is not the Reform party will be allowed to sink into obscurity.

The *Leader* publishes an account of a most successful Union meeting, at which a large number of Reformers were present, held at Fergus in the County of Wellington, on the 15th inst., whereat resolutions in support of the Government, and condemnatory of GEORGE BROWN, were passed with great unanimity. The centre Riding of Wellington is evidently Union to the core, and no Brownite need seek to represent it.

GOOD ON EXCURSION.—We are informed by Captain Faveroau that the Queen Fire Company have made arrangements for going on an excursion to Montreal on the 29th inst.

LOCAL NEWS.

POLICE COURT.—Catherine Whelan was sent to jail three weeks for being drunk. This was the only case before the court.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The International Insurance Company has changed its name to the "Intercolonial."

THE MINERALS.—Scarcely a day passes but we hear of new discoveries of minerals. A quantity of rich steel sand found on the Gatineau five miles from the city is at present attracting considerable attention. It is said to be found in large quantities.

A BOY LOST.—A boy about nine years of age who lived on Ashburnham Hill, named Rogers, has now been missing from his home for over a week. He was seen shortly after the time of his leaving home on a raft at the foot of the locks. Whether he left on the raft, which was then getting ready to leave for Quebec, or whether drowned is not known.

ST. GEORGE'S EXCURSION.—On Tuesday evening the Committee of the St. George's Society resolved on making an excursion to the Thousand Islands on or about the first of August. We understand that Mr. Detlor and the Steamboat Company have been very liberal in the matter of charges, and there is no doubt the excursion will be a grand and pleasant affair.

PUBLIC MEETING.—A public meeting of the electors of Ottawa and By-Wards was called for Tuesday evening, to be held at Fluche's in St. Patrick-st. Mr. Pigeon was called to the chair, and the meeting was addressed by the four candidates, Messrs. Scott, Friel, McGillivray and Currier. Mr. Turgeon addressed the meeting in French. Mr. O'Hanly attempted to speak, but the audience refused to hear him. No division for obtaining the sense of the meeting was taken.

ARRIVALS AT THE RUSSELL HOUSE YESTERDAY.—S. Wendell, New York; R. Norton, Montreal; Geo. H. Wagner, Champlain; Chas. S. Burwin, New York; J. L. Marcon, Montreal; Mr. Wise, Prescott; J. G. Van Tussell, New York; John Hunt, do.; Edward Hunt, do.; J. M. Clarke, Montreal; Chas. G. Guthrie, Edinburgh, Scotland; E. Peller, Toronto; H. Abbott, Brockville; G. B. Buckland, Montreal; W. Petry, Quebec; Judge Polette, and lady, Three Rivers; J. A. Perkins, Montreal; Miss Robinson, Hamilton.

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

OTTAWA, July 17, 1867.

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

8 a. m., 69 above zero.
1 p. m., shade, 69 above zero.
1 p. m., sun, 111 above zero.
6 p. m., 71 above zero.

HINTS ON BATHING.—Nearly all people, and especially the young, love bathing during the summer time, and it is very proper they should, but it is very important that they should be made acquainted with some facts necessary to the avoidance of dangerous results. As for example the times when bathing should *not* be indulged in. No one, however robust, should bathe within an hour and a half after a full meal, nor a weakly person within at least two hours; because by doing so the functions of the stomach are deranged at a time when derangement cannot be borne without injury to the whole system. No one should bathe immediately after fatigue, whether produced by a long walk or other exercise; because the inner man is not then in a condition to produce the necessary reaction in the circulation, which is one of the grand desiderata in the application of cold water to the entire surface of the body. Congestion of any of the vital organs is therefore liable to supervene, and in numberless instances death has been the result. There is a prevalent notion among people who are not well informed on such subjects, that somehow or other it is in consequence of being overheated that cold water injures one, but such is so far from being the case that a fever patient may be put into cold water and derive benefit from it, or come reeking from the sweating blankets and do the same thing without the slightest danger. It is from exhaustion or fatigue that the danger comes, because of the inability of the system to produce reaction. When not moderately warm, or certainly when cold, we should not bathe, unless it be in warm or tepid water. People generally, and especially weakly people, or those not in good health, should wet the head, hands and chest previous to any bath. Bathers are very often in the habit, especially when learning to swim, of remaining in the water too long. When a feeling of chillness comes, or when the teeth begin to chatter, it is time to leave the water and take brisk exercise on dry land. Indeed those who have such feelings may be sure that they have staid in the water too long. The morning is no doubt the best time for bathing when the body is refreshed by "Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep." Attention to the above remarks will prevent much injury to health, and may save life.

PRESENTATION.

At the last regular meeting of the Civil Service Lodge A. F. & A. M., several of the officers and brethren having given notice of their withdrawal from the Lodge in consequence of being ordered to join the Local Government, a resolution was passed appointing a Committee to prepare an address and procure a suitable testimonial to be presented to Bro. J. V. Gale—one of the retiring brethren—who has held the important office of Treasurer since the first formation of the Lodge.

The presentation took place last Tuesday evening in the Lodge room, Elgin-st., when the following address was read by the W. M. and the jewel presented:

To Bro. J. V. Gale.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.,

On behalf of the Brethren of the Civil Service Lodge, I present you with this jewel, to mark the high esteem in which your character as a Freemason is held by us all, and as a token of our entire approval of the zealous and able manner in which you have discharged the onerous duties of Treasurer of this Lodge since its foundation. We pray that the G. A. O. T. U. may have you always in his keeping, that happiness and prosperity may attend both you and your family in the new home to which duty now calls you, and we hope, though distance separates us for a time, we may never forget that we are still bound together by the mysterious and indissoluble tie of our ancient order.

On behalf of the Lodge.

T. MONRO, W. M.
J. H. ROWAN, P. M.
E. C. HAYDEN, P. M.

The jewel is of solid gold—of handsome design, and represents the emblem of Bro. Gale's office. It was manufactured by Messrs. Young and Radford of this city, the engraving being executed by Mr. Cox. The workmanship reflects credit on all concerned in its manufacture.

Cable Correction.

After the last cable despatch, dated Paris, July 16, Eve., read as follows: "In response to the appeal of the Pope for assistance in repelling the anticipated attack upon the city of Rome, the Emperor Napoleon has notified the King of Italy of the threatened movement of Garibaldi. The batteries formerly erected by the French around Rome, and not the old Roman defences, are to be rebuilt and strengthened for defensive operations."

O. U. R. PIC-NIC.

Yesterday the O. U. R. Club gave their annual pic-nic at the Bellevue Gardens. This club is composed of sixteen gentlemen of the city, who amongst other good deeds invite their friends to an annual treat of the present kind. Last year they eclipsed all other pic-nics given during the season, and yesterday no pains nor expense were spared to do the same. On the gymnasium floated the British flag, and out of respect to the Americans present the Stars and Stripes were hoisted.

The pavilion, which serves as a ball room, was elaborately draped and festooned with flags and ensigns, its frontispiece being the red lion of Scotland Rampant. Gowan's band was in attendance, and dancing was kept up during the afternoon. Refreshment tables were spread under the trees, and loaded with the choicest viands. Tea was prepared by the ladies, and a comfortable repast was made by all who desired it. The refreshments were prepared by a committee, who also took charge of the tables, and in all respects acquitted themselves handsomely. After tea, some of the gentlemen amused themselves in the gymnasium, the ladies on swings and in light gymnastics, promenading, and social conversation.

The shades of evening set in, and the soft twilight lent additional charms to the same. On returning to the pavilion, we found it beautifully illuminated. It had been in a short time transformed into a kind of fairy palace. Standing in the centre of the floor, the beautiful lights from the many variegated lamps thrown on the red, white and blue flags, lent a kind of magic charm to the whole. The transparencies were especially pretty. On the north front was the illuminated transparency, "Victoria, O U R Queen." On the south end another, "Our Club Picnic." On the east side another, with the plume and motto of the Prince of Wales, with the initials A. E., and on the west, a blue ensign bearing in large white letters "Queen Victoria." A number of various colored glass lamps were suspended from the roof, and in addition to these were some fifty Chinese lamps, of all colors, and very tastefully arranged. Illuminated by the many colored lights, imagine the appearance of the beautiful dancers. Imagine the dusky aborigines drawn forth from their camp by the music, to gaze from a distance on the scene, and watching the pale faces threading the mazes of the dance, on the spot which bears unmistakable evidence of its having been an old Indian camping ground, and where, no doubt, the war-dance has many times made night as hideous, as last night was made lovely by the dance of peace! Dancing was kept up with great animation till 11 o'clock, by which time, if the performance of Gowan's band was not exhausted, all we can say is, it must be very extensive. This pic-nic, in some of its features, reminds one of

"The days when we went gypsying,
"A long time ago."

The number of persons who attended during the day was about two hundred and fifty, although there was not near this number at one time.

Everything passed off most harmoniously, and all with whom we conversed on the subject expressed themselves in terms of admiration and pleasure. And we most heartily endorse their good opinion, kindly feeling and gratitude to the O. U. R. Club.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

New Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths, just received by *John Bell* and *Nova Scotian*, all the newest patterns.

THOS. & W. HUNTON.

June 13, 1867.

Grant & Henderson, at the Bishop's new building near the Cathedral, have just opened out several bales of carpets, tapestry and all wool, new patterns, which are being offered at a remarkably cheap price. je28tf

New Prints, New Grey and White Cottons, bought during the panic in England, by our resident Agent, just received by S. S. *Nova Scotian*. See our prices.

THOS. & W. HUNTON.

June 13, 1867.

Second arrival of 200 dozen Joivins Duchesse (medal) Gloves, received this day. Price only 3s 9d.

THOS. & W. HUNTON.

June 13, 1867.

Thos. & W. Hunton are showing the larges Stock of Rich, Fancy and Black Silks in Canada West at greatly reduced prices.

June 13, 1867.

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 efficacious 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.

YESTERDAY'S DESPATCHES.

Fearful Epidemic in Mauritius.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The ship *Chelsea*, from Hong Kong, has arrived with dates to May 24th. The steamer *Ajax*, from Liverpool, arrived at Hong Kong, May 24th, and brought additional particulars of the dreadful pestilence at Mauritius. It was at first confined to the natives, and is supposed to have originated from unwholesome food. When the *Ajax* left, the people were dying at the rate of 200 per day. The state of the Island was dreadful. The people were dying in the streets. Huts were occupied as temporary hospitals, into which the sick went to die. Quinine was selling at $75 per ounce. There was a complete panic among the people.

Revolution in Tamaulitas.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—The steamer *Hercules* from Tampico arrived here yesterday. Her officers report that Gomez had issued a proclamation declaring Tamaulitas a Sovereign State. Gomez and Canales were raising troops to capture Tampico. They utterly ignore Juarez, and will proclaim either themselves or Ortega the head of the Government.

Hayti.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The Jamaica *Gleaner* of the 24th ult., publishes news from Hayti of the election of Gen. Salnave as President of the Republic. The term of office is now four years instead of for life as before. The country was tranquil.

Of Course Not.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The *World's* special says there is authority for flatly contradicting a paragraph promulgated to-day, that negotiations are going on with Great Britain for the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, through a cession of the northwestern British territory to the United States. Great Britain has neither tendered land nor money to liquidate the claim.

South America.

The *Herald's* Monte Video correspondence says a revolution had broken out in Catamara, Buenos Ayres, in which Governor Epeche was deposed, and the Abbe Tolasa, forced to accept the gubernatorial chair.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, July 17.—Cotton steady at 26½c. Flour dull, and 15 to 25c lower. Receipts 704 barrels. Sales 4,800 barrels at $7 to $8.30 for superfine state and western; $8.40 to $11 for common to choice extra state; $8.45 to $12.75 for common to choice extra western. Rye flour quiet at $7.25 to $9.25.

Wheat heavy. Spring 3 to 5c lower; winter 10 to 25c lower. Receipts 10,527 bushels. Sales 28,000 bushels, at $2.40 for No. 1 Milwaukee; $2.15 to $2.30 for No. 2 do.; $2.72 for new amber South Carolina; $2.75 for new amber Jersey; $2.75 to $3 for white California.

Pork firmer, at $22.90 to $23.10.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 17.—The *Express'* financial article says there is no change in the money market. Railroads better with a better demand. Steamships and miscellaneous firmer.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS

To the Ottawa Times.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, July 17, 1867.

The *Globe* has a furious article against Sandfield Macdonald's Government, in which it is styled a "sham," a "miserable piece of patch work," and divers other hard names. It says it will be totally misunderstand the character of the people of Ontario, if this wretched abortion is not received by men of all parties from one end of the Province to the other with a shout of scorn and indignation."

Hon. Fergusson Blair arrived here this morning.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Toronto was held to-day, and a most satisfactory report presented, showing the clear nett profits of the Bank to be $144,715.39. The former Board was re-elected.

Practising is going on actively among the boating fraternity for the regatta of next month, which is expected to surpass anything of the kind that has ever taken place here before.

FROM MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, July 17, 1867.

The *Minerve*, this morning, gives the reasons why the honor of C. B. has been declined by Messrs. Cartier and Galt. As leaders respectively of the French and Protestant populations of Lower Canada, they expected the same rank to be conferred on them as on Mr. Macdonald. It says further that Mr. Cartier feels that Mr. Langevin has been slighted, and that his own name should not have been placed after Macdougall and Howland on the list.

The Legion of Honor has been conferred on Sir William Logan and Dr. Sterry Hunt, besides which they have each received a large silver medal from the Emperor.

Canada has done well at the exhibition, carrying off 3 gold, 13 silver, and 29 bronze medals, besides receiving honorable mention 45 times.

A great number of travellers have left for the watering places on the lower St. Lawrence.

A collision occurred yesterday morning between the *Beauce* and the *Laprairie* steamers. The side of the former was stove in, and a good deal damaged.

Dr. Girard has been appointed Superintendent of Education for Quebec, and Mr. Miles, late Vice Principal at Lennoxville, is to succeed him as Secretary.

THIS MORNING'S DESPATCHES

(*Per Atlantic Cable and Montreal Line.*)

FROM EUROPE.

LONDON, July 17.—Reports from Madrid say that the Spanish government has declared martial law in the province of Catalonia, where, as was previously reported, General Prim had landed.

PARIS, July 17.—The *Moniteur* to-day announces that Chili and Peru have accepted with certain reservations the proffered mediation of the Government of the United States in their quarrel with Spain.

AMERICAN DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 17.—There is no foundation for the statement that several war steamers have been despatched to Mexico to watch the Austrian fleet expected to arrive there.

CANADA.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC,
15th *July*, 1867.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec has been pleased to make the following appointments, namely:

The Honorable Pierre Joseph Oliver Chauveau,
Gédéon Ouimet, Esquire,
Christopher Dunkin, Esquire,
Joseph Octave Beaubien, Esquire,
Louis Archambeault, Esquire,
Charles Boucher de Boucherville, Esquire,
George Irvine, Esquire,
Members of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec has also been pleased to appoint

George Manly Muir, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Executive Council of the Province of Quebec.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Quebec has also been pleased to make the following appointments, namely:

The Honorable Pierre Joseph Oliver Chauveau, to be Secretary and Registrar of the Province of Quebec.

The Honorable Gédéon Ouimet, to be Attorney General of the said Province.

The Honorable Christopher Dunkin to be Treasurer of the said Province.

The Honorable Joseph Octave Beaubien, to be Commissioner of Crown Lands of the said Province.

The Honorable Louis Archambeault to be Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works of the said Province.

The Honorable George Irvine, to be Solicitor General of the said Province.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has also been pleased to appoint the Honorable Charles Boucher de Boucherville, to be a Member of the Legislative Council of Quebec, to represent the Electoral Division of Montarville of the Province of Quebec.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has also been pleased to appoint the Honorable Charles Boucher de Boucherville, to be Speaker of the Legislative Council of the Province of Quebec.

Attest.

G. M. MUIR, C. E. C.

TWO QUESTIONS EASILY ANSWERED.—Why should men wear boards? Because they are a great protection to the throat and lungs, and add much to their personal appearance. Why should we use "Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers?" Because when used for coughs, colds, tickling in the throat, hoarseness, &c., they act like a charm. Ministers and lawyers use them, physicians recommend them, and singers and public speakers say they are the very best medicine in existence for such complaints. Sold by all medicine dealers, at 25cts. per box.

PRINCE OF WALES.—The Prince of Wales will reign, thanks to the skillful and vigilant management of his father, enter into the enjoyment of an income of $150,000 a year, and a half million of ready money from the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall. This is a nice little sum for an annual dividend, but with all this vast amount of money which will be under his control, it will not go so far to relieve rheumatisms, pains in the back and side, tooth aches, burns, bruises, frost-bites, &c., as a bottle of the "Canadian Pain Destroyer," which is sold by all Medicine dealers at the low price of 25 cts. per bottle.

CURE YOUR HORSES.—It is to the interest of all who own horses to keep them in a healthy and sound condition: experience has proved that "Darley's Arabian Heave Remedy and Condition Medicine" is the most efficacious, it has been used by thousands who will cheerfully confirm this statement. For Heaves, Coughs, Colds, and all diseases which affect the wind of horses it has no equal, nor is it equalled as a condition medicine; it purifies the blood, corrects and improves the appetite, and softens the skin; in fact, so great is the improvement in the condition and appearance of the animal as to have lead many to doubt if it could be the same horse. Remember the name, and see that the signature of *Hurd & Co.* is on each package. *Northrop & Lyman*, Newcastle, C. W., proprietors for the Canadas. Sold by all Medicine dealers.

—None but a physician knows how much a reliable *alterative* is needed by the people. On all sides of us, in all communities everywhere, there are multitudes that suffer from complaints that nothing but an alterative can cure. Hence a great many of them have been made and put abroad with the assurance of being effectual. But they fail to accomplish the cures they promise, because they have not the intrinsic virtues they claim. In this state of the case, Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, have supplied us with a compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, which does prove to be the long desired remedy. Its peculiar difference from other kindred preparations in market, is that it cures the diseases for which it is recommended, while they do not. We are assured of this fact by more than one of our intelligent physicians in this neighborhood, and have the further evidence of our own experience of its truth.—*Tennessee Farmer, Nashville, Tenn.*

NORTH LANARK.

Hon. Mr. Macdougall at Almonte.

From the Carleton Place *Herald* we learn that Mr. MACDOUGALL's meeting at Almonte, on Thursday last, was a most successful affair, about three thousand electors being present. The Warden, Mr. DANIEL GALBRAITH, took the chair.

We make the following extracts from Mr. MACDOUGALL's speech, as reported in the *Herald*:

The Hon. Mr. Macdougall, on coming forward, said that he was sorry that the weather had been so unpropitious, but, although the programme had been marred by this unfortunate feature, still, the gentlemen who have come from a distance will probably make amends by explaining to their neighbors the results of this discussion. It is the first time since his election he had an opportunity of addressing a public meeting, to give explanations, and meet the electors. His time had been so occupied by public business, which his position as a minister of the crown necessarily entailed, his long absence from the country on the West India commission, and the time spent in England framing our new constitution, had prevented him giving that attention to his constituents that would have been agreeable to his feelings and respectful to the electors. It was proper that he should give a short narrative of his conduct as their representative before he came to the question at issue in the election about to be held. He came before them at the last election as a stranger, and was received with a kindness and cordiality that he could never forget. He asked their support on that occasion as a public man, and as a member of an administration formed to carry a great measure—a new constitution for the country. He came before them as a Reformer, as one who from his earliest youth had endeavored to sustain and enforce the principles of that party. He then referred to his contests in Perth, Wentworth and North Oxford, as a candidate in the interest of that party. In the latter he was successful, and took his place in Parliament. He had there battled for this cause with all the energy and skill he possessed, and in a few years was called upon to form a Government under the lead of Mr. John Sandfield Macdonald. He accepted a very important office, the Department of Crown Lands, the duties of which office he had endeavored to discharge faithfully, and he could appeal with confidence to men of both parties for approval as to the manner in which he had administered that great department (cheers). During the time he occupied that position, he had tried to carry out the maxims and policy of his party, and the reform principles he had always professed. That Government, gentlemen, lasted nearly two years. The greatest difficulty it had to contend with, however, and the chief cause of its downfall, was the open as well as the concealed hostility of men pretending to belong to the very party which that Government was supposed to represent. It came chiefly from a certain gentleman not then in Parliament, who had not been offered a seat in the cabinet. Because Mr. Sandfield Macdonald did not ask Mr. Brown to take his place—because he presumed to form a Government without him, he denounced us in the *Globe*, and agitated the country to defeat the Government. During our administration we worked some great reforms in the management of public affairs. In the Crown Lands alone in six months we had effected a reduction of one third the expense, and yet the work of the Department was materially increased, with a considerable reduction also of the staff of officials employed. In the Finance, likewise, important reforms were made, not only in reducing expenditure, but in simplifying the management of business in that large department. * * * * * Notwithstanding all this, we had during the whole course of our administration, the opposition of the *Globe* and the Hon. Mr. Geo. Brown, by misinterpreting and misrepresenting our measures and by persistently predicting the failure of our policy. He finally effected his purpose—we were contending for economy of expenditure—for a solution of the difficulties which had been occasioned by the antagonism between Upper and Lower Canada, and for constitutional changes as soon as they could be effected. In due time we appealed to the country. Well, gentlemen, the result of that appeal was that although our strength was increased in Upper Canada—our majority on the whole was insufficient to enable us to govern the country. We tried to strengthen our position by bringing into the cabinet a representative of the Ottawa district, but were defeated by the action of Mr. Brown and his western allies. Mr. Macdougall then explained the circumstances under which Mr. Brown, having been defeated at Toronto, came into Parliament as a member for South Oxford, in opposition to a Reformer, and elected by Tory votes. That he had openly avowed that his object was to "unhorse the government," and that John A. and his friends supported him for that purpose. (Cheers.) That under pressure of his influence the moderate section of the Lower Canada Liberals were driven out of the cabinet, and the *Rouges*, who were in a decided minority brought in, that they were as hostile to his favorite remedy, representation by population, as Mr. Cartier himself, and refused to concede it to the extent of a single member. That Mr. Brown knew this as well before as after the formation of the Macdonald-Dorion cabinet. That every act and move of that gentleman proved that his real object was to destroy Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's Government, in the hope of being able to seize the Premiership himself. Believing that he was their greatest enemy, and knowing the terrorism he exercised over a certain number of their supporters the Reform Government of 1862-3 resigned. Mr. Macdougall then referred to the attempts at Coalition by Sir Etienne Tache—to his offer of three seats by Mr. Macdougall and his friends, and his refusal on the ground that three seats was not a fair proposition to the Reform party, which embraced half the House. He showed the different view of a Coalition entertained by Mr. Brown. He in a few weeks afterwards proposed to Messrs. Cartier, Galt and Macdonald, to go into a Coalition with them, with only three of his own party in the cabinet, and declared he was ready to go in alone, if they had objected to three. And what was this Coalition for? To make a new Constitution on the basis that Mr. Brown and the *Globe* had up to that moment condemned as impracticable and injurious to Upper Canada. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) But as Confederation of all the Provinces was a measure that he, Mr. Macdougall, had advocated—as it was the solution of the Constitutional difficulty which the government of 1862 had announced itself in favor of, and as it had also been proposed by Messrs. Galt, Cartier, and Macdonald, in 1858, he readily agreed to act with Mr. Brown in the effort to accomplish it in 1864. Mr. Brown's inconsistency or insincerity were nothing to him. The only question he had to consider was this—did the proposed coalition intend to carry the measure, and was it likely to be strong enough to do so? Answering that question in the affirmative, he had joined the coalition of 1864, and a large majority of the electors of North Lanark had endorsed his conduct by electing him as a member of it. Mr. Macdougall then commented severely on Mr. Brown's conduct in leaving the Government before it had half accomplished its task, for no reason that any human being had ever yet been able to comprehend. He showed that if Mr. Howland and himself had followed his advice and example then, the country would have a very different constitution, and a very much more objectionable one, from a reform point of view, than that they have secured. He referred to the Upper House and Mr. Brown's high Tory views, which had converted it as regards Canada, from an elective to a life appointed body—to the fact that if it had not been for the presence and the efforts of himself and Mr. Howland in England, it would also have been a cast-iron body—as Mr. Brown had agreed it should be at Quebec—and appealed to the audience and to the electors of the Riding to sustain him and the ablest men of the New Dominion against the wrong-headed policy and mad ambition of a small western clique, headed by Mr. Brown, and represented here by his henchman, Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, and the sole convention delegate from Lanark, Mr. Andrew Dickson. (Cheers.) He then alluded to the treatment the Government had received from Mr. Brown and his little clique during the last session, to their attempts to combine with the protectionists and bankers in the House to carry motions of want of confidence against the Government, and denounced these attempts utterly unprincipled in men who had always preferred free trade doctrines, and declared that if they had succeeded there would have been no new Dominion" in America on the 1st of July, 1867. As to the measures of the Government which they pretend were objectionable, he said he had challenged Mr. Brown, Mr. Mackenzie, and the whole batch of them at the Toronto convention to name a single act or measure of the Government after Mr. Brown left it, that was deserving of censure. (Cheers.) Mr. Mackenzie had taken a whole night to think and sleep over it, and came the next day with a speech in which he meets the challenge with a single case—and what did they suppose it was? Why, that the Government brought down a proposition to pay off certain old claims of Wardens and other public officers in Lower Canada—the same to be charged against Lower Canada in the general settlement between the Provinces—and on meeting some opposition in the House they withdrew it! What an awful crime in a Government to propose a measure but not to pass it! But what would they think of Mr. Mackenzie's candour when he informed them that this very proposition was agreed to by the Cabinet at the previous session, when Mr. Brown was a member of it, and with his express sanction Mr. Galt read a memorandum to the House that the Government would submit a proposal to pay off these claims at the next session. (Cheers.) When Mr. McKenzie, after a whole night's cogitation, fell upon this case to answer my challenge, why did he not mention that his friend Mr. Brown was also guilty. (Hear, hear.) Mr. McD. then explained the terms on which he and his Reform colleagues had entered the new Government, and continued: The argument, even from a party stand-point, was to his mind conclusive. We had only to recall a few of the passages in our recent history. From 1854 to 1862 the Reform party had no influence in the Government or upon the Government, except to make it more extravagant, more venal, and more favorable to, because more dependent upon, Lower Canada. The Reform party in the West adopted a policy and submitted to a leadership which drove from it all but a mere handful of the representatives of the East. To raise that same party flag now, when there is no party test but office and patronage—no clearly defined object but that of placing Mr. Brown at the head of the Government—would be to unite the three Lower Provinces in a solid phalanx against us. (Cheers.) He knew that the Reform leaders of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick—for he had it from their own lips—would join the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald, whether we did or not, and that his Government would obtain a majority that would secure them in power if they wished it, for the next ten years. All that the Reform party had fought for, and gained, would have been lost. The new Constitution we have secured, and which was to confer upon us so many privileges and blessings would have broken down—in the estimation of the people of Ontario—in two sessions. (Hear, hear.) He believed that parties would exist and that Government by party was the normal condition of things in every free country, but he contended that as a party truce was necessary to bring three Provinces together, it was equally necessary to bring into the Union three other Provinces and a territory which was fit to be an empire of itself. (Cheers.) There was work, most important and most difficult work to be done, and it was necessary that the ablest and most experienced men of both parties should join hands together and do it. To say as Mr. Brown does, that Messrs. Macdonald, Cartier, and Galt, were fit to be entrusted with the framing of a Constitution—that they might safely arrange the terms of Union for four Provinces—but that they cannot be trusted to put that Constitution in motion, or settle the terms on which British Columbia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland are to come into the Union, is simply absurd. (Cheers.)

Mr. Alexander McKenz