Flowers.

Flowers, bright flowers, of glorious hue, Whence do ye come, life's pathway to screw shower,

Tenderly creeping o'er trellis and bower

Drooping o'er terraces, brilliant and gay, Where wealth flashes onward in stately array Adorning the path to the cottager's home ; Shedding your fragrance wherever we roam In wide Western prairies, in groves ever-

green,
There wasting your sweetness, and "blooming unseen With rainbow hues tinted in far

Springing up by the wayside, 'mid parched

'Mong the golden ears gleaming of bright waving corn, Ye are peeping out coyly, when breaks

'Neath the deep tangled forest, high arched over head. Where the pine's stately branches o'ershadow your bed.

glad morn;

Sweet emblems of purity, strewn in the way, As the glad train moves onward in festal

Or training a wreath for the conqueror's brow the loved one more dear to us Or grave of

In the churchyard so peaceful, where sleep ing ones lie. A waiting the trump which shall call then on high;

Ye there sweetly whisper, Rise, loved ones and bloom, When your Father's voice severs the bars of the tomb.

Ye are gifts from that Father's hand, lavish Who clothes with rich verdure each meadow and tree.

Then let our glad voices in gratitude raise To a Father so gracious, sweet anthems

Who has clothed with rich beauty this fair world of ours, Refreshed with the fragrance of bright blooming flowers.

Important applications of Gun

At the Boyal Institution gun notion, and the nature of the improvehad been made in Austria on gun cotton by General Leuz, but which were there kept a profound secret by the Austrian Government One of the first things the committee did was to write to General Luez, to request him to come over and acquaint the committhe advice of his councillors, consented to allow the secret to be known, and General Luez came to this country, and informed the committee what it was. The object to be accomplished in the manufacture of gun inish the rapidity of its combustion and its liability to accidental explosion. These objects have been fully accomplished, as was previously stated by Mr. Abel, principally by spinning the cotton into yarn before it undersoes the process of the western districts with more kindly feelings than were extended to the others. This will, perhaps, account for his being at large, after most of his party have been shot cotton, to render it applicable, was to dim-inish the rapidity of its combustion and its cotton; and it was shown by that gentleman ma erial may be placed under complete con-trol and that, as he said, you may do what with gun cotton, he first ignited a thick yarn of the substance that was suspended round the gallery of the lecture room, which burned along at the rate of about one foot in round the gallery of the lecture room, which burned along at the rate of about one foot in the second. He next took a piece about a yard long, which flashed off in half a second; and snother similar length, of the most explosive kind, exploded instantaneous ly. A remarkable property of gun cotton, which constitutes an immense advantage in wards of £700 was taken from them, and altered the route of the rou its use compared with gunpowder, is that it leaves no products of combustion behind, and produces very little smoke. Another important advantage is, that it is not injured by moisture, and it may be wetted and did considerably over £1000 in each, besides the Chinamen's gold. The mails were, of course, cut open; the letters were scattered about the road, and the horses cut louse. which constitutes an immense advantage in Service companies of combination behind lawre no produces way little smoke. Another important derastege is, that it is not sorter in the ratio in a separate water carriage by interesting the continue of the state of the sorter in the ratio in the special produces and it is any be wetted and for the ratio of the sorter, eat open, and it is any be wetted and for the ratio of the sorter, eat open, and it is any be wetted and for the ratio of the sorter, eat open, and it is any be wetted and for the ratio of the sorter, eat open, and it is any be wetted and for the ratio of the sorter, eat open, and it is any be wetted and for the ratio of the position of rations, were called upon the positions, and the positions of the positions, were called upon the positions, and the positions, and when the positions of the posi

force in all directions is much greater than that of gunpowder. Some important experiments on a large scale have been tried with gun cotton made by a manufacturer of the substance in Suffolk. A palisade was formed with the trunks of a number of large trees fixed in the ground close together, and a small box filled with gun cotton was exploded near them. A large gap was instantly made, the trees having been cut asunder quite straight, though at the top of the fractures the wood was splintered into matches. Its destructive effect was tried on two wooden bridges, which were completely splintered; but the most important experisplintered; but the most important experiment was the blowing up of a ship of 400 tons burthen by means of 40 lbs of gun cotton enclosed in a barrel and placed under water at a distance of 25 feet. The ship, it was stated, was completely blown to pieces. The explosive force of gun cotton when applied to mining operations is equally effective. At the Clayeross Collierius it has been found these blooms to the conditions and the conditions are supported to the conditions and the conditions are supported to t

of coal, and it has been applied to slate quarries in North Wales with equal success. It is a great advantage in using gun cotton in mining or tunnelling that the work is not impeded by smoke, which is a serious inconvenience when blasting with gunpowder.
Mr. Scott Russell attributed the remarkable diminution of recoil in explosions of gun cotton to the absence of solid matter in the products of combustion. In gunpowder the solid refuse amounts to about 60 per cent of the weight of the powder, and the effort to blow away this 'rubbish' he considers, produces the additional amount of recoil. gun eotton, on the contrary, there is scarcely any solid refuse, 25 per cent of the products of combustion consisting of water, and he conceives that the exp psion of the water into red hot steam by the ignited gases during their explosion is a main cause of the great explosive force of gun cotton. Mr. Russell also ventured to speculate that the lower degree of heat caused by the explosion of gun cotton may be owing to the subsequent condensation of the steam into water. He admitted, however, that the causes of these and of other peculiar properties of gun cotton are involved in doubt, which he hoped

sider the application of gun cotton to ar-Bushrangers of New South

the farther investigations of the committee

of the British Association would remove.

He also mentioned that a commission had been appointed by the Government to con-

Wales. The formidable gang of bushrangers which for so long a period infested the western districts may now be considered as almost extinguished. Gardiner, their original founder and captain, was captured, to the first, seems to be the only one now remaining at large. According to the statements of those who have been robbed by him, he has always been remarkable for his great coolness, freedom from the flashness and bravado which characterized the others, the fact, that on all occasions this notorious gang have treated females with remarkable consideration and respect; and as this course of conduct on their part was supposed to be due to the example and influence of Hall, undergoes the process of conversion into gun or captured. He had a remarkable escape a week or two ago. A hut in which he was that by mechanical alteration of the structure of the cotton fibre alone the explasive a wound in his foot, was surrounded by five you like with it. What can be done with gun cotton, and what cannot be done with menced barking, when the bushranger rushit, and its merits, compared with gunpow- ed out, and, lame as he was, mounted his der, as an explosive agent, were explained horse in the face of the valient officials, and and illustrated by Mr. Scott Russell, who, though he commenced by mentioning some points of objection to gun cotton, finally re. moved them, and represented it to be in to prevent him. The most remarkable bush every respect superior to gunpowder, and to be capable of producing far more destructive and successful attack on the Bathurst mail, effects. As an illustration of the different degrees of rapidity of combustion attainable night of the 11th instant. There were

eight persons on the coach at the time, including the driver. One was an armed

Meteorological. Under the head of "War and the Atmos

here," the New York Sun says: During the progress of the war Union, many strange facts have been developed, but perhaps none more important than the effect a battle has upon the atmosphere. An article was published a few years since in France and Germany, the theory of which was that the atmospheric concussion produced by cannonading caused rain.

The subject attracted some attention at the election time, but was believed to be a fanciful thee, but was believed to be a fanciful theory rather than one warranted by facts. For the last three years, however, Americans have had abundant opportunity to test the truth of the assertion, and the result has established the fact, beyond all question, that great battles are followed by rain storms. While Napoleon was startling all Europe with the success and brilliancy of his military movements, the attention of the French Academy of Natural Sciences, was directed

Academy of Natural Sciences, was discord to the fact, that a storm of rain or snow in-variably followed his battles, especially if there was much artillery used. Upon examination it was ascertained that so far upon a heavy cannonading was sufficient to produce rain. Many doubted the accuracy of that statement, so the question was drop-ped, and it seems to have been left for soluion to the effects observed during our ushappy war. It is stated that at all the who recollect the first Bull Run conflict will emember the storm that followed. After the battle of Fredericksburg, the Rapidan ecame so swollen by heavy rains as to render the situation of our army, while waiting to cross the river, extremely critical. Later vidence of this is found in the severe storms of rain and hail that followed the recent battles in Virginia, whereby the operations of General Grant were delayed for a week or more by the muddy condition of the roads. The scientific men of the country are just now discussing the theory, and a majority of them, with the cold-blooded pertinacity of scientists, hold the opinion that an artillery fight between two contending rmies is certain to bring down the waters f heaven, to drench the field of battle covered by the gory forms of dead and wounded men. It is probably satisfactory to these men to be able to ascertain this "law of nature," by observations made after one of the great battles of our civil war

Shakespere a Conspirator.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times indites this amusing squib :- "By this time the Profect of Police must be con formed the subject brought to notice, the lecturer on the occasion being Mr. Scott instant, at Apis Creek, in the northern he would not have celebrated in Paris, is Russell. In the previous lecture on the subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of gun notton, and the nature of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. The subject by Mr. Abel, the chemical history of the improve. ments in its manufacture recently made in Austria, were more especially dwelt on, while Mr. Russell principally directed ettention to its uses. He stated that at a large ments in its manufacture recently made in Austria, were more especially dwelt on, while Mr. Russell principally directed ettention to its uses. He stated that at a large meeting of the British Association a committee was appointed, of which he was a member, to investigate the nature of the great improvements which it was known had been made in Austria on our action had been met his death by accident, and was buried in the bush by accident, and was buried in the bush by the lesser agents of police to their immediate superiors, nor by these last to the Commissaries of the Commissari man, the man to the ox, the ox to the water, the water to the fire, &c. The only thing of a tangible shape that has been produced were fragments of a letter, like those found on Greco, said to be picked up at the doors of the Salle Barthelemy, where the the in what the improvements consisted.—
This impudent request—as Mr. Russell admitted it to have been—excited a commotion in Vienna, but the young Emperor, against the advice of his councillors, consented to purpose you undertake is dangerous, out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower. safety'— our plot is as good a plot as ever was laid'—'friends true and constant'—'an excellent plot'-'have I not all their letters to meet me in arms by the 9th of next month yesterday), and are not some of them sent orward already?'—'Pagan rascal, infidel, he will to the King and lay open all our proenedings.' There was something, too, about 'dish of skimmed milk,' which was interpreted as a most offensive allusion to some high functionary in the state. With such conclusive proofs of criminal design, it was no wonder that, as the first important step under the circumstances, commemoration banquets and days in honor of so desperate a conspirator were prohibited, and that a strict search should then be made after him in case he was lurking in Paris."

A Companion to the Seal. It has been said that "misery makes us equainted with strange bedfellows," and

accident certainly often gives both men and animals strange companions. A muskrat has been added to the attractions of the Victoria Square basin, in which the latter Victoria Square basin, in which the latter swims about, the seal, apparently, not daring to make him afraid. Mr. Murkrat comes from the little river St. Pierre, whence he was politely invited, on Thursday last, by the Water Committee, who being on a visit to the wheel-house, to inspect the progress of the works connected with the new turbine wheel, did, after business, devote themselves somewhat to pleasure. They brought home a burrel of "fine fresh fish" for the seal, and, to convey it safely, put the rat into a separate water carriage by itself, but not before it had bitten one of

The Presidentia

which I have had the hor you, on the part of the and the 21st

would have been possible. This is an ordinary election; it is a contest for the right from being the exception, it was the rule, for the shoice among them. Now for the and the French savans went so far as to assert that the immense smoke consequent stitutional liberty has been brought directeven to have candidates, and merely, as usual ly before the people for their serious con-sideration and vote. The ordinary rights secured under the Constitution and the laws of the country have been violated, and extraordinary powers have been usurped by the prominent battles fought by our armies thus far have been followed by a storm. Those maintaining.

those guarantees for liberty which made the distinctive name and glory of our country are in truth inviolably sacred, then there must be a protest against the arbi-trary violation which had not even the excuse of necessity. The schism is made by those who force the choice between a shameful silence or a protest against wrong. In such considerations originated the Cleveland Convention. It was among its objects to arouse the attention of the people to such facts, and to bring them to realize that while we are saturating southern soil with the best blood of the country in the name of liberty, we have really parted with it at

To-day we have in the country the abuse of a military dictation without its unity of action and vigor of execution. An administration marked at home by disregard of constitutional rights, by its violation of personal liberty, and the liberty of the press, and, as a crowning shame, by its abandonment of the right of asylum, and a right especially dear to all free nations abroad, its course has been characterized by a feeble ness and want of principle which has misled European powers and driven them to a belief that only commercial interests and per-

sonal aims are concerned, and that no great principles are involved in the issue. The admirable conduct of the people, their resdiness to make every assertion, demands of them, their forbearance and silence under the suspension of everything that sould be suspended, their many acts of heroism and sacrifices, were all rendered fruitless by the sacrifices, were all rendered fruitless by the incapacity, or, to speak more exactly, by the personal ends for which the war was managed. This incapacity and selfishness naturally produced such results as led the European powers, and logically enough, to the conviction that the North, with its great, superior population, its immense resources, and its credit, will never be able to coerce the South. Sympathies which should have been with us from the outset of this have been with us from the outset of this war were turned against us, and in this way the administration has done the country double wrong abroad. It created hostility or at best indifference, among those who would have been its friends if the real intention of the people could have been better known, while at the same time it neglected no oceasion for making the most humiliat-

ing concessions.

Against this disastrous condition of affairs the Cleveland Convention was a protest.

The principles which form the basis its platform have my unqualified and cordial approbation, but I cannot so heartily concur in all the measures which you propose. I do not believe that confi-cation extended to the property of all rebels, is practicable; and if it were so, I do not think it a measure of sound policy. It is, in fact, a question belonging to the people themselves to decide, and is a proper occasion for the exercise of their original and sovereign authority. As a war measure, in the beginning of a revolt, which might be quelled by prompt severity, I understood the policy of confiscation; but not so as a final measure of reconstruction after the suppression of an insur-

In the adjustments which are to follow peace, no consideration of vengeance can consistently be admitted.

The object of the war is to make permanently secure the peace and happiness of the whole country, and there was but a single

Thursday last a brakeman on the Grand Store sold produces depression, the whole force going of into the assessment on the Grand Store sold \$12,000 but of the same specimens of rock, in which were interested in a box or barrel, its explosive place, has been drafted.

Thursday last a brakeman on the Grand Store since the agitation of this reform the interior. A man brought in Post any since the agitation of this reform to obtain service. I make the sacrification of the sacrificatio

to my utmost ability, the task you have set EPTANCE. your expressions of confidence and regard, and for the many honorable terms in which

A United States Deputy Marshal Charged with Kidnapping. Yesterday morning Mr. Louis Benjamir

G. H. Smith of New York, Deputy U. S. Marshal, for an attempt to kidnap him. About two months ago Mr. Benjamin was

imprisoned in Fort Lafayette, where he re-mained two months, and was then brought to return to captivity. What particular form of representation he expected to be required to exercise is not clearly stated, but it was alleged by the prosecutor in the case that he had been asked to drink and take a drive round the mountain, both of which courtesies he declined. The Deputy Marshal showed a singular ignorance of law. udging from his own declaration. He said that Mr. Benjamin, while in his custody under his supervision, had been treated by him like a gentleman for months; he invited him to visit his family, and he even spent one night in his house; and in open violation of all this hospitality he gave him the slip and came to Canada. The Marshal said that he had obtained permission to come North and to endeavor to persuade the complainant to return to "durance vile" and thus restore him, the Deputy Marshall to the position he had forfeited by his confi dence in his fellow-man.

Judge Coursol said that if any act had been committed by Mr. Benjamin while the United States for which he might obtained under the Ashburton Treaty, he would be delivered up on the production of the necessary papers. But as such was not pretended, the Court would be obliged to exact a bond from Mr. Smith to the amount of \$1000, and from two securities in \$500 each, that he, Smith, would keep the peace

There have been no less than four steam-boat arrivals from Lake Superior since Saturday. The most important item is that pertaining to the auriferous deposits.

The fact of the existence of gold in quantities that will repay the labor of mining is no longer a matter of doubt, and the excitement at present surpasses that growing out of the silver-bearing lead discoveries. The 'pure stuff' has been found in section 2, township 26, range 48 west. The excitement growing out of this discovery is very

The most important discoveries thus far are those in the tract on section 10 in township 50 north, range 28 west. Here a vein of iron pyrites six feet wide has been discovered, the pyrites being exactly similar in appearance to those first brought from Lake Superior, which were analyzed last winter by the most accomplished chemists in Phil-adelphia, and found to be rich in pure gold.

The discovery of gold so near the surface n an elevated region of country is certainly a favorable sign, as it is proven by experience in regions of similar topographical features that the deposits increase in proportion to the depth .- Detroit Journal.

Removal of Troops. The London Shipping and Mercantile

ness to return to the ordinary duties of the Household brigade. The 3rd battalion of the same time. These arrangements will not interfere with the relief of the 62nd Regiment, whose place in Canada will be filled by one of the battalions at Halifax, whither a battalion from Malta, the 1st of the 5th, goes, being replaced in its turn at Molta by the 2nd battalion of the 4th Regiment. the 5th, goes, being replaced in its turn at iron tanks in her inside for the storing of Molta by the 2nd battalion of the 4th Regiment, now about to evacuate Corfu.

About Whitewashing. The time for cleaning and fixing up has ome, and one of the most important items whitewashing. We often wonder that cople do not do more at this. How much

pended will often make a place twice as attractive and add bundreds of dollars to its saleable valuation. Whitewashing a cellar with lime not only makes it lighter and nester, but more healthful, also. For cellars, a simple mixture of fresh slacked lime is best. For house rooms, the common "Paris-white," to be bought cheaply, is very good. We take for each two pounds of whiting, an ounce of the best transparent give, cover it with cold water over night, atte

, for the blockade running trade. He was white is then put in hot water, and the dissolved glue stirred in, with hot water enough to fit it for applying to the walls and ceilbefore General Dix, and was committed to gaol. He was allowed to visit New York that it will not rub off at all. When comand his family residing there. A few days ago he made his escape and came to Montreal, and the Deputy Marshal who had him in charge thus became responsible for his appearance. He finding that his prisoner had taken a passage northward, followed him mended for out-door and in-door work. For with the ostensible object of persuading him an out door whitewash, we have used the following with much satisfaction: Take a tub, put in a peck of lime and plenty of water to slack it. When hot with slacking, stir in thoroughly about half a pound of tallow or other grease and mix it well in.—
Then add hot water enough for use. The
compound will withstand rain for years.— American Agriculturist.

SINGULAR RECEPTION .- An official inti mation was received at the Royal Arsenal on Monday, from the War Office, stating that His Excellency, Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador, would visit the arsenal on that day; and arrangements were made for according him a suitable reception. By some singular mistake, his Excellence who arrived at Woolwich accompanied by several friends, instead of going to the arsenal went to the dockyard, where his arrival was totally unexpected; and he was in-formed that by the rules of the establishment, foreigners were not admitted without an Admiralty order. His Excellency explained that he was the Prussian Ambassaforwarded of his intended visit, and seemed fortunately, the commodore was absent, and no alternative remainded but that his Excellency should be conducted over the es-tablishment by a policeman. His Exceleach, that he, Smith, would keep the peace with regard to the complainant for six months. The necessary bail was given.—

Mont. Herald.

Gold on Lake Superior.

There have been no less than four steam—

There have been no less than four ste waiting to receive the illustrious visitor, will be seen did not arrive. On the War Department being communicated with, inquiries were immediately set on foot, and, after a thorough investigation the above facts

Mr. J have transpired .- Morning Post.

The Imperial Government has actually been beaten in the Corps Legislatif by a majority of one. Sixty-eight years ago, in 1796, Joseph Lesurques, a respectable citizen of Douai, with £600 a year, was accused of murdering a courier for the sake of his mail bags. On evidence arising wholly from a mistake of identity, Lesurques was executed; but four years afterwards a man named Dubosq was arrested and executed for the same offence. The family endeaver-ed, therefore, to get restitution, but failed, and the widow went mad, the son perished as a common soldier, one daughter went mad, and the other committed suicide. Only a grand-daughter remained, and she fought against the family fate, moved heaven and earth for justice, and at last the Corps Legislatif, by 113 to 112, has voted that the price for which Lesurques farms were sold shall be restored to her.

Hever neard of its conductors waste the formula turning Officers were above suspicion. They were confined to Essex, and therefore moved in amendment "that the conduct of John McEwan, Returning Officer of the late Essex."

London, May 20, 1864.—The Secretary this House, and that he ought to be removed from the office of Sheriff and Returning Gazette of the 21st May, says:—

We lately stated that if the Uabinet had no objection to a reduction of our garrison in Canada, the military authorities were much minded to bring home the two battalions of guards which have been quartered in Mentreal for nearly two years and a half. The Cabinet has assented, and orders go out at once to hold the battalions in readiness to return to the ordinary duties of the

A letter to the Philadelphia North American, dated United States Sloop Kearsage, May 14, off Flushing, Province of Zealand, Netherlards, says:—"The dry dock into which we hauled the ship here, was right in the centre of an old Dutch town. The ship's spars pointed in among the branches of the trees which the centre of an old Dutch town. The ship's spars pointed in among the branches of the trees which the centre of the province of the trees which the centre of the trees that the managing director of the Rankin matter was a party one.

Mr. Morris spoke in vindication of the conduct of the Result of the trees which the centre of the trees that the managing director of the Rankin matter was a party one.

Mr. Morris spoke in vindication of the conduct of the Result of the trees which the centre of the trees the cent

rovincial Parliament.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY. Quebec, June 7.

lowing as the committee appointed to try the Hamilton Election:—Messrs. D. A. Macdonld, A. M. Smith, Francis Jones, Ford Mr. Galt introduced a Bill respecting du

Canada.

The Order being read for Sheriff McEwan and Messrs. Manuire and Kelly to appear at the bar to answer for their conduct at the Election.

the Deputy Returning Officer and the Poll Clerk, were on their way and would be here to morrow. Adhering to the opinion he expressed yesterday, that the House could not properly dual with this matter until these parties were here, and it was in possession of all the facts of the case, he should meve

that the order be postponed till Thursday and be then the first order of the day. Mr. A. A. Dorion could not see what w to be gained by postponement. All the evidence was now before the House. They had the evidence of the Sheriff himself, and also the affidavits of the Deputy and the Poll Clerk, showing that the alterations in the book were not made by the Returning Officer, but were made before the poll book was delivered to him. It was understood last night that the matter would be preceed

ed with to-day.

Attorney Gen, Macdonald said he had merely stated yesterday that it would stand as the first order for to-day, and would have to be disposed of, but he considered the matter could not be finally dealt with till all the facts were before the House, and as it was a matter of privilege, affecting the seat of an hon. member, and the House had taken the matter into its own hands, he would not take the responsibility of moving

further in it. Mr. Doriga said that if the question were postponed, the Sheriff, meanwhile, was kept at the bar away from his official duties in Essex. He (Mr. Dorion) was now prepar plained that he was the Prussian Ambassador, and that information must have been
forwarded of his intended visit, and seemed
altogether surprised at his reception. Unfortunately, the commodore was absent, and
no alternative remainded but that his Explain their own conduct, and show how these

waiting to receive the illustrious visitor, til the House heard what these other par-who, though they remained till sunset, it ties had to say, it was not prepared to declare whether any or what punishment or censure should fall on this Returning

Mr. J. S. Macdonald said that if there was anything in the Attorney General's argument to-day, that the case could not be disposed of till these parties appeared at the bar, then he ought not to have made the motion he did yesterday. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. J. S. Macdonald) was clearly of opinion that the matter ought not to be postponed, but that so far as the Sheriff was concerned, the House was in a position to decide at once. The truth was that the Government had not yet made up their minds what they should do, and they knew that when they did so, they were doomed He held that the Government should not commence the enquiry without being pre-

pared to carry it out.

Mr. Powell went on to say that difficul ties such as had occurred in this case were never heard of in counties where the Resex election, deserves the grave censure of

Mr. McDougall, gave explanations with reference to his query to Ministers at the be-