

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

On no occasion will the names of... Ottawa Reading and Sewing Club... Custom Department—R. S. M. Bonchette.

Ottawa Free Press

Country Official Paper. MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1868.

An extra of the Ottawa Free Press, published on Saturday afternoon, announces that His Excellency the Governor-General has been pleased to appoint Col. F. Mackenzie, C. B., Administrator of the Government of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the absence of Lieutenant-Governor Davis, who is absent on leave.

Now that the Legislature of Ontario has closed its first session, some opinion may be formed of the wisdom of the policy which dictated the limitation of the legislative body to a single chamber. This far so far as it can be said, it has proved a failure. The interests of the public appear to have been studied with good earnestness, and just to that purpose, as if there had been a Legislative Council to sit in judgment on the acts of the popular branch. It is of course too soon yet to pronounce upon the experiment, but we are inclined to believe that the single chamber system will in the end prove successful in Ontario; and it is sufficient to say that it is not a failure.

We do not desire to belittle the Local Legislatures—the Montreal Gazette has already suffered a terrible flagellation on the bare suspicion of this crime—but if any Chamber can be safely trusted, and judging by the experience of Ontario, it may be safely trusted with Provincial Legislation, there can be no reason for desiring two. Should the laws relating to property and civil rights in the three Provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia be rendered uniform, and their subsequent amendment or alteration thereof devolve upon the Canadian Parliament, the duties of the Legislatures of these three Provinces would be therefore very much lessened, and so far there would be less necessity for a second Chamber. In the Province of Quebec, however, where the duties of the Legislatures are considerably more varied, and to accord with the general spirit of the institutions in that Province, there can be little doubt of the desirability of the continuation of the second Chamber, as there is expectation that that Province will follow the example of Ontario by abolishing it.

Not only in regard to the constitution of the Local Government, has the first session of the Legislature of Ontario proved a success. To the temper displayed by the opposing political parties there has been little, if anything, to complain of. It was to have been expected that in a House containing so many new members there would have been a considerable display of zeal, and a great lack of discretion; and it is not surprising that the few "old stagers" not in the Government should have tried their hands at a little party-building on their own account; but in the midst of these spectacles, inevitable in such an assembly, the Government has been very successful in retaining the officiousness of over-zealous friends and parrying the onslaughts of declared opponents. The Cabinet of Mr. SANDFORD MACDONALD had no ordinary difficulties to encounter. Having in the election contested their fate with the success or failure of the Dominion Government; having braved the professed antipathy of the people to harmonious action between those who under other circumstances had been expected to each other in politics, in the very teeth of the great Reform Convention held but a few weeks before with a courage that some who professed to be interpreters, if not the very custodians, of political sentiment in Ontario, mistook for madness, they met the House with the prediction hanging over their heads that they could not lead it for forty-eight hours. Yet we find the Government throughout sustained by large majorities; their policy adopted by the House and endorsed by the country, and somewhere about eighty separate enactments, all of which we trust more or less in the public interest, as the fruits of a single short session. These results cannot but be gratifying to the Government and satisfactory to the Province.

The American papers are at present full of the discussion pro and con of the great impeachment case. The Tribune, which, when the question of reconstruction first came before the American Government, counselled Congress to leave to ANTHONY JOHNSON, "who knew the rebellion, both egg and bird," the responsibility of framing the policy which would best suit the circumstances, and tend to restore the supremacy of the constitution, is now being twitted for its inconsistency in backing up Congress against the President. But these trifling matters of inconsistency are not held for much with our neighbors. The Tribune is especially remarkable for a very happy faculty of getting over them, by calling every change a step in the march of progress. In this way it is relieved of the disagreeable, and generally difficult, task of explaining away what it had formerly said. "All rights," is in effect the Tribune's doctrine, "that was right then, this is right now," literally fulfilling the dictum of the poet, "Whatever is, is right."

LOCAL NEWS.

Radical notions as understood by the Tribune, and if any unfortunate should fall in with an idea which the Tribune may have held a year or two ago, he will be very much surprised to find how far he is from being right now! The Americans cannot bear up under long excitement. Impeachment is already beginning to become unattractive; or at best the "Well what of it?" If the Radicals do not, the President will have nearly one year of gubernatorial sins to answer for, which will have doubled their opportunity of making mistakes, and added but little to their chances of increasing their popularity. They have in the main enjoyed the patronage during nearly eight years, and they have during that long period made the most of it. They may, of course, go on unimpeded in "reconstructing" the South, when Mr. W. Wade presides in the White House; but they are not even then carrying the Presidential election. The Democrats are already setting their house in order for the anticipated deposition of President Johnson. He was not the President of their choosing. He was elected by the Radicals, and if he has disappointed them, the fault is not with their opponents, but their own unfortunate choice. In this disavowing responsibility for the President, or even party alliance with him, the Democrats are preparing the way for allowing the whole affair to blow over quietly, to let the President go, out, Mr. Wade take his place, while they trust to the fortunes of the next election for a victory. Such a prospect is far more pleasant to contemplate, even from a distance, than that of a renewal of civil strife throughout the whole Republic. Should the Democrats fail to regain their ascendancy for another four years, it is morally certain that the Radicals will moderate their tone the moment they feel secure in the tenure of office, so that the next Presidential campaign, whatever may be the result, in a party sense, will have at least the probability of bringing with it a cessation of that extreme party strife which is so disastrous to the progress of the country. The rapidity with which the public debt of the Republic has been mounting upward late, the stagnation in business, and general depression of all the manufacturing industries of the country, ought to warn our neighbors that the sooner they address themselves to the practical work of rooting out the abuses that have crept in during these past years of war and turmoil, the better will it be for their future peace and security. There need be no reasonable doubt, but that the war debt, large though it is, may be so far reduced as to cease to be burdensome; but if, in time of peace, and when the injuries to trade, inflicted by the war, should have been in great part repaired, that debt should go on increasing, it is very evident that they are not far from a crisis. Those who view the quarrel from a distance can have no difficulty in perceiving themselves that the unsettled condition of the "reconstruction" question, the uncertainty whether the South is to be under black rule or white, has had a very damaging effect on the whole Republic, tending to the loss of revenue and the cramping of individual enterprise. But the discouraging view of the case is that this uncertainty is doomed to be maintained. The Radicals have gone great lengths to secure for themselves another term of power. They have been accused, with apparent good reason, of dallying with and delaying the re-admission of the Southern States, for the purpose of making sure of the next Presidential election, and the New York World, the chief mouth-piece of the Northern Democracy, thus characterizes the purposes and consequences of their present move: "The infamous precedent about to be set is the first step towards the abolition of Presidential elections. It is a blow at the right of the people to select their President, and Congress can put out a President for mere party reasons, on any frivolous pretext they may choose. It is a futile expenditure of effort for the people to go through the election, every four years, of a Presidential election. An opposition Congress may put out a President, and the next President, if elected, will place with any treatment of their own they may choose to select. The people will cease to attach any importance to the election, and when they find that instead of electing a President for four years, they choose one who is to remain in office only at the pleasure of his opponents, Congress has already established the precedent of a two-thirds majority against the President, by excluding his political supporters, and his friends, from the requisite majority and the use to which it is to be put, the road is paved for some other form of chief magistracy than an elected President. This is the worst precedent that has yet been set, and it is to be regretted that it is to be set by a President who is to be elected by a majority of the people, and who will require no such description of his opponents as to put an elected President out by a dishonest count, than to put an elected President out by a dishonest count and a sham trial."

Club Meeting.—A meeting of the Victoria Quinella Club will be held at Goldthorpe's Saloon this evening (Monday) at 8 o'clock. Members are requested to attend.

Young Apprentices.—The largest, best and cheapest stock of watches to be found in Ottawa. They have, upon hand a very choice and varied assortment of Electro-plated ware, and Fancy Goods. They do not make any more, and they are doing in first-class style. 655-y.

Death of Fisher.—In opening the ground for a well on Ashburnham Hill the other day, the body of a man was found, who had been buried for nearly eight years, and they have during that long period made the most of it. They may, of course, go on unimpeded in "reconstructing" the South, when Mr. W. Wade presides in the White House; but they are not even then carrying the Presidential election. The Democrats are already setting their house in order for the anticipated deposition of President Johnson. He was not the President of their choosing. He was elected by the Radicals, and if he has disappointed them, the fault is not with their opponents, but their own unfortunate choice. In this disavowing responsibility for the President, or even party alliance with him, the Democrats are preparing the way for allowing the whole affair to blow over quietly, to let the President go, out, Mr. Wade take his place, while they trust to the fortunes of the next election for a victory. Such a prospect is far more pleasant to contemplate, even from a distance, than that of a renewal of civil strife throughout the whole Republic. Should the Democrats fail to regain their ascendancy for another four years, it is morally certain that the Radicals will moderate their tone the moment they feel secure in the tenure of office, so that the next Presidential campaign, whatever may be the result, in a party sense, will have at least the probability of bringing with it a cessation of that extreme party strife which is so disastrous to the progress of the country. The rapidity with which the public debt of the Republic has been mounting upward late, the stagnation in business, and general depression of all the manufacturing industries of the country, ought to warn our neighbors that the sooner they address themselves to the practical work of rooting out the abuses that have crept in during these past years of war and turmoil, the better will it be for their future peace and security. There need be no reasonable doubt, but that the war debt, large though it is, may be so far reduced as to cease to be burdensome; but if, in time of peace, and when the injuries to trade, inflicted by the war, should have been in great part repaired, that debt should go on increasing, it is very evident that they are not far from a crisis. Those who view the quarrel from a distance can have no difficulty in perceiving themselves that the unsettled condition of the "reconstruction" question, the uncertainty whether the South is to be under black rule or white, has had a very damaging effect on the whole Republic, tending to the loss of revenue and the cramping of individual enterprise. But the discouraging view of the case is that this uncertainty is doomed to be maintained. The Radicals have gone great lengths to secure for themselves another term of power. They have been accused, with apparent good reason, of dallying with and delaying the re-admission of the Southern States, for the purpose of making sure of the next Presidential election, and the New York World, the chief mouth-piece of the Northern Democracy, thus characterizes the purposes and consequences of their present move: "The infamous precedent about to be set is the first step towards the abolition of Presidential elections. It is a blow at the right of the people to select their President, and Congress can put out a President for mere party reasons, on any frivolous pretext they may choose. It is a futile expenditure of effort for the people to go through the election, every four years, of a Presidential election. An opposition Congress may put out a President, and the next President, if elected, will place with any treatment of their own they may choose to select. The people will cease to attach any importance to the election, and when they find that instead of electing a President for four years, they choose one who is to remain in office only at the pleasure of his opponents, Congress has already established the precedent of a two-thirds majority against the President, by excluding his political supporters, and his friends, from the requisite majority and the use to which it is to be put, the road is paved for some other form of chief magistracy than an elected President. This is the worst precedent that has yet been set, and it is to be regretted that it is to be set by a President who is to be elected by a majority of the people, and who will require no such description of his opponents as to put an elected President out by a dishonest count, than to put an elected President out by a dishonest count and a sham trial."

Departure of a Female Lunatic.—A woman, named Sme, leaves for Toronto this morning. This woman has been in the Lunatic Asylum for a long time, but her mania has lulled all attempts at cure. She has frequently been in the City Hall to lodge complaints against imaginary enemies. Sometimes her imagination has peopled the next house to hers with assassins, who were plotting to rob and take her life. Her whims were always humored by the police, as they were in her family, where everything was done to restore her mind to its normal condition. It is to be hoped that under the kind and skillful treatment of Dr. Workman, she may at no distant day be restored to her family.

Herz Frey's Reading.—The crowded state of the room and the applause which has followed each reader are sufficient to prove that a strong and increasing taste for good reading has been awakened in the minds of the public. Upon the last night of meeting, new gentlemen from Ottawa, Messrs. Johnston, Davis, and Kennedy, gave readings from Macaulay, Dickens and Lever. They were listened to with marked attention, and it is to be hoped that the people of Hull may have an opportunity of hearing them. Mr. C. B. Wright having recently erected a public hall, capable of holding a numerous audience, has kindly placed it at the disposal of the Reading Committee, the next readings will be held in this hall, which is situated on the street to the west of the one leading from the Suspension Bridge, and a short distance back from the main street. The readings will be held on Tuesday evenings.

Police Court.—The case of Jamina Kerr vs. Robinson Lyon for using insulting and abusive language, was called up, but defendant did not appear, and a warrant was issued for his arrest.—Bridget Sullivan, a young woman from Hupley, was brought up as insane, and dangerous to be at large. Dr. Sweetland testified that she was insane, and was not fit to be turned loose upon society; and she was therefore sent back to jail, to await a vacancy in the lunatic asylum. This young woman's case is by no means one of a violent kind, and under proper treatment, such as the county jail is not calculated to afford, she might soon be restored to mental health. She was committed to jail for a similar reason and purpose a week or two since, and the time for which she was committed having expired on Friday last, she was let out of her cell, but wandered into another part of the premises, and refused to leave, when Mrs. Powell ordered her food to be sent to her, and it was deemed best to bring her up and commit her.

Police Court.—The time having arrived for looking to the health of the city, and Mr. E. Armstrong's term of office as Health Inspector having expired, the inspection of the sanitary condition of premises has been committed to the police, each of whom has been furnished by the chief with a book for taking down the names of those whom they may notify to cleanse their premises, by the removal of all filth and nuisances from their yards, cellars, stables, outhouses and other buildings. Lanes, alleys, &c., must also be cleansed of all filth, dirt, night soil, and all other impurities before the first of April, in compliance with the terms of the Mayor's proclamation, published in the Ottawa Gazette, and bearing date the 17th of February, 1868. People will consult their own interests as well as those of the public at large, by attending at once to the matter, for such is the determination of the authorities to protect the health of the citizens, that fines will be imposed in all cases of dereliction, which in most instances will be sufficient to have covered the expenses of complying with the law. Any doubts, therefore, between the landlord and tenant, as to whose duty it is to cleanse premises, or any part of it, had better be settled at once, in order to avoid the expenses of law.

What is Best to Do.—If you are suffering from rheumatism, lame back, sprains, chills, bowel complaints, lumbago, neuralgia, sciatica, or any other ailment, you will find relief in the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This medicine is a long way from accepting them completely and absolutely.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The Board met at 7 o'clock p. m., pursuant to notice.

Present—Messrs. J. D. Slater, Chairman, Preston, Abbott, McCloy, Kirby, May, Wilson and W. E. Gladstone.

Resolved by the Board that the report of the Finance Committee be read and approved.

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