

that endorsement were turned back. The result was that the 336 Chinawomen were hauled off the dock in baggage wagons, like so many calves, and taken to the various alleys designated by the head importer. To prevent a successful combination of his rivals, he divided the cargo into three parts, and they were discharged simultaneously at the places pointed out by his agents.

Ai Fook is very successful. But he is in mortal fear from his rivals. They held a meeting recently and authoritatively offered \$1,000 for his head, and \$500 for that of each of his agents. A assassin was procured who undertook to shoot him; but killed the wrong man. They agreed to pay the expenses of the trial if he should be arrested—if sent to State Prison \$100 per month to defray extra expenses, and they bound themselves to send his family \$100 per month in the event of his being hung. Men who attended this meeting were arrested and examined on a charge of conspiracy, but the court dismissed them. At one word was sent to Ai Fook that he must leave the city or they would butcher him, and they openly declared that before the sun shone to-day they would have killed some of his gang. He has a body guard constantly. Part of the time it consists of Chinamen, at other times he is protected by a guard of policemen. He does not stir from his room alone.

Thus to the threat of last evening, during the night two Chinamen—Chun Chan and Ah Mow—went to the door of the Ming Wing, one of the party of Ah Fook, on Jackson-st., and called him. He stepped out, saw who they were, and turned to go into the room, when Ah Mow shot him, inflicting a dangerous, perhaps fatal, wound. They ran out, flung the pistol into the street, and escaped. This is the last development, but the people may rest assured the evil described is making rapid progress, and calls for extraordinary measures for its suppression. It will not do for the local authorities to become participants in the horrible traffic.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Brockville and Ottawa Railway—H. Abbott. Planes, &c.—Miles. Ottawa Livery Stable and Bait Stables—A. O. F. Coleman, V. S.

Brick Dwelling to Let—J. R. Arnoldi. Ottawa Grammar School—W. H. Walker.

Two Brick Houses for Sale—Theo. G. Leslie. Boy Wanted Immediately.

House to Let—Jas. G. Robinson & Co.

Auction Sale of Bankrupt Stock—H. McLean.

The Ottawa Times
Office 138, Sparks Street.

> TUESDAY, MARCH 30, 1869.

For Ottawa Markets and Interesting Reading Matter see Fourth Page.

It is understood that Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., will return tomorrow. Yesterday, (Easter Monday) being a statutory holiday, business was suspended at the Government offices.

It is astonishing with what facility the American mind reconciles itself to a policy towards other nations, the bare hinting of which towards the Republic is deemed almost a cause of war. But a few months yet has a sporadic rebellion affected the Island of Cuba, without giving any substantial evidence of ultimate success, or without even the formal organization of a government having the smallest title of claim to recognition de facto; yet our neighbours of all shades of politics gravely discuss the propriety of extending to the revolutionists a recognition de jure!

This would not have surprised us had our neighbours been without the experience of their own rebellion. Without that the universal sovereign people might well have been excused for jumping at a conclusion concerning the rights of the Cuban insurgents, with which their own national existence had never been practically familiar. But in the light of the history of their own rebellion it is astounding that any respectable representative man, or any respectable organ of public opinion, in the United States, would give countenance to a proposal towards Spain against which they strongly protested a few years ago, when it was proposed to apply it to their own case.

Indeed there is a want of parallel between the two cases only because the Cuban insurgents are destitute of nearly all the elements of which the Confederates were possessed to entitle them to recognition.

The seceding States had a duly constituted form of popular government, with defined territorial limits within which it exercised its functions; and within which the functions of the Washington Government were suspended. Its ports were blockaded by the enemy; war was waged against it, not as in a matter of municipal revolt, but as conquering a separate people; and accordingly prisoners were exchanged and other international forms of warfare duly observed. The first recognition of the Confederate States as belligerents, and therefore as possessing a government de facto, proceeded from the Cabinet at Washington.

The same status was accorded them by the nations of Europe. But no European country went further than Mr. Lincoln's Government in this matter, even after several years of successful resistance that had finally succumbed to superior strength and numbers. As the fate of war has shown it may now be concluded that European nations acted wisely in procrastinating a recognition which many people thought was honestly deserved, and even deeply bought. Yet the Americans pretend still to have cause of complaint against England, because of her concession, after the example of the Washington Government, of belligerent rights to the Confederate States. What would the Americans have thought had the course they now, with so little reason, recommended towards the Cuban insurgents, been pursued towards the Southern Confederacy? And what will Spain think of the treatment it is now receiving at the hands of the Americans?

Surely it might have been supposed that an American who had made very large advances towards the abolition of the old order of things, the Americans, who profess to be so fervently devoted to the cause of freedom, and so expert in suppressing rebellion, would have lent moral, if not material, aid to the new Spanish

Government, that the cause of popular right might not be injured by the miseries of civil war. But it appears our neighbours have two distinct codes of international law—one which all nations should respect towards them, and another, more elastic, which they may apply to their neighbours according to their own good pleasure.

It is to be hoped that the Government at Washington will resist the clamour of its reckless supporters, and maintain towards Spain, as towards other countries, due respect for the comity of nations.

The vacillating policy of the Local Government of Nova Scotia is happily criticized by the Halifax Citizen. The fact has long been apparent to independent on-lookers that the Nova Scotia difficulty, after the "punishing" at the general election was over, was mainly due to the attempted domination of the Local Legislature over the Dominion members.

But for this the one frank, honest, constitutional move to seek redress would have been made, as it was made, without delay, and that failing, the negotiations for better terms would have been opened at once, with Mr. Howe's hands strengthened by the aroused support of nearly all the Repeal members, and the active sympathies of the few Unionists who found their way into the House of Commons. But as it has turned out, the stay-away—from Ottawa was a powerful whip in the hands of Messrs. Adams, Wilkins & Co. Though unheeded by the members in its full terms it must have operated as a restraint upon their action when they did come to Ottawa. It did, in fact, virtually prevent them from presenting the real case of their Province before Parliament, while the Local Legislature was dallying over its adjournment and neglecting the material interests of the Province. And, when finally, Mr. Howe, acting on the strength of his own judgment, and supported by the financial skill of Mr. McLellan, did undertake to make out his case for those better terms, which he had always insisted were due to Nova Scotia, if she remained within the Union, he was not only unsupported, but actually opposed by the Local Government by every agency at its command.

It is not surprising, therefore, to find that this miserable faction should now, seeing its doom in the triumph of Mr. Howe, take every possible means to secure his defeat, and in the meantime unduly delay the meeting of the Legislature, that they may not be compelled too soon to disclose their own want of policy. Not having the courage to risk their offices in August last by a fresh appeal to the people; being probably incapable of defining a policy upon which they could venture to ask the public judgment, they preferred clinging to office and trusting to the chapter of accidents.

The Ottawa thus comments upon the delay in calling the Legislature:

"By a proclamation in Wednesday night's *Gazette* the Provincial Parliament is further prorogued to the 31st inst., and not then to meet for the despatch of business. Those bold fellows, Mr. Adams and Wilkins, are keeping the waiting-room of the House in a week's wait, waiting for the result of the House's action. This procrastination may be very wise and statesmanlike, but to the majority of people, it will seem only the result of imbecility or carelessness. If the members of the Provincial Government, however, are prepared to stand by to the members, and that will commend itself to the public, why do they not summon the House and propose that policy should be left to the members and the country? If it is a policy that they do not approve it to the public mind, it need not be rejected by the result of the contest in House. It is a wise and safe policy, without idea of compromise, it cannot be affected by Mr. Howe's success or defeat. But in that it lies all the difficulty of the position. The Governor Doyle's advisers have no positive policy. They do not intend to stand up squarely for it, as far as stupid and pusillanimous as they are, they cannot help seeing that this would be farcical and hopeless. But neither are they prepared to stand by to anything else. They pretend to stand for anything else. The Hants election is over, trusting to the chance of accidents to give a lucky turn to the wheel of fortune that may keep them a little longer in office. If Howe wins, they will then try to make a new show-down. Since they have no policy of their own, it is impossible that the House meets them. They and some member with courage enough to propose a policy for them, and compel them to adopt it, or take the consequences."

The Hamilton Spectator has the following, in the sentiment of which we are sure every one in Ottawa and out of it, who has had the opportunity of forming an opinion, will most heartily concur:

"We copy with a great deal of pleasure the following from the *Springfield Herald*, in relation to His Excellency Sir John Young. Such a testimony from the people among whom Sir John has resided, and over whom he occupied the important position of Governor, will be peculiarly gratifying to the people of Canada, from whom he has already won golden opinions. Sir John is the highest general of the people of Sidney; the highest general that could be paid to the admiring qualities of our new Governor-General."

"The treasurer of the Testimonial Fund has received a letter from Sir John Young, in concert with the committee, who are to receive the money. The treasurer is to give a sum to the fund, and the balance will be covered by £1,000 already received. It is the wish of Sir John that no further application be made either to the Parliament or the public. He is perfectly satisfied with these memorials of his former government in this country, and the good will of those friends who subscribed to the cause of the Confederacy."

"The Hamilton Spectator has the following, in the sentiment of which we are sure every one in Ottawa and out of it, who has had the opportunity of forming an opinion, will most heartily concur:

"We copy with a great deal of pleasure the following from the *Springfield Herald*, in relation to His Excellency Sir John Young. Such a testimony from the people among whom Sir John has resided, and over whom he occupied the important position of Governor, will be peculiarly gratifying to the people of Canada, from whom he has already won golden opinions. Sir John is the highest general of the people of Sidney; the highest general that could be paid to the admiring qualities of our new Governor-General."

"The treasurer of the Testimonial Fund has received a letter from Sir John Young, in concert with the committee, who are to receive the money. The treasurer is to give a sum to the fund, and the balance will be covered by £1,000 already received. It is the wish of Sir John that no further application be made either to the Parliament or the public. He is perfectly satisfied with these memorials of his former government in this country, and the good will of those friends who subscribed to the cause of the Confederacy."

"The same status was accorded them by the nations of Europe. But no European country went further than Mr. Lincoln's Government in this matter, even after several years of successful resistance that had finally succumbed to superior strength and numbers. As the fate of war has shown it may now be concluded that European nations acted wisely in procrastinating a recognition which many people thought was honestly deserved, and even deeply bought. Yet the Americans pretend still to have cause of complaint against England, because of her concession, after the example of the Washington Government, of belligerent rights to the Confederate States. What would the Americans have thought had the course they now, with so little reason, recommended towards the Cuban insurgents, been pursued towards the Southern Confederacy? And what will Spain think of the treatment it is now receiving at the hands of the Americans?"

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, 26th Inst., Mr. William Howe, son of Hon. Joseph Howe, had his arm caught in the machinery of Sir John's Bopewalk, Dartmouth, where he was employed as clerk. A piece of flesh was torn from the arm, but fortunately no bones were broken.—*Chronicle*.

ACCIDENT.—On Saturday afternoon, 26th Inst., Mr. William Howe, son of Hon. Joseph Howe, had his arm caught in the machinery of Sir John's Bopewalk, Dartmouth, where he was employed as clerk. A piece of flesh was torn from the arm, but fortunately no bones were broken.—*Chronicle*.

why these two great Anglo-Saxon families should not always live in political harmony, besides being friendly neighbours. This is the only any the more for being round to the other, and the more which would. It is true, that not a few American orators are fond of saying with a prophetic air—

"No pen utiles contracts our powers,

But the whole hemisphere continent is cur-

ed, and yet if this aspiration were actually re-

alized, the practical effects would be all pro-

bably to strengthen that to strengthen the

British Empire.

That is to say, the more which would.

It is to be hoped that the Government at

Washington will resist the clamour of its

reckless supporters, and maintain towards

Spain, as towards other countries, due re-

spect for the comity of nations.

The vacillating policy of the Local Gov-

ernment, that the cause of popular right

might not be injured by the miseries of civil

war. But it appears our neighbours have

two distinct codes of international law,

one which all nations should res-

pect towards them, and another, more

elastic, which they may apply to their neigh-

ours according to their own good pleasure.

It is to be hoped that the Government at

Washington will resist the clamour of its

reckless supporters, and maintain towards

Spain, as towards other countries, due re-

spect for the comity of nations.

The vacillating policy of the Local Gov-

ernment, that the cause of popular right

might not be injured by the miseries of civil

war. But it appears our neighbours have

two distinct codes of international law,

one which all nations should res-

pect towards them, and another, more

elastic, which they may apply to their neigh-

ours according to their own good pleasure.

It is to be hoped that the Government at

Washington will resist the clamour of its

reckless supporters, and maintain towards

Spain, as towards other countries, due re-

spect for the comity of nations.

The vacillating policy of the Local Gov-

ernment, that the cause of popular right

might not be injured by the miseries of civil

war. But it appears our neighbours have

two distinct codes of international law,

one which all nations should res-

pect towards them, and another, more

elastic, which they may apply to their neigh-

ours according to their own good pleasure.

It is to be hoped that the Government at

Washington will resist the clamour of its

reckless supporters, and maintain towards

Spain, as towards other countries, due re-

spect for the comity of nations.

The vacillating policy of the Local Gov-

ernment, that the cause of popular right

might not be injured by the miseries of civil

war. But it appears our neighbours have

two distinct codes of international law,

one which all nations should res-

pect towards them, and another, more

elastic, which they may apply to their neigh-

ours according to their own good pleasure.

It is to be hoped that the Government at

Washington will resist the clamour of its

reckless supporters, and maintain towards

Spain, as towards other countries, due re-

spect for the comity of nations.

The vacillating policy of the Local Gov-

ernment, that the cause of popular right

might not be injured by the miseries of civil

war. But it appears our neighbours have

two distinct codes of international law,

one which all nations should res-

pect towards them, and another, more

elastic, which they may apply to their neigh-

ours according to their own good pleasure.

It is to be hoped that the Government at

Washington will resist the clamour of its

reckless supporters, and maintain towards

Spain, as towards other countries, due re-

spect for the comity of nations.

The vacillating policy of the Local Gov-

ernment, that the cause of popular right