

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ottawa Music Hall—Herdson & Leal's  
Opera Troupe.  
Customs Department—R. S. M. Bonchette.  
House to Let—Wm. Beatty.  
Otter Gauntlet Lid—Mr. Rice.  
List of Letters—G. F. Baker.  
Dalhousie Lodge—C. S. Scott.  
Furnished Rooms—Apply at Times Office.  
Thoroughbred Stock for Sale—John Ashworth.

## DOMINION REPORTS.

It is the intention of Mr. JAMES COTTON, the Managing Director of "THE TIMES PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY," to publish, during the present session, after the model of HANSARD, a volume entitled DOMINION REPORTS Debates in the Canadian Parliament.

The basis of the proposed volume will be very full reports prepared by a staff of the best reporting talent in the country.

To insure a perfectly authentic record, members, as in the English model, will be requested to make corrections of any errors that may happen to creep into the reporter's notes, but nothing will be inserted not spoken in Parliament.

Also, to insure completeness, as in the English model, all superfluous words and repetitions will be left off. This will leave the volume within portable size, and ensure its readability.

Orders from booksellers throughout the Dominion will be duly attended to, and the usual trade discount allowed.

The publisher has secured the services of a gentleman of very experience to edit the proposed DOMINION REPORTS.

If sufficient interest is offered it will be translated and published in French.

land commanding the mouth of that noble river, which flows through the heart of the land. Well, sir, that island is equal in extent to the kingdom of Portugal. Cross the straits to the main land and you touch the hospitable shores of Nova Scotia, a country as large as the kingdom of Greece. The two mark the state province of New Brunswick—equal to the island of Sicily. The two islands combined, pass up the river St. Lawrence to Lower Canada—a country as large as France. Pass on to Upper Canada—twenty thousand square miles larger than Great Britain and Ireland put together. Pass over the lake Huron, and you are in the land of the Sioux, and in British Columbia—the land of the Indian Territories; like the two between them, so great is the extent of the whole soil of Russia.

Pass on to the west, and you come up to civilization under the sun of the British American Confederation (Quebec).

Well, sir, the bold scheme in your hands is nothing less than to gather all these countries into one—to organize them all under Government, with the protection of an independent army, and to give to each man a full and entire affection with our fellow subjects in the land that gave us birth. (Cheers.) Our scheme is to establish a Government that will seek to turn the tide of European emigration into this northern half of the American continent, and will strive to develop its great natural resources, that they may increase or to increase liberty and justice, and Christianity throughout the land.

Whether would the personal wealth of Messrs. Holt, Huntington, and Dorion lead us, if they should ever be enabled to override Sir Alexander Galt in the race for independence.

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## The Ottawa Times

TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870

For increasing reading Matter see First Page; for Ottawa Markets see Fourth p. 4.

## THE MAN, WHO GOVERNS.

Whatever may be said to the contrary, the people take a great interest in the man who governs. The ability to devise and carry out good measures depends altogether on the right man being in the right place. It is as necessary to have a good prime minister, even as it is to have a sagacious, and at the same time determined and energetic commander in the field or on the sea.

It is of great importance to have as Minister of Finance, a man who is not only a master of finance, but who has the spirit and energy to turn his knowledge to account. It is of great importance to have a Minister of Justice who is an able lawyer, but it is of still greater importance to have the office filled by a lawyer, who, instantaneously, carries his knowledge to account. A minister, to be successful, must in addition to the regular heads of departments, suited to their respective positions, have his inferior officers men of great wisdom, of commanding influence, of ready application, and of untiring energy. Sir Robert Peel brought with him a personal weight, apart from the weight of teaching itself necessary to the position, which he occupied, so did Lord Derby, so did Mr. Disraeli, and so did Mr. Gladstone.

The individual influence of these men upon the affairs of State, was and is felt all over the Empire. Those who have worked with them, lose their individuality and prominence, in the greater individuality and prominence of the Prime Minister, for the time being.

If it is England, Sir John Macdonald is there.

Sir Francis Hincks, Sir George Carling, Sir John Macdonald as leaders of Government, have all influenced the other members of successive Governments, and have each in their turn lent an individual and an especial weight to Government. Whatever were the nature of their measures, they had sufficient individual force of character not only to conceive, but to carry them into effect. There is a very great difference in Cabinets. There are Cabinets with commanding individual influence, and there are Cabinets who have so little of that essential power in their composition as to compel a dependence upon party to an extent which betrays weakness, and renders the execution of some important plan, in a great measure, abortive. It is impossible to agree with the Woodstock Times in the supposition that the people are indifferent to the men who govern, provided the measures which they propose are good. It is of vast importance to the country whether a Hincks or a Galt has charge of our finances, and whether a Howe or a McDougall has charge of the hives of Secretary of State. It is of much importance whether Sir John A. Macdonald or the Honourable, Saundif Macdonald hold the office of Minister of Justice. The actual character of the man is to be taken into consideration. A man may be very worthy, and in many points have legislative ability without being at all adapted for a cabinet minister. The men are few, who, like Mr. John Macdonald, can, at ten minutes notice, bring about an arrangement with Messrs. Jackson, P. T., Brereton & Bégin, by which railways on a large scale were introduced into Canada. It was his self-reliance, his unbounding will, his great sagacity, his extraordinary financial ability which gave Canada a place as a name among the capitals of England. It was the uniting power of Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir George E. Cartier, each individually powerful in his own section of the late Province of Canada, which brought about Conquest, dragging into the scheme by their superior individual weight, the Honourable George Brown, and making him speak thus concerning it:

"Will it not stand as an imperishable monument to the generosity of British rule? And it is not in Canada alone that this scene is being witnessed. Four other colonies are at this moment engaged in a similar declaration of their love for the parent State, and in doing so, are uniting with us how they may best discharge the great duty entrusted to their hands, and give their aid in developing the talents of these vast possessions."

And well, Mr. Speaker, may the work we have undertaken prove successful to British America, and stand as a monument to British America, Look, sir, at the map of the continent of America, and mark that Island (Newfoundland)

land commanding the mouth of that noble river, which flows through the heart of the land. Well, sir, that island is equal in extent to the kingdom of Portugal. Cross the straits to the main land and you touch the hospitable shores of Nova Scotia, a country as large as the kingdom of Greece. The two mark the state province of New Brunswick—equal to the island of Sicily. The two islands combined, pass up the river St. Lawrence to Lower Canada—a country as large as France. Pass on to Upper Canada—twenty thousand square miles larger than Great Britain and Ireland put together. Pass over the lake Huron, and you are in the land of the Sioux, and in British Columbia—the land of the Indian Territories; like the two between them, so great is the extent of the whole soil of Russia.

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## A CANAL POLICY.

A deputation appointed at the public meeting held in Toronto, on the 14th February, waited on His Excellency the Governor-General, Elizabell Hall, at one o'clock yesterday, to present the memorial of the citizens of Toronto on the subject of a more comprehensive canal policy. The following gentlemen were present—S. H. Harman, Esq., Major of the Royal Engineers; Mr. F. C. Capron, Hon. Senator Allan, Hon. Senator McDonald, Hon. Mr. Tipper, Mr. Beatty, Mr. F. H. Hartigan, Mr. A. A. Morrison, M.P., Mr. McEachern, M.P., Mr. Wells, M.P., Mr. McConkey, M.P., Mr. Amos Wright, M.P., Mr. Ferguson, M.P., Mr. Adams, M.P., and Mr. Graham, M.P.

The deputation having been shown into the presence of His Excellency—

His Worship Mayor Harman, after introducing the Deputation with his usual courtesy, stated that about a fortnight since he was the recipient as Mayor of Toronto of a resolution signed by some of the wealthiest and most influential工商人 of the city, requesting him to convene a public meeting, to take into consideration the question of the canal accommodation of the Dominion, and the gravest consideration of said action, were steps taken to render it more comprehensive and effective.

Mr. CARRIER presented a petition from the Board of trade for the City of Ottawa, praying that a duty be imposed on Coal, Salt, and Petroléum and on all manufactures imported from the United States, and on those imported from all countries, imported into Canada from the United States, the same as similar articles are charged there. Also, that the Fishing and Navigation privileges now enjoyed by citizens of the United States in Canadian waters be withdrawn.

Hon. M. C. CAMERON (South Huron) presented a number of petitions from the citizens of Huron and Bruce, praying for protection to Canadian production and manufacturers.

A report was received from the Special Committee appointed to strike Standing Committees for the session.

On motion of Hon. Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD a Committee was appointed to consider the Library of Parliament.

Mr. SIMARD asked whether it was the intention of the Government shortly to erect a new Post Office in the City of Quebec.

Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN said negotiations had been going on with the proprietors for the purchase of a new Post Office, and the Government had given the sum of \$10,000 for the purchase of this lot and also for the erection of a new Post Office thereon.

Mr. MURRAY asked whether the Government during the recess, in accordance with the recommendations of the Committee on Fisheries and Navigation, had taken steps to maintain the peace, law, and order in the interior of the provinces.

Mr. CARRIER said that the design of every Government is, or ought to be, to promote in the highest degree, the general happiness and welfare of its citizens, and that right to be maintained, the best means for doing this is independence. Now who are to judge of this? Must it not be the four millions who will, under independence, be free to pursue, and chose such a course as they deem best? The design of every Government is, or ought to be, to promote in the highest degree, the general happiness and welfare of its citizens, and that right to be maintained, the best means for doing this is independence. Now who are to judge of this? Must it not be the four millions who will, under independence, be free to pursue, and chose such a course as they deem best? The design of every Government is, or ought to be, to promote in the highest degree, the general happiness and welfare of its citizens, and that right to be maintained, the best means for doing this is independence. 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