...names of ... be inserted

...ds and Stationery.

...Brothers—...nation.

...verny Brothers—"Le Canada."

Do. do. —Stationery.

Do. do. —Music.

Mr. Woods—Special Notice.

...& I. G. Bates—Royal Mail Steamship Company.

...Grist—Western Ins. Company.

Do. —Departmental, Parliamentary, and Patent Right Agent.

Do. —Gas Stocks.

Do. —Land Agent, &c.

A. Mortimer—Book-Binder and Paper-Ruler.

American Invoices—R. S. M. Bouchette.

TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF TRAINS.

Mail Train leaves Ottawa at	8.00, a. m.
Do. arrives "	5.45, p. m.
Accommodation Train leaves at	1.30, p. m.
Do. do arrives at	11.40, a. m.

☞ These Trains connect at Prescott Junction with Trains on Grand Trunk Railway for the East and West, and at Prescott with Ferry for Ogdensburgh—again connecting with Railroads for all parts of the U. S.

THE POST OFFICE—OTTAWA.

DELIVERING AND CLOSING OF MAILS.

MAILS.	DELIV'RD.	CLOSED.
East and West, by Rail, Daily,	12.30 p. m. and 5.30 p. m.	7.30 p. m. and 1.00 p. m.
Pakenham and North Shore of the Ottawa, Daily,	8.00 a. m.	9.30 a. m.
Aylmer & N. Shore of Ottawa "	8.00 a. m.	12.00 M.
Do. do do "	12.00 M	5.00 p. m.
Bell's Corners, Richmond, Perth, &c. "	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Buckingham, Greenville and Lower Ottawa, *	8.00 a. m.	6.00 a. m.
Kemptville, Osgoode, &c., Daily	5.30 p. m.	7.30 a. m.
Chelsea and Wakefield, "	5.30 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Templeton & E'st Templeton, †	12.00 M.	12.00 M.

*Mails Daily, except on Saturdays and Sundays.
†Mails every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

RATES OF POSTAGE.

To all parts of Canada, if prepaid by Stamps, 5 cts. If unpaid, 7 cts. To British Columbia, 10 cts. Letters for British Columbia, Germany and Foreign Countries generally, MUST BE PRE-PAID.

To the United States, 10 cts—pre-payment optional. English Mails, per H. & A. Allan's Canadian Steamships, via Portland, close at Noon every Friday—postage 12½ cts.; per Cunard Steamers, Noon, Mondays and Saturdays, (alternate weeks,) postage 17 cts.

REGISTERED LETTERS must be pre-paid, and posted thirty minutes prior to the closing of mail.

☞ Office hours—6 a. m. to 7 p. m.

G. P. BARKER, Postmaster.

The Ottawa Times

OTTAWA, DECEMBER 19, 1865.

OUR INAUGURAL.

We have made our bow; And it now becomes our duty to state the grounds upon which we lay claim to public favor.

It is not our intention to follow the hackneyed custom of apologising for the introduction of a new journal, and thus arrogating to ourselves a special mission for which we have some heaven-born inspiration. Were we so disposed we think the opportunity is not wanting to find sufficient reasons for the assumption of the office we propose to fill.

In offering to the notice and for the patronage of the citizens of Ottawa and the public generally a new daily paper under the designation of the OTTAWA TIMES, the proprietors venture to take the high ground of thorough independence. They launch their sheet upon the capricious waters of public opinion as the merchant his vessel upon the stormy billows of the ocean. Like him they rely upon the structure they have raised, and place their confidence of meriting a successful voyage in the ability of their pilotage and the able seamanship they have at their command.

The TIMES is simply and distinctly a commercial enterprise. But, as our new craft is bound to show its colors, it hoists the Constitution at the peak, places the British Lion at its prow, and carries at its main the Maple-Leaf and Beaver.

The conditions under which the city of Ottawa has risen to opulence and consideration are about to be greatly enhanced by its having become the metropolis of Canada; and, albeit there is no lack of respectable journals, there is manifestly room for one which proposes to extend the field of enterprise without a desire to poach upon the ground already occupied.

The TIMES will be neither sectarian nor sectional, but confessedly the exponent and unflinching advocate of those principles to which by party affinity it is attached, and by which the Constitution of the British empire is most securely upheld.

The political faith of the TIMES will be uncompromising Conservatism. But while resisting crude innovations and ill-considered changes, it will be foremost in the advocacy of all necessary reform, of every species of intellectual progress, and every scheme for the advancement of national prosperity.

The basis upon which it is established enables it to be thoroughly independent. It is indebted to none for favors or assistance, and represents no other interest but that of the country.

The leading topics of the day will be dealt with in a liberal and enlightened spirit; the current news will be gleaned from the most active and reliable sources, and neither energy nor expense will be spared to make the OTTAWA TIMES in character and position second to no newspaper in the Province.

We are convinced that, both in the city of Ottawa and the surrounding district, there is ample intelligence and patriotism to appreciate the labors of the journalist who shall conduct his sheet in the maintenance of the glorious constitution under which we live, in the bold advocacy of Canadian rights, and with the distinctive and defined character of that honest party allegiance which permits of no trimming or truckling expediency when private gain conflicts with public duty.

If these principles are such as may command the approval and support of the citizens of Ottawa and the general public, the success of the TIMES is secured; for they are those upon which its career and policy will be based.

C. J. Brydges, Esq. the able and popular manager of the Grand Trunk Railway and Mr. Reynolds of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway have in the most liberal manner effected arrangements so that all government employees who were unable to obtain suitable houses in Ottawa have left their families in Quebec, Montreal, or elsewhere, can obtain tickets at half fare to enable them to spend their Christmas holidays at home. These tickets can be procured of J. P. Audy Esq. of the department of the Minister of Finance, and will be available upon proof of the holder being an employee.

A Montreal contemporary speaking of the state of the lumber trade remarks upon the excessive manufacture of square timber so greatly beyond the requirement of the trade in the following terms;—"The fact that there is this year wintering over at Quebec upwards of twenty-three million feet of timber, principally pine, ought to awaken the attention of the Government to the necessity of some new regulations whereby the manufacture of square timber on the Crown domain may be better controlled, and a check put to excessive operations which are destroying the pine forests, depressing the market, and doing the lumbering trade no good." We heartily endorse every word of our contemporary's observation. It has been within our own knowledge that lumbermen have been kept not only weeks but months at Quebec during the past summer and fall in the hope of selling at salvation prices or for the purpose of closing up two and three year old lots, which have already eaten up in charges and interest all the profit that can or could have been made upon them. Many manufacturers must have lost heavily during the past season, and he was a most fortunate man who was able to sell upon terms which cleared his liabilities leaving out all expectation of making anything by his year's operation. The suggestion that the attention of government should be directed to the palpable evil which has arisen from a reckless consumption of our best timber prudent enough, but we fear comes too late. It is not a very easy matter for the Department of Wood and Forests to effectually control the free exercise of vested rights. The holders of timber limits cannot be restricted from the use of that for which they have previously paid, and the unfettered occupation of which under certain conditions the government has formally guaranteed. Evil as the abuse of the lumber lands undoubtedly is it seems to us that the only true remedy is to be found in the restriction which will arise from the business becoming unprofitable. If the supply continues greatly beyond the demand prices will go down below remunerative rates; the banks will soon feel the consequences and the very natural remedy will be found in the sparsity of funds to carry on the winter's operations. It is to be regretted that one of the great staple trades of this country should be so run into the ground as to become injurious instead of a source of wealth, as it once was, to the enterprising and hardy lumberman of this district. We should fail with the highest satisfaction any feasible plan by which the manufacture could be curtailed for the next three years, or, at least, until such time as the markets return to a more healthy condition. We fear, however, that the matter must be left to the good sense and self interest of those engaged in the business. The destruction of the forests without accruing profit is simply killing the goose for the golden eggs.

The venerable King of Belgium has at length succumbed to a lingering and painful malady. The last European mail announces the death of the once popular Prince Leopold and more recently the highly esteemed Sovereign of Belgium. The English nation has never ceased to respect and honor the man who was the youthful husband of the "fair hair'd daughter of the Isle" whom the whole nation mourned as its own loved child. There are many yet still amongst us who can attest the severity of the affliction, the blasting of the people's hope. The Prince long mourned his young and beautiful bride, and having passed in widowhood into middle life he married again a daughter of Louis Phillippe. Upon the separation of Belgium from Holland the powers of Europe offered the crown to Prince Leopold and his reign has been marked by wisdom and moderation. The late King of Belgium was uncle to Queen Victoria, and became after the death of Prince Albert Her Majesty's counsellor in all matters of either domestic or political emergency. None will more deeply feel the loss of this good old King than England's widowed Sovereign, and England's self will drop a tear upon the bier of one whom the ruthless hand of death alone prevented from being the consort of its Queen.

We are quite sure that every English heart will respond to the sentiments expressed in the extract we take from the *London Review*, received by the last mail. It will be a source of gratification even to us here in Canada, where we receive but the reflex of the grandeur and glory of England and the Sovereign's court, to know that the Queen is about to rejoice her subjects by a return to public life. All that refers to Her Majesty's domestic happiness is sacred in the estimation of an affectionate popularity which few sovereigns have ever enjoyed in an equal degree. Our English contemporary thus dilates upon the approaching marriage of the Princess Helena, who is said to be the Queen's favorite daughter:

"The announcement of the forthcoming marriage of the Princess Helena to Prince Frederick Christian of Augustenburgh will be received with a proper interest and satisfaction by a loyal and domestic people. We are all ready to rejoice heartily and unaffectedly at anything which promises to add to the happiness of the Royal Family; and although we know nothing whatever of the destined bridegroom, we have no doubt that her Majesty has satisfied herself that he is likely to make her daughter a good and affectionate husband. Further than that we do not care to inquire; for the union is one to which no political significance can attach, and which has indeed no bearing on anything beyond the Queen's family circle. As the Prince is a younger brother to the pretender to the throne of Slesvig-Holstein, it is possible that the marriage may be interpreted in some quarters as an indication of Queen Victoria's sympathy with his claims; but although it is not unlikely that such sympathy exists, we do not suppose that it has had any effect in determining the selection of a husband for the young Princess. We are willing to believe that he has been chosen for his own sake; and we trust that he may justify the choice. At the same time we cannot help remarking that, if Royal personages are as all like ordinary people, the addition of a representative of the Augustenburgh interest to a family circle which already includes a daughter of the King of Denmark and a son of the King of Prussia, does not promise well for the peace, concord, and mutual affection. It is a rather significant fact that during the present visit of the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia to Her Majesty, the Prince and Princess of Wales have almost entirely absented themselves from Windsor Castle; and we can scarcely suppose that the constant presence of a member of the Augustenburg family at the English Court will increase its attractions for the "Daughter of Denmark." However, so long as the German etiquette, which forbids the sons and daughters to marry subjects, is enforced, there must be a good deal of difficulty in finding suitable partners for them amongst the petty Protestant princes of the Fatherland; and on that ground, if on no other, we are disposed to abstain from any critical examination of Prince Frederick Christian's merits or eligibility. We are the less inclined to mingle anything of the kind with our congratulations, because it is announced that the impending marriage will be immediately preceded by Her Majesty's return to public life. That is an event to which—too long delayed as it has already been—her subjects are looking eagerly forward. They will welcome it with unaffected joy; and will easily regard with favor and hope anything which has, however remotely, contributed to bring it about."

LOCAL NEWS.

POLICE COURT.—There was no business of any importance before this Court yesterday.

Mr. Medcalf has been re-elected Mayor of Toronto by acclamation.

The members present were J. Holmes, Esq. Warden, and Messrs. Conway, Graham, McKay, Severright, Storey, and Hubbell.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A conductor on the Grand Trunk, named John W. Ely, was found to be dead in his bed, by the side of his wife, on Saturday morning.

FIRE.—A great fire occurred in Belleville, on Saturday night. The fire broke out in Holden & Co.'s drug store, and resulted in the destruction of a fine new brick block.

Just as we were going to press we heard that two houses adjoining were also consumed—one occupied by Mr. Roe, and the other by Mr. St. George. They succeeded in saving their furniture.

EMIGRATION.—Mr. McGee, as head of the Emigration Department, has appointed Mr. John O'Donohue, of Toronto, to the place in the Immigration office at Toronto become vacant by the death of Mr. Mackay.

COUNTY COUNCIL.—The County of Carleton County Council met yesterday at the Albion Hotel, the Court House being occupied with the Recorder's Court. The Council adjourned, for want of a quorum to meet again this morning at 11 o'clock.

FIRE THIS MORNING.—About three o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in an unoccupied wooden building on the corner of Boulton and Cumberland Streets. The building was owned by a Mr. Richo—it was burned to the ground. We have not heard whether there was any insurance.

The fire broke out again about half past six o'clock, and was burning briskly when we went to press. It is evidently the work of an incendiary.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.—It is said that the American Reciprocity question, in all its bearings, has engaged the earnest attention of the Council, and that after the Christmas holidays a deputation will proceed to Washington, to continue the negociations opened by Messrs. Galt and Howland. The Council was also in session yesterday.

NEW R. C. ORPHAN ASYLUM.—On Sunday evening a large and influential meeting was held in the St. Patrick's R. C. Church with the object of founding an Orphan Asylum in Ottawa. His Lordship the Bishop presided. The meeting adopted a resolution recommending the object in view to general approbation and support. We understand that about $100 was collected on the spot, and a large amount subscribed.

OUR SIDEWALKS.—A correspondent requests us to call attention of our city fathers to the dangerous condition of our sidewalks, in consequence of the quantity of snow allowed to remain on them. The descent from Sapper's Bridge to Sussex St. is very slippy, and we fear an accident will occur there before long. Would it not be well for the authorities to compel owners of property to clear the snow off the sidewalks in front of their premises, as it is done in other cities.

OTTAWA TIME.—The Watch-makers of this city have all agreed henceforward, to keep Ottawa mean time; and the Rev. Mr. Dandurand has consented that after to-day, the noon peal of the Cathedral bell, each day, shall also be in accordance with this time, which is nine minutes slower than Montreal, ten minutes slower than New York, and fourteen minutes faster than that of Toronto. The difference between Ottawa and Quebec mean time is 18½ minutes, the latter time being that much faster than ours.

RECORDER'S COURT.

The December term of the Recorder's Court, for the city of Ottawa, opened yesterday.—His Honor Mr. Lewis presiding. There were no less than twelve indictments and six cases of appeal in the docket.

The following gentlemen were sworn in as Grand Jurors:—

D. Moore, Foreman—J. Escott, R. Graham, J. Lyon, J. Redford, G. White, G. W. Smith, A. Mutchmor, C. Rowan, W. J. Diamond, P. Grace, W. Mincer, E. Prue, J. Smith, T. Frederick, S. Howell, J. Leslie.

When the Grand Jury were first called, quite a number were absent, obliging the Court to add "talismen." The Recorder said he would positively fine all absentees. Some two or three saved their bacon by putting in an appearance before the jury retired.

His Honor briefly addressed the jury, explaining the nature of their duties. He remarked that a great deal of the time of the Court was taken up with cases of petty larceny of goods from shop-doors. He considered that merchants were very much to blame in thus putting temptation in the way of dishonest people prowling about the streets.

The first case disposed of was,

BATCHELER, ST. LOWE.

This was an appeal from a Magistrate's conviction. The Appellant based his grounds on the fact that the information was made in accordance with the Provisions of a city By-law, while the conviction was rendered according to Provincial Statute.—Conviction quashed. Gibb for Appellant Matheson for Respondent.

Joseph Rivet, a witness in a criminal case, was called, and not answering, his recognizance was ordered to be estreated.

THE QUEEN VS. THEOTIAR DAGENAIS.

The prisoner was charged with stealing a fur cap from a Mr. Champagne. The Grand Jury brought in a true bill; on being arraigned, she plead guilty.

THE QUEEN VS. ANN FOGARTY.

The prisoner was charged with stealing a gold ring from Mr. J. May, in whose service she was employed as a servant. On being arraigned she plead guilty.

THE QUEEN VS. CATHARINE BROOKS.

The prisoner in this case was charged with stealing goods from the store of Isidore Tracey. She pleaded not guilty. Verdict guilty.

HUNTER VS. EVANS.

This was an appeal case. Hunter, the Appellant, was charged with leaving the employment of his master. By consent of counsell a verdict of guilty was recorded.

THE QUEEN VS. JOSEPH POUCHETTE.

The prisoner was charged with stealing a cord of wood from F. Clemow. Verdict guilty, the jury recommending him to mercy. Mr. Drummond volunteered to defend.

Edward Amiot and Louis Boileau, 2 boys, aged about 12 years, plead guilty to stealing sundry articles from different persons in the city.

The same boys in company with another associate, named Pierre Poulon, were arraigned on a charge of stealing a pair of mocasins. Poulon plead guilty, the other two not guilty. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

THE QUEEN VS. JOHN FLYNN, STEPHEN FLYNN AND JOSEPH MALONY.

The prisoners were charged with stealing a pistol and $20 in money from James Scarf. Verdict not guilty.

THE QUEEN VS. EDWARD AMIOT.

The prisoner was charged on two indictments with larceny. Plead guilty.

THE QUEEN VS. JEREMIAH BROWN.

The prisoner plead guilty to a charge of larceny.

THE QUEEN VS. SOPHIE QUERTIN.

Another larceny case. Verdict not guilty.

SENTENCES.

The following prisoners were sentenced:—Exior Amiot, 5 years in Reformatory School; Jeremiah Brown, 1 month in jail; Ed. Amiot, Louis Boileau, and Pierre Poulin, each 5 years in Reformatory School; J. Pichette, one week in jail; Theotize Dagenais, 3 months in jail; Ann Fogarty, one month in jail; Catherine Brooks, 3 years in the Penitentiary.

The Court then adjourned, to meet again at the City Hall, on Thursday next, at 4 o'clock, p.m., for the purpose of balloting jurors for 1866.

MEETING OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

The usual fortnightly meeting of this body took place yesterday evening, His Worship the Mayor presiding. The following members were present: Aldermen Scott, Cunningham, Langford, McCormick, Mosgrove, Dow, Friel, Prudhomme, Traversy; Councillors Scott, Wood, Perkins, Abbott, Starmer, Berichon, Heney, and Martineau.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Moved by Coun. ABBOTT, seconded by Ald. SCOTT, that the communication of Jas. D. Slater, Esq., just read, and the petition and account of J. M. T. Hammon be received and referred to the Streets Improvement Committee, with instructions to report thereon at the next meeting of the Council.—Carried.

Moved by Coun. SCOTT, seconded by Ald. CUNNINGHAM—That the petition of Mr. John Heney be received and referred to the Select Committee on Assessments.—Carried.

Moved by Ald. DOW, seconded by Coun. WOOD—That the petition of Jas. Robertson be referred to the Streets Improvement Committee.—Carried.

Moved by Ald. MCCORMICK, seconded by Coun. PERKINS—That the petition of Messrs. Parris & Smith praying for remission of taxes, just read, be received and referred to the Court of Revision and Select Committee on Assessments.—Carried.

Moved by Ald. TRAVERSY, seconded by Coun. Heney—That the petition of Leonard Desmarais, praying for the reduction of taxes, just read, be received and referred to the Select Committee on Assessment.

CASH ABSTRACT.

Moved by Ald. CUNNINGHAM, seconded by Ald. SCOTT—That the Chamberlain's monthly cash abstract for November and the High Bailiff's accounts in connection with the vacant land sales be received and referred to the Finance Committee.—Carried.

THE CROSSING IN SPARK STREET.

Ald. MOSGROVE moved, seconded by Ald. DAW—That the petition of Jas. D. Johnston for the removal of the crossing in Sparks street, be granted.

After some discussion on the subject, it was

Moved in amendment by Coun. ABBOTT, seconded by Ald. McCORMICK—That all after the word "that" in the original motion be struck out, and the following inserted: "That the petition of Mr. Johnston be referred to the Streets Improvement Committee."

The discussion was renewed and continued at great length, on the amendment which was finally carried by a majority.

ACCOUNTS AGAINST CORPORATION.

Ald. TRAVERSY moved, seconded by Coun. HENRY—That the accounts of Dr. O'Reilly, T. Isaac, Dr. Beaubien, the Ottawa and Prescott Railway Company, and a number of others, against the Corporation, be referred to the Finance Committee.—Carried.

REPORTS.

The Finance Committee reported, recommending that cheques be granted for the following accounts:—

John Clancy, in full, for grading and macadamizing east side by-ward Market Square,	$ 36 80
Andrew Cross, in full, of work on the Metcalfe and Slater streets, (drains)	639 20
A. Wardle, amount of progress estimate No. 2, on Edward and Nelson streets, (drain)	418 00
Jas. Walkley, in full, for tape-line, &c.	10 80
Wm. McFaglan, for chimney tops for Collector's Office, &c.,	12 75
F. Davis, (constable's fees)	11 74
Neil, Morrison, do. do.	20 75
Paul Favereau, do. do	40 85
John Brown, do. do.	14 07
Thos. Isaac, a quarter's rent of Registry Office, to 4th inst.	30 00
	$1680 97

The Committee further recommended that cheques be granted for various sums for municipal work done, amounting, in all, to $120 25.

Ald. Cunningham moved the adoption of the report, seconded by Ald. Scott.

Ald. Mosgrove made a statement to the effect that he had abstained from signing the report for the reason that, after a previous Finance Committee Report had been signed an item of $300 was introduced, and paid a person who had done nothing for it.

A long and somewhat excited discussion arose in reference to this statement, several members regarding it as conveying an imputation upon the honor of the Chairman and members of the Committee, and also upon the conduct of the Streets Improvement Committee, indirectly. The Alderman was sharply called upon to give particulars, or make explanations satisfactory to the parties aspersed, but declined, for a time, to comply. At length he stated he was informed on the street by a gentleman whose name he would not give, that Francis McKenna was the individual thus benefitted. Several members now explained the matter, the truth appearing to be that, through some irregularity, or in some manner, in respect of which different versions were given, Mr. McKenna claimed, or was near being credited with, about $40 beyond the proper amount. Ald. Mosgrove disclaimed any intention of reflecting upon or insinuating anything against the honesty of the chairman (Ald. Cunningham) in the matter.

The Mayor, before putting the resolution, said we must all regret the nature of the discussion that had taken place. However, unpleasant might be the remarks of Alderman Mosgrove, he had, to a certain extent, and probably, as far as lay in his power, done what he could, by way of *amende*. He (the Mayor) wished to draw the attention of members to the impropriety of avoiding anything calculated to injure or offend other members while addressing the Chair. The present was an instance of the impropriety and unfairness of crediting or acting upon mere unfounded street rumors. He believed the Alderman regretted as much as anybody the accusation he had, probably, made inadvertently. His first duty, on hearing such a report, was to confer with the Streets Improvement Committee on the matter; if he had discovered any error in the accounts it was his bounden duty, in the protection of the public interests, to take such steps as would place the fact and the cause beyond a doubt. Certainly the knowledge of the report should not have so long remained unacted upon. He (the Mayor) regretted to have to make these remarks, but felt he had a duty to perform in so doing.

Ald. Mosgrove explained that, at the time the information was given to him, the matter was closed, and there was no remedy for it.

THE MAYOR—This is a marked instance of the unreliability of street rumors.

The report was adopted.

NEW FIRE ENGINE.

Moved by Councillor BERICHON, and seconded by Alderman SCOTT, that the Fire Committee Report, announcing the purchase of a fire engine for Lower Town, be adopted.—Carried. The cost of the engine is $700.

MR. WALKLEY'S CLAIM.

The Streets Improvement Committee reported adversely to the claim of Mr. Walkley for about $500, claimed for work alleged to have been done in 1865—measurement of sidewalks, &c. The report took the ground that Mr. Walkley's term of service expired in 1864, and that he had no valid claim as regards 1865.

Coun. STARMER moved, seconded by Ald. LANGFORD—That the report be received and adopted.—Carried.

IMPROVEMENTS IN RIDEAU STREET.

The Streets Improvement Committee report of Mr. Perry on behalf of improvements required in the east end of Rideau Street, and would recommend that a portion of the same be put under contract—Sections 6, 7 and 8 according to accompanying plan and specifications. The Committee having considered Mr. Clegg's petition, for the opening of Burrow's Street, could not recommend present action in the matter. As no measurements had been taken, or vouchers furnished in regard to the work performed by Mr. A. Dull—filling up the street opposite his premises—the Committee could not recommend payment. They could not, either, at present, recommend the granting of the petition of Capt. Forest and others for a lamp on Sparks St., nor that of St. Pinard and others for a sidewalk in Nunnery St., the season for such improvements being past.

Coun. STARMER moved, seconded by Coun. HENRY—That the report be adopted.

Ald. CUNNINGHAM moved, seconded by Coun. SCOTT—That all after "that" be expunged, and the following substituted: "That the report of the Streets Improvement Committee be adopted except that clause recommending that tenders be received for improvements in Rideau street, known as sections 6, 7 and 8, of the Engineer's Report, on the ground that the present is not the proper season to enter a work of such magnitude; neither is it expedient for the Council, at this late date of its existence, to embarrass their successors by constructing such a large outlay without providing them with the ways and means."

After a long discussion the above amendment was lost, 7 for and 8 against, when the original motion was carried.

APPROACHING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The by-law to appoint returning officers and polling places for the ensuing municipal elections was read a first and second time, and passed.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE MAYOR.

On motion His Worship now vacated the Chair, and Ald. Cunningham took his place.

Ald. Scott, after a few well-chosen remarks, presented the Mayor with a Secretary to His Worship, moved the following resolution:—

Moved by Ald. Scott—That the thanks of this Council are hereby tendered to M. K. Dickinson, Esq., for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of Mayor of this city. On the year about drawing to a close, and as some remuneration for services and disbursements included in the Office of Chief Magistrate, and not provided for by by-law or otherwise, that the sum of $400 be granted to him and that His Worship the Mayor be authorized to sign a cheque in favor of M. K. Dickinson, Esq., for said amount, suspending any rule or rules of this Council to the contrary."

Ald. FRIEL said—As the seconder of the motion, I have very great pleasure in endorsing the remarks of Ald. Scott. I think there is little necessity for saying much as to the conduct or merits of His Worship the Mayor; the citizens decided the matter for us, in returning him again to the office, by acclamation; and we ought to feel it as our duty to concur with them in the respect paid him in so marked a manner. I congratulate him much on the position in which he stands in relation to the community. I am very glad to see that a man who has, fortunately, filled the position three years, has been again honored with his election. For him, personally, I have always had the most sincere respect as a member of society, and, among ourselves, he possesses the reputation of being, in common parlance, a jolly good fellow. He desires to give offence to no one; and if he has erred at all, it has been on the right side, in his efforts to promote good feeling and harmony in the community. If he has erred at all, it has been in desiring to stand well with his fellow-citizens. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was put and carried with both cordiality and unanimity.

The CHAIRMAN briefly and appropriately conveyed the thanks of the Council to his Worship, observing that there was no doubt the citizens and rate-payers would fully approve the action of the Council this evening.

The Mayor then advanced to his usual seat, and proceeded to make his acknowledgements as follows: Gentlemen, members of the Council, I certainly feel somewhat embarrassed in regard to the weight of the compliment tendered me as involved in the resolution you have just adopted. I assure you I appreciate your kindness and friendly sentiments thus expressed; and I assure you that, on my own part, they are duly reciprocated. Special reference has been made to the general unanimity that has reigned at this board. To the kind consideration and courtesy of the members, I attribute as much as to any of my own personal efforts, the satisfaction that apparently, as Chief Magistrate of the city, I have been enabled to render to the community. I need not at this late hour go more than reiterate my thanks to you as a body, and as individuals, for your courtesy, kindness, and friendly sentiments on this occasion.

The Council adjourned at half-past eleven.

ELECTION OF MAYOR

The election of Mayor for the year 1866, took place at the City Hall yesterday, at 10 o'clock, a.m.

The City Clerk presiding, being ex-officio Returning Officer.

On the Returning Officer calling for nominations, A. Gilmour, Esq., arose and nominated M. K. Dickinson, Esq., the late Mayor. Mr. Gilmour spoke in warm terms of approbation of the Mayor's official conduct during the term he had filled the office. R. O'Reilly, Esq. briefly seconded the nomination.

Mr. Dickinson then came forward, and thanked the electors for the manner in which he was received, not only on this, but on many former occasions. He had been three times elected to the office of Mayor, without any reference to the creeds or nationalities of the electors. He referred to the difficulties of a mixed community like that of Ottowa, but it afforded him pleasure to say that his efforts were appreciated by the electors. He also alluded to the kind and harmonious manner in which his intercourse with the Council had been conducted. He spoke of the great increase of the population of the city as the Capital of the Province. The many improvements carried out during the past year caused a very heavy demand on the funds of the Corporation. In the event of his being elected, it would be his constant aim to see the strictest economy enforced. In reference to the proposed Water Works he trusted that a joint stock company would be formed to carry out so desirable an object, and hoped the matter would soon be laid before the City Council. In conclusion, he alluded to the unity of feeling of the rate-payers towards its chief magistrate, and thanked them for the repetition of favors received from them.

Alderman Scott next addressed the electors. He said he was pleased to see the mayor again nominated. He gave him great satisfaction to see him in the mayor's chair. He alluded to the honorable manner in which the Attorney-Generals East and West were received by the mayor. The taxes for this year were undoubtedly high, in consequence of the many improvements forced upon us to give the city a better appearance in the eyes of strangers. He had every reason to believe the taxes would be much lower the coming year.

Ald. Egleson spoke in terms similar to the last gentleman. He considered the city stood in an enviable position, and expressed satisfaction at the unanimity of feeling generally prevailing among the citizens on an occasion like the present.

John Rochester, Esq., said he had the pleasure of nominating Mr. Dickinson on two former occasions. He said, as he was a forwarder en business, he felt sure he would forward the interests of the city. He also alluded to the pleasant fact that Mr. Dickinson was the choice of both parties, as their mayor. He coincided with his views on the subject of Water Works.

Councillor Henry also expressed some very complimentary remarks in reference to Mr. Dickinson.

Mr. Workman considered the Mayor the "right man in the right place." He was very much opposed to a few persons having the power to tax the people and hoped the Legislature would place the matter in hands at the next session. He also expressed himself in favor of having a proper system of drainage. Out taxes, he said, were four shillings and nine pence ha the pound, and in conclusion he trusted the new Council would do its duty.

At eleven o'clock the Returning Officer declared M. K. Dickinson, Esq., elected Mayor for the year 1866.

The Mayor elect then briefly thanked the electors and hoped he would perform its duties satisfactory to all.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE S. S. PERUVIAN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

TRIAL OF O'LEARY—A FENIAN.

HE IS SENTENCED TO 20 YEARS PENAL SERVITUDE.

THE SHENANDOAH RETURNED TO LIVERPOOL.

PORTLAND, 18th.—The *Peruvian* arrived here at six a.m.

LIVERPOOL, 9th.—Weather broken and boisterous.

Flour transactions unimportant. Western Canal 28s 6d to 29s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 28s to 28s 6d.

Wheat—Canadian White and Mixed 10s 0d to 11s.

Corn—Western 33s; Mixed 31s 6d to 31s 6d.

About 150 barrels of sugar were sold during the week. Pots, 42s; Pearls 38s.

Consols 87¼; 5-20s declined, closing 64 to 64¼; Ill. receded ¼, closed 84¼; Erie improved ¼.

The *Shenandoah* put back to Liverpool on the 6th, having lost her sails and being short of coal. She experienced heavy gales.

The second Fenian trial, that of O'Leary's, terminated on the 6th inst., with a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner addressed the court, but denied he was a traitor. He said he owed no allegiance to the Queen nor obedience to British laws. He was sentenced to 20 years penal servitude.

The *Times* congratulates the Irish Government on being able to secure successive convictions of leading Fenians with so little difficulty, treating it as a proof that can be done whenever it pleases.

A fresh jury was empannelled for each case so that every conviction represents result of independent judgement by a distinct body of men.

The London *Times* says it is due to our Government, not less than to public opinion in England, that full and searching inquiry should be made into the history of the Jamaica rebellion, and we learn with utmost satisfaction, that such inquiry is to be instituted.

Indications increase that the Russell Ministry intend to introduce a Reform Bill into Parliament.

A Paris telegram says Schouloff is not entrusted with any political mission. He visits Europe for the benefit of his health, with the intention of making a lengthened stay on the continent.

The Cattle Plague in the shape of a contagious disease, is said to have been imported into Jardin d'Acclimation, Paris, by two Gazelles received from England. An order has consequently been issued forbidding the importation of all animals into France, except horses, asses, mules and dogs.

Bourse flat at 69.

BELGIUM.

The Morning *Post* says notwithstanding a more favorable bulletin of the Kings health, his condition precludes hope of recovery.

The Minister has written to the Admiral stating that he should not believe Valparaiso would be bombarded, in view of the large amount of property being owned by foreigners.

Admiral Curoty replied by saying if proper warning was given to the neutrals to remove their effects, it was and incontestible right of belligerents to resort to bombardment.

He therefore gave due warning.

The case of Mrs. Yelverton versus *Saturday Review*, for libel, at Edinburgh, resulted in a verdict for Defendants by 9 to 5. The verdict was received with hissing in the court. The jury was threatened by house.

Hartbough passes state that portion of Heligoland rock, long undermined by the sea, had fallen and was engulphed in the waves. Out of 500 inhabitants who were on the Island, only 70 escaped.

The Fenian prisoners were removed, on the night of the 2nd from the jail whence Stephen's escaped, to Kilmainham Jail, owing to the alleged dissaffaction among officials.

Amongst the latest arrests is an important goverment functionary in Tipperay.

The *Times* indulges in a friendly editorial towards America, founded on Seward's dispatch relative Lincoln's assassination, says, England has no objection to the extension of American territory either by Mexico or Canada, provided it is done honestly and with the consent of the people.

Parliament is summoned to meet on the 1st February.

Queen Victoria's assent to the betrothal of the Princess Helana and Prince Christian of Holstein, is officially promulgated.

THIS EVENING'S REPOT.

HALIFAX, 18th.—The *Celtic* left Liverpool on the 9th, via Queenstown on the 10th, and arrived at 9 this a.m.

The King of Belgian is dead.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, 9th, evening.—Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged.

Provisions quiet, steady and firm.

London, 8th, evening.—Consols for money 87¼ to 87⅝—for the 5ths 88¾ to 89; Ill., 81¼ to 82. U S 5-20's 63¾ to 64.

LATEST AMERICAN DESPATCH.

NEW YORK, 18th.—The steamship *Montezuma* from Kingston, Jamaica, arrived to-day, bringing advices to 6th inst., which is fifteen days later news.

The only papers received by her are those which support the policy of the Jamaica administration.

News scantly.

At the latest prices the number of negroes executed is estimated from 2,000 to 4,000, and land is said to be offensive with corpses.

There was no evidence to support statements previously made that the revolt was the result of a long projected plot, having ramification in New York, Hayti and Cuba.

The city of Mexico correspondent of the *Times* under date of Dec 3rd, has the following news:

The Emperor will depart for Cuernavaca after the festival of the lady of Guddalaupe.

The Mazatlan *Times* of Nov. 21st received this a.m., says that a company under the name of the Mexican Sea Island Cotton company has begun operations on their lands near Mazatlan. The projectors reside in San Francisco.

The Mexican *Times* of yesterday says the Liberals have again been beaten in a recent attack of Monterey.

The *Idea Liberal* of Puebla in its Wednesday's edition for the first time recognises the overthrow of the Republicans in Mexico.

The Emperor gives $2,000,000 to aid emigrants, and places the whole amount at the disposition of N. F. Maury, colonization agent for the empire.

Vera Cruz is being cleaned. Fears of the cholera are being entertained.

Alvarado and Diary commands are reported moving together towards Synalon.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 15.—The legal courts of term having refused to allow negro testimony to be taken in the courts of this State, Mr. Fisk, Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau of this district, under special orders from the War Department, has issued an order which demands that all cases in which negroes are interested, and which have heretofore been disposed of by municipal laws be brought before the U. S. Courts, for adjudication.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The *Herald's* Washington despatches states that it is rumored that the French Minister, now in New York, is much displeased with the Congress resolution on the Mexican question, and is not to return to Washington unless some explanation be given him.

Gen. Grant is not likely to leave Washington until Congressional action be taken on military affairs.

A correspondent of the *Herald* states that the steamship *City of Boston*, which arrived here last week, was overhauled at sea by a British cruiser, and searched for supposed concealed Fenians.

An Havana letter to the *Times* states that an American War steamer had arrived at Monte Christo with 40 slaves and several others from Cape Hatter.

NEW ORLEANS, 17th.—The Winfield Scott arrived this morning from New York on the steamer *McClellan*. A salute was fired in his honor.

The steamer *Decota*, hence from Pascagoula, exploded her boiler, killing four persons and wounding six others.

An old and estimated citizen of New Orleans, returned from Matamoras a few days ago, and was intimate there with the French officials.

He says they fully anticipate a war between France and the United States, and they believe that it will commence on the Rio Grande.

They already have their plan of campaign mapped out, which anticipates the sudden crossing of the United States troops over the Rio Grande on pontoons. They will then abandon Matamoras and the Rio Grande, and fall back on Monterey, which will be held as a strategic point.

These officers claim to be thoroughly informed as to all the means of the United States have at their disposal here and in Texas for an advance into Mexico.

WASHINGTON, 16th.—Senor