

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Notice to Contractors—Hatchell Bros.
Bazaar in Aid of the Protestant Benevolent Society.

TO THE PUBLIC.
Mr. J. G. DAVIS is authorized to receive
subscriptions and advertisements for the
OTTAWA TIMES.

The Ottawa Times.
No. 38 Sparks Street.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1870.

The Board of Trade of Toronto, in reply
to the enquiries of the Canal Commission
recommends the enlargement of the Welland
Canal to such an extent as to admit of the
largest class of vessels now engaged in the
carrying trade between Chicago and
Buffalo.

The New York World says: Poor Butler
and poor Grant have made themselves the
butts of jokes, good, bad, and numberless.
The last rumor is that the hero of Fort
Fisher and confederate-in-chief of Chivario
Alabama has declared the malicious plotting
of the Niagara Falls and other obstructions
of a similar nature in the St Lawrence
canal, and threatens that unless England
abrogates the falls, the sturdy fishermen
of Gloucester will let loose a swarm of
Alabama on British ships, and sweep
the commerce of England into annihilation.

TRYING TO RALLY THE GRITS.
The Globe of Monday last expressed the
opinion that if the Grits do not mean the
coming contest to go against them, it is
about time that they were up and doing.
Mr. Brown is evidently rather disgusted
with the lack of enthusiasm evinced by
his vassals. They do not display that
ready assent to go on the ramparts of
the coming strife, which he hoped for
and depended upon. They do not "close
up their ranks" as they ought, and
organize in town and country as he has
commanded them to do. The great
Factionist has evidently also but a poor
opinion of the political morality of his
followers. He is haunted by the constant
dread of their being "bought" All kinds of
allurements will, according to the Globe, be
made use of by the Government with a
view to the purchase of the Brownite rank
and file. The promise of the drainage of
certain swamps, and the construction of
certain railways, are to be the golden
baits held forth to tempt them from their allegiance, together with
a liberal amount of "nods and winks, and
wreathed smiles." It is to find what
a terribly unprincipled and selfish set these
Grits are, according to the Globe. All
of them, or almost of them, are ready to
be bought, and to be made "corruption-
ists." What a nice Opposition Mr. Brown
has organized! The chief has no confidence
in his followers, and the followers
no confidence in their chief.

in that the Globe will declare they have
been "bribed" and "bought."
We think, however, that we can show
what is the real nature of the issue before
the country? The issue is between a pro-
gressive government dealing with the
principles of Confederation in their entirety
and animated by a sincere desire to pre-
serve the Colonial Union and the connection
with the Mother Country intact; and a
set of men in Ontario who, desiring
power and office, are willing in order to
obtain it, to form a coalition with the
present avowed enemies of Confederation
and British connection. With such an
issue as this before them Mr. Brown will
not be able to rally many of the loyal
"Reformers" of Ontario around him.

THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT AND
THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.
We see that an article from the
Montreal Daily News is being copied exten-
sively by American journals, with the view
of showing that the people of this country
are thoroughly dissatisfied with the con-
duct of the Imperial Government, and
that we have no reason to believe that in
the event of trouble about the Fisheries,
England would stand by us as in justice
and in honor she is bound to do. It will
be remembered that a day or two after the
delivery of President Grant's message
an item appeared in the cable telegram
stating in effect, that Great Britain would
not assist Canada in protecting the fisheries.
Although it was generally understood that
the telegram referred to was the work
of the inventive genius whose business
it is to prepare sensational despatches
of this kind for the American public, and
although the Montreal Gazette and other
journals pointed out how obviously un-
founded it was, the News seems to have
regarded it as being of sufficient impor-
tance to form the subject of an editorial,
the apparent object of which was to ren-
der its readers dissatisfied, and to make
them believe that the Government and
people of the mother country are false
and recreant to the trust reposed in them.
We have no hesitation in saying that in
this matter the News does not represent
the opinion of either the Government or
people of Canada. So far as the Govern-
ment are concerned, their policy with re-
gard to the protection of the fisheries has
been endorsed and approved of by the
Imperial authorities, and the fact has been
made public on more than one occasion
Under such circumstances it is in the
highest degree impudent and unpatriotic
for any journal to take a cable telegram
of the nature of which is apparent, and try
to induce the public to believe that the
Imperial Government are not prepared to
maintain our rights under the treaty of
1818. Considering that many of the seic-
sures complained of have been made by
Imperial cruisers, and that a number of
officers of the Royal Navy have been em-
ployed during the summer in protecting
our fisheries, it is hardly likely that the
Imperial Government would condemn the
action of which they have not only ap-
proved, but in which they have partici-
pated.

inherent in the breasts of those
whose home is "in the setting
sun," declared inconjunctly that Min-
niquig was not guilty and she was af-
fected at liberty amid the cheers of the
audience. We should think so. A lovely
and accomplished American woman re-
sisted for merely shooting and killing a
man who had the audacity to refuse to
marry her when she demanded that he
should do so! The next thing will be that
we shall hear from an American citizen
who has five or six votes at his disposal
being strung up to kill a fellow creature
in a thoughtless moment. If such things
as these were to be allowed, what would
be the good of Republicanism and of an
Elective Judiciary?

It seems probable that the commencement
of the new King of Spain's reign will
be marked by one grand and important
event, viz., the termination of the long
protracted rebellion in Cuba. The King
is said to have offered the following condi-
tions:
First—Emancipation unconditional and
immediate.
Second—A complete restoration to civil
and property rights, including a revival
of all the franchises of religious free-
dom, liberty of the press, of meeting, and
speech.
Third—Equal representation for Cuba in
the Cortes as that accorded to other
Provinces of Spain.
Fourth—A colonial autonomy similar to
that existing between Great Britain and
the British North American Provinces,
and to be sanctioned by the Home Govern-
ment of all offensive articles.
The Cuban rebels can scarcely be so
foolish as to reject such terms as these,
although, no doubt, what few thorough
going traitors there are among them in
the shape of annexationists, will not be
satisfied with anything short of the annex-
ation of the island to the United States.

THE COAL TAX.
We give below a comparative table,
showing the price of coal in Quebec since
May, 1866. The coal tax does not appear
to have done much towards increasing the
price. In fact, it will be seen, coal is now
cheaper in Quebec than it ever was before.

Table with columns for MONTH, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870. Rows for Price of Common Steam Coals at Quebec since May, 1866.

MARRIAGE OR DEATH.
In the town of Ironton, (Ohio), there
dwells a young woman of pleasing ap-
pearance, named McQuigg. Among all
the leading belles of the locality there
was no whose waterfall was larger, or whose
general "make up" was more thoroughly
correct than hers. Consequently it is
no wonder that her hand was sought in
marriage by more than one ambitious
Ironiteon gallant. Among others there
was one who, more happily favoured than
all the rest, won the heart and was prom-
ised the hand of the adorable McQuigg
in the course of his acquaintance with her;
however, the young gentleman discovered
that in addition to other gifts and attrac-
tions with which nature had
provided her, Miss McQuigg had
a temper. The enraptured swain
became alarmed, his attentions grew less
marked, his passion cooled perceptibly,
and after a time he was altogether dis-
coursaged by the manner of the McQuigg's
Therapies the lovely Miss McQuigg, like
the dancing, free, and independent daugh-
ter of Abergree that she is, saluted forth
with a revolver in her pocket, and meet-
ing her recent lover on the street, de-
manded that he should at once marry her,
and upon his refusing, then and there
shot him dead. To the everlasting disgrace
of American republicanism she was ar-
rested for so doing, and actually incarcerated
in the common jail.

On November 28, a gentleman was
occasionally at Tyne-look, Stone, where
upon it being discovered that Her Majesty's
large, iron-plate frigate Triump, fitted
out at that place was on fire. How the
fire originated is not at present known,
but the damage is not very considerable,
and amount to a large sum. The fire ori-
ginated in a large room, which was filled
with a quantity of oakum, which was some-
what dry, and it is supposed that the
cause of the fire was a candle which had
been left burning in the room. The fire
spread rapidly, and in a few minutes
the whole of the fittings that were in pro-
cess of being made for the ship were
destroyed. The fire was extinguished by
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OTHER COUNTRIES.
As much as £20 is readily given for a
pound from Paris in one of the Nalar
ballons.
A dramatization of the capture of Stras-
burg is very popular in Germany.
Another steamer left New York on
Thursday with men and arms for the re-
lief of France.
A telegraphic cable had been completed
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Latest by Telegraph.
VIA MONTREAL.
TORONTO.
HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
Toronto, Dec. 20.
The Speaker took the chair at 3.10
p.m.
After routine
Mr. Williams (Durham) introduced a
Bill to authorize the Midland Railway
of Canada to consolidate its mortgages and
for other purposes.

Mr. Coyle introduced a Bill to incor-
porate the Streetville and Port Credit
Railway Company.
Mr. McCall introduced a Bill to amend
the laws relating to the sale of personal
property.
Mr. Blake introduced a Bill to amend
the registration of titles under the
Ontario Act.

Mr. Cameron presented replies to ad-
dress for information concerning the
Bank accounts of the Provinces, and the
different institutions, &c.
Mr. Richards moved that the House go
into Committee of the Whole to consider
the resolutions: "That in the opinion of
the House it is expedient that the Lieuten-
ant Governor in Council should have authority
to reduce the price of any crown or clergy
land sold previously to July 1867, when
it shall appear that such lands have been
sold at prices beyond their fair value, and
that such prices remain unpaid. Also, to
make such abatement on the arrears of in-
terest upon the unpaid instalments of the
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THE WAR.
Midnight Despatches.
CABLE NEWS.
FIGHTING AT A STAND STILL AROUND PARIS.
LONDON, 20.—(Dec. 20.)—Later advices
have been received from Paris, and there has
been no fighting around the city since the
1st of December.
NEWS FROM THE OUTSIDE WORLD.
The people of Paris had received news
from the outside world up to the 11th
inst. Soldiers and citizens were undismay-
ed.
GEMME PRETALA.
Public order was perfect, and stores
ample for several months.
A BATTLE AT NUIS.
Advices have been received here, an-
nouncing that the Germans stormed Nuis
in the department of Cote d'Or, on the
18th. The French withdrew and were
pursued to the village of Nuis, where the
wounded was Prince William,
son of Baden, who was shot through the cheek.

REGIMENT OF MR. BRIGHT.
Mr. John Bright has resigned the Presi-
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The full text of President Grant's Mes-
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The Times, in its comments, says that if
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initiative for reopening negotiations, he
will be disappointed. It was the Ameri-
cans who rejected the last settlement, and
that settlement was framed at Washington.

CONFERENCE OF NEUTRAL POWERS.
BRUSSELS, Dec. 20.—The Government
has declined to publish Bismarck's note of
the answer thereto.
NEW YORK, 20th.—A London despatch
says a private conference of the Manches-
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which the following basis for peace was
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1. Acquiescence to the annexation of Lux-
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2. Recognition of the German Empire.
3. Payment by France of an indemnity
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There is a great split in the army. Sev-
eral associations are being formed for dis-
obeying orders. The general feeling is
that there will be a civil war, and it is clear
that serious trouble is expected. Despite
all the threatening royal palaces are
being prepared for the reception of the
King.
NEWS FROM PARIS.
The Times Paris correspondent of the
12th says, we have arrived at starvation
point. The supply will last but a few
more days. To save fuel many inhabitants
remain in bed all day.
Should the next sortie fail, Ducrot,
Favre and others will leave by billion to
prosecute war in the other provinces.
Trochu will be the first to surrender.
The Herald's special from Bordeaux of
the 15th says, the city is crowded. No
lootings are obtainable, and everything is
dear.
Cremieux and Admiral Fauriel, are
strongly in favor of peace negotiations, and
Gambetta, and others are determined to
prosecute the war. At a stormy meeting
held yesterday the two sides showed them-
selves persistently opposed to peace. Gam-
betta finally agreed if the army of the
Loire made a stand, war would be contin-
ued, but if Paris fell peace would be made
immediately.

CHANGE OF BASE OF THE ARMY OF THE LOIRE.
The Herald's special dated 16th inst., 16th
inst. says, the army of the Loire has
changed its base, a second change of
base, the army of the Loire fighting near
Paris,
THE IMMENSE STORES AT BLOIS AND ORLEANS.
The immense stores accumulated at
Blois and Orleans, and the result of the re-
viving of the army of Paris, were all saved.
RECENT GERMAN VICTORIES OVER SKIRMISHES.
The recent victories claimed by the
Germans were only skirmishes, without
outposts and reconnoitering parties.
After leaving Orleans the army of the
Loire made a stand at Vendome. It
might have been a serious defeat. The
waggon lines will be strong, and the
movements will be rapid. If Orleans is
unsafe, Alencon, Lisieux, and Caen are
equally good, and the army can drop on
the coast for supplies. The several
ports give facilities for the reception of
the army and ammunition, which are car-
ried for the army directly by rail.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFLICT—THE FRUITS
OF THE FIGHT—THE TREATY OF
ROME. 15.—A severe parliamentary
conflict is going on at Florence in regard to
the future status of the Pontiff. This impor-
tant question was submitted to Parliamen-
t to take place on the 13th inst. The
Pope, the sacred college, and the whole
body episcopal. The extreme right will try
to save as much as possible of the Court,
the position of the Holy See, and the
question of the transfer of the Capital
caused a brisk encounter between op-
posite parties.
The Mini-terial project for guaranteeing
the independence of the Papacy, and
an free exercise of the Spiritual authority
of the Holy See, consists of the follow-
ing articles: The personal inventory of
the Pope, and the Palace are to be re-
tained. The Pope's annual salary of
£100,000 are for the Guard and for the Civil
List; the Papal residence to be free of
taxes, and located at the Vatican, and
Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome, and they
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YESTERDAY'S DISPATCHES.
REMOVAL OF PARIS TO BOURBONNE.
HAS PROVISIONS FOR THE WINTER.
NEW YORK, 20.—The Herald's London
special says: The removal of Paris to
Bourbonne is not impossible. There is
an impossibility for the moment, but they
may have neither the number, nor the
quality of guns necessary. They have only
hundred guns, and only 20,000 shells. The
French outworks will be abandoned, and
the batteries can destroy them as they
open fire.
Paris has two months supply of food.
STRENGTH OF THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.
A statement was made by a member
of the French army, who was with the
Prussians at Bourbonne, that the Prussian
army numbered 100,000 men, and that
they were well supplied with provisions
of France and of the other parts of
Germany.

THEIR ATTITUDE.
The appearance of the French army
is favorable; many of the men are well
trained, but the majority are untrained
soldiers. I have seen several
companies of Prussians, who were
sent to the appearance of the French
army, and they were well equipped.
The Herald's special dated 16th inst., 16th
inst. says, the army of the Loire has
changed its base, a second change of
base, the army of the Loire fighting near
Paris,
THE IMMENSE STORES AT BLOIS AND ORLEANS.
The immense stores accumulated at
Blois and Orleans, and the result of the re-
viving of the army of Paris, were all saved.
RECENT GERMAN VICTORIES OVER SKIRMISHES.
The recent victories claimed by the
Germans were only skirmishes, without
outposts and reconnoitering parties.
After leaving Orleans the army of the
Loire made a stand at Vendome. It
might have been a serious defeat. The
waggon lines will be strong, and the
movements will be rapid. If Orleans is
unsafe, Alencon, Lisieux, and Caen are
equally good, and the army can drop on
the coast for supplies. The several
ports give facilities for the reception of
the army and ammunition, which are car-
ried for the army directly by rail.

PARLIAMENTARY CONFLICT—THE FRUITS
OF THE FIGHT—THE TREATY OF
ROME. 15.—A severe parliamentary
conflict is going on at Florence in regard to
the future status of the Pontiff. This impor-
tant question was submitted to Parliamen-
t to take place on the 13th inst. The
Pope, the sacred college, and the whole
body episcopal. The extreme right will try
to save as much as possible of the Court,
the position of the Holy See, and the
question of the transfer of the Capital
caused a brisk encounter between op-
posite parties.
The Mini-terial project for guaranteeing
the independence of the Papacy, and
an free exercise of the Spiritual authority
of the Holy See, consists of the follow-
ing articles: The personal inventory of
the Pope, and the Palace are to be re-
tained. The Pope's annual salary of
£100,000 are for the Guard and for the Civil
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taxes, and located at the Vatican, and
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AMERICAN NEWS.
THE FISHERY QUESTION.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The Secretary
of State, in answer to the resolution of
the House, requesting information concern-
ing the fisheries in the Gulf of Mexico,
has issued a circular to the American
Consuls in the British Empire, and
through the British Consul in London,
has requested the British Government
to issue letters and affidavits; one of the
former is a copy of the resolution of the
House, and the latter is a copy of the
Circular. The British Government has
agreed to issue the letters and affidavits,
and the American Government has agreed
to issue the letters and affidavits.
ADULTERY OF PRIVILEGING.
NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—A special meeting
of the Chambers of Commerce took place
this evening for the purpose of recom-
mending the abolition of privileging.
The meeting was largely attended by mer-
chants and citizens generally. After an
extensive discussion, it was resolved to
send a memorial to the Legislature,
recommending the abolition of privileging,
and an over-riding vote not to adopt the
report. The general sentiment of the
meeting seemed to go altogether in favor of
the retention of privileging, as it was in-
valuable to the country.
A NEW TELEGRAPH CABLE.
The Assembly explained the resolution
asking Congress to pass a law to facilitate
the laying of a cable across the Pacific
Ocean from the western coast of America
to the eastern coast of Asia.</