Ottawa Philharmonic Society-G. Kenmas Presents. Notice to Contractors-F. Braun.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. J. G. DAVIS is authorized to receive ade risements and subscriptions for THE TIMES. Now that we are about ENLARGING THE SIZE of THE TIMES and introduc ing other improvements, advertisers should take advantage of the increased circula sion which it will at once be certain In other directions, as well as in Ottawa, we are making exertions to extend our subscription list and to add to the value of THE TIMES as an advertising medium.

## The Ottawa Times

Office-38 Sparks Street.

For interesting reading matter see

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1870.

list and Fow th Pages. We learn that Senator McCrea has

cepted the Algema Judgeship and wilt

gazetted at once.

We have received a copy of the Canadian Year Book for 1371. It is filled as usual with a store of useful statistical information carefully prepared.

Punchinello, a very well edited New York comic journal is defunct. It is claim ed that if it had published Grant's Message and a few other prominent humorous articles, it might have struck a chord in th public heart and lived.

What shall be said of the Grand Truni R alway Company who not having the feat of Mr. George Brown and the Toronto Globe before their eyes have engaged Ma Brydges as Managing Director for fou years longer? At all events we congratu late the shareholders upon having secured the services of so able a man.

When the American fishing schooner Lizzie A. Tar., was sold by public suction at Quel ec, the audience and merchants the ancient capital sympathized very much with the civil spoken owner, and woul have kindly allowed him to buy in the vessel at a nominal sum. This would course have left the seizing officer to whistle for his prize money, and the pub lie to pay the costs. Cheap sympathy But the sequel is cruel, savouring of The as a sympathetic act, telegraphic reports says she has since been wilfully wrecked on her way home to trial. If the owner should lose both h purchase money and his insurance, a finopportunity will be offered for some mani festation of practical sympathy-at the expense, this time, of the sympath sers. We make no charge for the chari-

REVIEW OF PRESIDENT GRANT'S MESSAGE ON THE FISHERY QUES-TIUN.

We have received a copy of a very able and carefully prepared review of President Grint's recent message to the Unit-d States Congress relative to the Canadian fisheries and the navigation of the St. Lawmissioners, after much persistence and third article of the treaty of that year. which runs as follows

"enjoy unmolested the right to take fish the treaty of 1818. "of every kind on the Grand Bank and on "all the other banks of Newfoundland ; "also in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and at | the treaty the Imperial Government "time heretofore to fish. And also that "the inhabitants of the United States shall on such part of the coast of Newfound- tries should be made in the course of "land, as British fishermen shall use (but " Island) and also on the coasts, bays, an a "creeks of all other of His Britannic Ma "esty's dominions in America; and that the Canadian Government. " the American fishermen shall have liber "ty to dry and cure fish in any "of the unsettled bays, harbors, and "creeks of Nova Scotia, Magdalen Islands, "and Labrador, so long as the same shall "remain unsettled; but so soon as the " same, or either of them, shall be settled, "it shall not be lawful for the said fisher-"men to dry or cure fish at such settle "ment, without a previous agreement for "that purpose with the inhabitants, pro-"prietors, or possessors of the ground

Under the provisions of this treaty both nations had clear and distinct rights fishing at sea, while in and around the coasts of each nation the exclusive rights and jurisdiction over three miles from the coust was conceded as a right existing by the law of nations and attaching territorially to each country. The war IS13 suspended and appropried the treaty of 1783, and when peace was concluded and a new arrangement had to le enter ed into with respect to the fisheries, the Americans, trusting to the forbearance of British statesmen, hoped that their fisher men would be permitted to enjoy the same privileges as before the war. Mr Adams stated the case of the United States, and while cluming the fishery "liberties" as a matter of right, appealed to the "benevolence and Lumanity Government. reply, stated "His M.jesty's Government have not "failed to give to the arguments a candid "and deliberate consideration, and al "though they are compelled to resist the "claim of the United States when thus "brought forward as a question of 'right, "they feel every disposition to afford to "the citizens of those States all the liber "ties and privileges connected with the The temporary expedient of issuing li-"fisheries which can consist with the just censes to the American fishermen was those of the Italian States, the horrors of week. In 1843 the average number emylog-"rights and interests of Great Britain, and adopted by the Government of Canada the French Revolution, and other sanguin ed was three hundred and fifty (350); aver-" secure His Maj-sty's subjects from those with the following result : " undue molestations in their fishery which ! "they formerly experienced from the "citizens of the United States." He further observed, "The Minister of the "United States appears to be well aware "that Great Britain has always considered ure of the license system, it is sufficient to "the liberty formerly enjoyed by the note the simple fact, that during these words of Tacitus testifying that when he being rapidly formed in England, he grant-"United States of fishing within British four seasons, not a single American vessel

tional stipulations. ing vessels were seized by British cruisers appeared no reason to hope that the fishery off the coast of Nova Scotis, and this cir- question might be satisfactorily solved cumstance forcing the matter upon the at- by a recurrence to the condition of affairs tention of the U. S. Government, propo- which prevailed from 1854 to 1866. The Co to Young & Radford's to- sitions were made to Great Britain which | Americans had imposed a prohibitive duty day and Buy your Christ- resulted in the Fishery Article of the con- upon fish caught by Canadians, and our the West of Ireland, and back again," of the high railway charges he was obliged

> of the said United States shall have, for tends from Cape Ray to the Rameau Isthe Magdalen Islands, and also on the Labrador, to and through the straits of rights Belleisle, and thence northwardly indefinately along the coast, without preju dice, however, to any of the exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company : and that the American fishermen shall cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks, of the southern dry or cure fish at such portion so settled,

tors or possessors of the ground. "And the United States hereby relimits; provided, however, that the American fishermen shall be admitted to can fishermen sinned in ignorance, nter such bays or harbours, for the purpose of shelter, and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood, and of out ining water, and for no other purpose restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their toking, drying or curing fish there n, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to

natter agreed upon by the two Govern en thought that they could venture o trespus with impunity, the British overnment being compelled in couse ion of the Fisheries. Many American

I. Fishing within the proscribed limits. 2. Anchoring or hovering inshore durng calm weather without any ostens ble suse, having aboard ample supplies of 3 Lying at anchor and remaining inside

f the bays to clean and pack fish. 4. Purchasing and bartering bait, and

5. Selling goods and buying supplies. 6. Landing and transhipping cargoes of

nd limit" question, that is the question whether or not the prescribed three miles hould be measured from the headlands or should follow the windings of the coast, thus admitting foreign tishermen into bays and estuaries where the best fishing to work out our own destiny without degrounds abound the American Govern- panting does our neighbours for anything ment, up to the time of the Reciprocity whatever. We know that we not on freaty, fully acquiesced in the British have right and justice on our side, but construction of the treaty of 1818 in this that we have acted towards the Americans is well as in other points. The Recipro- in a friendly and conciliatory manner, and city Treaty enacted in 1854 gave to the strengthened by this knowledge we shall Americans the use, under certain restric- calmly go on our way, undisturbed by the year 1783, when the American peace com. This treaty was abrogated by the Ameri- Grant has seen fit to indulge. cans themselves. Its termination put an end to certain trade arrangements which were beneficial to both nations, also to the privileges which under it were enjoyed by "Art. III.—It is agreed, that the people | American fishermen. In fact we came back "of the United States shall continue to to the statu quo ante and the provisions of

In the year 1866 after the abrogation "all other places in the sea, where the in- not desire that the American fishermen "habitants of both countries used at any should be interfered with, on the distinct understanding that unless some satisfac-"have liberty to take fish of every kind tory arrangement between the two counyear all concessions made in the treaty lowing Minute in Council was adopted by saide the study of the fine arts, and

that any apparent hesitation to assert an neither country can recede from with

In 1866 there were 354 licenses.

In order to illustrate the complete "limits, and using British territory, as de- was detained, although it was not rious "r.ved from the 3rd article of the Treaty that great numbers were continually in"of 1783, and from that alone, and that vading our limits over limits are continually in-"of 1783, and from that slone, and that vading our limits, even after repeated roads as evidence of much internal trading; "I hold in my hand handbills which had and be quotes from an English writer been forwarded to me from Castlebar in

cannot rest on any other than conven- sued his annual message in which he expressed himself strongly against the re-In June 1817 seventeen American fish- newal of the Reciprocity Treaty. Thus there

the United States, for the innabitants Much dissatisfact on was naturally felt in authority speaking of the struggles and said Mr. Ryan, "looks "tain coasts, bays, harbours, and creeks, the Maritime Provinces, and it became ob- loss of life and property attendant upon history repeating itself," and then remind-..ous to the Government of Canada that America, it is agreed between the high unless they intended to relinquish their justice done her she would be the En repot the tenacity with which under the disadever, in common with the subjects of His begin to consult the interests of the Cana-"Britannio Majesty, the liberty to take fish dian people in the matter. Parliament gers of her river, and their cargoes would large proportion of them entered into what of every kind, on that part of the south | tok the same view of the question and ern coast of Newfoundland which ex- voted a sum of money for the maintenance Empire from our ports would be most ra- of Encumbered Estates. It was predicted lands, on the western and northern coast of a marine police. Her Majesty's governof Newfoundland, from the said Cape Ray ment assented to the proposed policy, and to the Quirpon Islands, on the shares of strongly reinforced the North American coasts, b.ys, harbours, and creeks, from Squadron, instructing the Admiral on the hence the backwardness of their country came from England and Scotland in times past and in the present time. squadron, instructing the Admiral on the

Such is a brief history of the fishery question, condensed from the work to which we have referred, and we are con fident that any unprejudiced man would also have liberty, for ever, to dry and find it utterly impossible to discover anything in the line of policy adopted by of the Board of Trade. Pitt spoke so race throughout the British Empire, us which savors of unfriendliness, or plainly and indignantly on the subject as in the United States of America as busi-

charge made by President Grant, that we every species of Irish trade justifies the one day control the institutions without previous agreement for such did not give sufficient notice of our inten. As far back as 1636 we find of that country. A Governor without previous agreement for such that he inhabitants, propried tion not to allow American fishermen to lish Privy Council that he had discouraged. That the lirish were amongst the most come in and fish within the three miles and would continue to do so, "a clothing prosperous and most conservative people limit, the United States Government trade," because "it would trench on the under his government. In fact the enjoyed or cl imed by the inhabitants were apprized of the fact, and in conse- clothing of England, and beat us out of O'Shaughnessy Government, with Gavin thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish, on or | quence of the notice so given them, United | the trade its lf by underselling us, which | Duffy as its commissioner of Crown lands, fishermen. It has not been alleged that a which any hardship has occurred for want of notification. What, then, is there "unfriendly or "unneighbourly" the action of the Dominion Government In referring to the question of the navigtion of the St. Lawrence the author of the work gives some extracts from the Mor treal Gozette and Ottawa Times showing the Here then was the solution of the whole absurdity of President Grant's position and then deals in an argumentative, and a-nts, nor would any further difficulty thoroughly straightforward manner, with the general course adopted by th Americans towards the people of this coun try. We all know that what President Grant and his countrymen desire is intercourse it may be necessary to avo essels were detained for the following all ref rence to this fact, but the people of Canada from Lord Lisgar downward cannot be ignorant of it. By abre gating the Reciprocity Treaty the Ameri cans hoped to effect this and failed; by and frighten us dred and ninety nine out of every thou and Canadians. But they will fail as they have done before; they will widen the breach which divides British Con stitutional Monarchy in Canada from Amer ican Democracy, and render us more se

> GO TO YOUNG & RADFORD'S TO-DAY AN BUY YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

unworthy menaces in which President

A lecture on the above subject was de

livered at the St. Patrick's Hall Thursday evening last by Matthew Ryan crowded out of vesterday's issue The lecturer commenced by observing

that the present was a utilitarian age, onin which the cultivation of the useful art was considered more conducive to the well being of min, intellectually and mor ally, than that of the fine arts. While h did not agree with the decisi n which ignored their value, but would believe "The anadian Government receive this rather, that they had been emmently use expression of the opinion of Her Ma. ful, had soothed the savage, and afforded jesty's Government with the utmost great aid to religion, and that they would respect; but they doubt whether its thus continue to be of great value to the adoption would not in the end produce | end of tune, it was still undeniable that most serious evils. They fear there is no | we live in a business age, and that not t reasonable hope of satisfactory commer. be a business people in this day, on this cial relations being restored with the continent, was to be consigned to helples "United States within the year. they inferiority. The particular o ject of his en think the prospect of attaining this re | quiry was, how far were the Irish a business " sult in the future will be greatly dimin. | people, -to shew, perhaps, that they were ishe. if the United States fishermen not so far behind in that regard as some continue to exercise the rights given by | would have them to be. The Irish writers the late rienty. The withdrawal of their as far as he had read them, did not reconprivileges a year hence, will create more | much as to the early commerce of Ireland irritation then than now, as horing the They dwell with pride on her learning character of retaliation. The step, if and so successful have they oven in estataken now, is plainty and publicly known listing their country's claim in this respect to be the consequence of the act of the that the Edinburgh Review in its 921 United States. They, and not Great number says, "it cannot be deni-Britain, have cancelled the agreement, that the Irish were a learned people and voluntarily surrendered the right of while the caxons were still immersed fishing. The course suggested would darkness and ignorance." Those writercertainly be regarded by the American refer with pride and pleasure to the early people as evidence of weakness on the Christianity of Ireland, and adduce evi part of Great Britain, and of an indispo. dence which proves that when darkness sition to maintain the rights of the ol. hung over the rest of Europe she stood a onies; while it would disturb and slarm | a light to the Nations, and sent Apostle the Provinces. the determination to in all directions from her shores. There persist in encroachments, and in resist. | were writers who would seem to ignore ance to law, would be stronger by the Irelan i's claims to early respecta ility. impunity of the past year, and the dan- either in religion, learning, or commerce ger of collision, when exclusion becomes and who speak with ill-cence ded sat sfac necessity, would thus be much increas. tion of her feuds and contentions; but ed; while the value of the right of these men are generally heartlessly un fishing, for the purp se of negotiation, just. At the very time of the worst diwould be diminished precisely in proper | sensions of her petty Princes learning was to tell what followed. Resolutions and tion to the low estimate which the Pro highly cultivate in Iretand's colleges, and petitions adopted by the Dublin trades at throughout Eur pe; and the worst that Rooms in the years 1841, '42 and '43 tell can be said of Ireland as to internal dis us something of what followed. Here ly s bmit to Her Majesty's Government order would apply to Greece in the best Mr. Ryan read a series of statements days of her arts and oratory, and to Italy shewing how manufacting employment be misconstruct, and be made the with a dazzling glory; an I so it could be said upon the Union. One particular is a samof many other nations and ages. The cruel ple. In Dublin the woollen trade from actions, till such a point is reached as ties practised by the Republican soldiery in 1782 to 1794 flourished in all its branches. be said of the wars of the League in France 2500; average amount of wages £1 10 per

for foreign trade was not brought into play. them to the country at a much lower channel said: "If Ireland had had said in 1673. Mr. Ryan next spoke of

have no natural inclination for trade, and of pounds realized not one-seventh Ah! the best answer to this is the fact of chasers were catholics. He next refer the marked exertions made by England in red to the wonderful vitality shown by times past, and to a certain extent still the Irish who emigrated to the continent being made, to prevent the growth of Irish of Europe, quoting Macauley's grand tribtrade. The old opposition in this respect | ute to the U Donnells in Spain, the Macis most fully admitted by such high autho- Mahons in France, the Nugents in Austria, rities as Pitt, Huskisson, and Labanchere, and the ()'Daly's in Portugal. He refered by the last named when he was President | also in glowing terms to the success of the above described, and of the coast of Labove described described and the Coast of Labove described de to give way to that of England." The civil had been long aguating for the separa averse to war for converse reasons. strife which raged towards the end of tion of that country from England. Knowthe 17th Century much retarded the m nu | Mr. Duffy's antecedents he thought he acturing progress of Ireland, yet her would secure in him an immediate ally. forts, even then, were far from being in- But Mr. Dufly saw that Australia was not significant, as shown by the historian Bar- Ireland, but was enjoying the very system ow. From the time of the Act of Settle of government which he and others had ment till the revolutionary wars under Wil- demanded for Ireland, that is, a governiam III, she increased much in wealth, ment responsible to her own people, subnd so rapidly did she recover from the ject to their direct control; and in one o alamities of the latter period that in 1698 | the ablest papers he ever wrote he so ad he balance of trade was largely in her vised Doctor Laing. Mr. Duffy did not

avor. It is I mentable to see the spirit deny that England had wronged his own which England met these noble exer- country, had even inflicted suffering upon ions of the teebler country to elevate her- himself personally, but he would not vioelf to national dignity, and necessary late principle by opposing, or attempting wealth. The English Lords and Commons, to injure her, where her rule was just, arged on by the Merchants of Bristel, Reference was next made to siled for the destruction of the woolen Maguire's book on "The Irish in Ameritrad of Irel and in an aldress to the King | ca." in which that able writer, and shrewd 1 1698, and the violator of the treaty of observer tracks his fellow countrymen, and fering from exposure to the elements. imerick fittingly replied : "I shall do all their descendants, throughout the British that in me lies to discourage the Woolen Provinces, and from Maine to Me ico, nufacture of Ireland, and to encourage finding them everywhere, while avoiding he linen manufacture of Ireland and too much drink, doing well, often doing o promote the trade of England." wonders. The details in Mr. Maguire his desire to promote the linen trade is book as to the success of the Irish on this explained by the facts that whereas wool continent, to several of which Mr. Ryan vas the national staple of Ireland, flax, referred, are most interesting. or the manufacture of linen, had general great fact is worthy of special mention. y to be imported from England. But what | Within a quarter of a century not less grogance did it not argue to prescribe for than £24,000,000, or supposing there was reland what species of manufacture she no depreciation of United States Currence should cultivate. She required no advice | \$120,000,000, was sent by the Irish

as to the linen trade; she had already promote i it to the proper commercial extent; kindred in Ireland. was enumerated in the 33rd Henry ture was closed by a well reasoned and in-VIII, as "one of the principle branches of structive essay on Savings Banks in which rish manufacture," and in the 13th of it was shewn what a large interest the Irish Elizabeth, it was recited that " Irishmen on this continent have in these institutions, and been exporters of linen for more than and now very valuable they are as the 100 years." It might have been allowed after strong box of the humble men of moderbest judge as to which branch of manufac lecturer spoke feelingly and eloquently ure she could most profitably engage "Every civilized country," says ontributed in their effects on the mind

had children gave hostages to the law. ecause one country, even with the best Most certainly so did the man who ntention, has no chance of properly un terstanding the affairs of another." "intention" of England in establishing he linen trade was finally put beyond all question, when the Act 10th Anne, cap 19, which imposed a duty of "30 per cent on linens made in fore gn parts," was held next glanced at the long list of Eng | were, and, trust him, the Irish would then | Admiral Laroucier, carried Bourget, to the hish Parliamentary enactments against soon be not only an able business people, North of Paris, but were unable to hold which, would require not a lecture but a pecial volume. This keen and conexertion, he said, would eem to indicate in Ireland the existence Esq., of Montreal. The report was of manufacturing capabilities, and some capacity in her people for trade and comnerce. He next met the question o commonly asked, what was the action of the Irish Parliament in view of this ggressive English policy? "It is pain-ul, he replied," to be obliged to say that this then unfaithful body was generally

Mill. " is entitled to settle its internal

ffairs in its own way, and no other coun

my ought to interfere with its discretion.

equiescent. But the reason was soon old. They were not the Parliament of the nation. They represented the ascenlancy party, which was under such obli sations to England that they had to yiel to her exactions, however severe. But a better and a brighter day soon dawned. Ever glorious Grattan, the best of the good." His vivifying and purifying eloquence soon procured for his adored county a Carliament worthy of the name, one de

voted to her honor and interests. The victory of 1782 was won: ommercial freedom was secured; foreign and colonial markets were opened to Ireland's trade and manufactures ; and what a rush of prosperity do we then witness! What an answer to the charge that the Irish were not a business people "How stands the case now." says Mr. Pitt in the House of Commons in 1785,-" the trade is infinitely more advantageous | given next week.

Lord Chancellor Clare said : " There is not a nation in the habitable globe which has advanced in cultivation and commerce, in agriculture and manu. Mayoralty. He replied in French and factures with the same rapidity in the English, accepting. same period." The bankers of Dublin. Du lin guild of merchants, published evidence in detail to the same ffect. But the jealousy of Ireland's prosperity, of which Mr. Pitt had complained, was again aroused, and finally

free Parliament, "I hope not for ever."

said the speaker most emphatically, -and

then what followed? Ah! it is a sad tale

speak not much of it, there is evidence as described by Mr. O'Connell in 1843, viz.

that as far back as the period of the "exporting cattle we ought to eat, and

Roman Empire, Ireland was known as a importing goods we ought to manufac-

place of trade. Every scholar, especially ture." Great changes had been effected,

every Irish scholar, is familiar with the no doubt; a more just public opinion was

wrote, the waters and harbors of Ireland et; but what did he read in the evidence

were, by means of commerce and naviga- before a Commission appointed in 1865 to

vinces would thus appear to have placed her name was accordingly respected public meetings held in the Corn Exchange of the Hon. Premier in the loss of his undoubted national right will certainly when her genius illuminated all Europe fell off throughout Ireland consequent their sympathy. the Cromwellian wars, for instance, far and continued in a fair way until 1810. of Lieut. Glendymer of the 69th Regt., and exceed in atrocity anything recorded or the average number of men whom it em- daughter of the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, from the conflicts of the Irish. The same can ployed from 1782 to 1810, was about yellor fever. ary and cruel conflicts in various parts of age wages, eighteen shilli gs per week. Mr. Several members left for home to day. the world, down, and to say, even to our Ryan then expressed a strong doubt as to time. But to return to the question of the prosperity of trade in Ireland at pre-Commerce. Although the early writers sent. He was apprehensive that it was still

terestablished then that, at a later period English merchant by a combination with the Western coast of Spain, and it would be strange indeed if her admirable position tin, and having ogt them there is force. The evidence collected by Parliamentary the Dublin merchant can from his own city." enquiries as to the advantages of harbors Several other merchants complained to the on the western coast of Ireland is quite same effect. Mr. Berrington, then Lord decisive. "The voyage from America to Mayor of Dublin, said that in consequence fishermen were in consequence compelled says Dr. Kane, "could frequently be made to ship his goods to Live pool and re ship "ART. 1-Whereas, differences have to remain idle and see foreigners enjoy all the charmed from Linearing them to again to hish ports, in order to comthe channel from Liverpeol, from London, pele with En lish rival, who thus had a "arisen respecting the liberty claimed by the advantages of the Canadian fisheries. or from Glasgow." Another competent great advantage over him. "This," the navigation of the English ed the audience of what Sir William I emple

> her sand banks, or London with the dan- Ireland, and to what an extent, even, a arms were taken. be safely landed in Cork or Wat-rford, and is known as business, and prospered. I his the circulation of these cargoes through the | was shown in the result of the recent sales pid by means of the steamboats that ply perhaps designed, that the purchasers of between the two countries." But it is still these properties would be from England said the Irish are not a business people, and Scotland; but of the first 21 millions of how well calculated they were to pres ent want and suffering, how much they

> > nents' says there is sufficient money in the Savings' Banks in England to prevent a revolution. He, the speaker, heartily stated wished that there was a Savings' Bank and in which General Favre was wound a Temperance Society wherever the Irish ed, the troops from St. Denis, under but a Christian people of the highest type. Mr. Ryan was, as might be expected, listened to throughout with marked at-

to public order, to an anti revolutionary

spirit. Lord Baron said that the man who

money in the Savings Bank, every deposit

Hence Mosely in his "political ele-

there was a hostage to the

tention and respect. At the close a vote of thanks was propos d in the handsomest terms by P. A. Eglesen, Esq., senr., which was seconded by Moore A. Higgius, Esq., and supported n a brief but highly complimentary addre s by J. B. L. Fellows, Esq., Barrister.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

MONTREAL

MONTREAL, Dec. 23. Mr. C. J. Brydges is expected to arrive

here to-morrow from England.

A petition was presented to the Super ior Court, which was held this morning the said petition being on behalf of F. X Joly to restrain the Rev. Mr. Marvielle from usurping the office of the curé of the parish of Montreal by celebrating maringes, and from keeping register contrary to the code. Their decision will probably be

A large and influential petition was pre sented to Judge Coursol through the Hon. r. Ryan, requesting him- to stand for the

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QU BEC.

QUEBEC, Dec. 23. Mr. Joly, on the part of the Opposition expressed deep sympathy for the family

Hon. Mr. Ouimat, Sir Geo. Cartier, Mr. Chapleau and others followed, expressing A telegram from Halifax, to-day, an-

nounces the leath of Mrs. Glendymer, wife 'arliament will be prorogued to-

Go to Young & Radford's to day and Buy your Christmas Presents.

London Markets.

COPY

VIA MONTREAL LINE.

THE WAR. Midnight Despatches.

CABLE NEWS. THE FRENCH DRIVEN FROM THEIR POSITION. Berlin, Dec. 23 -The Germans under

General Count Von der Goltz have sur prised the French at Langres, in the department of the Haute Marne, and driven them from their position with heavy loss, belonged to an advanced post of the ene claim to the fisheries altogether, they must for those vessels, instead of Liverpool with vantages of the past the Irish clung to Many prisoners and a large quantity of my, which held Monniche. A combat A SORTIE FROM PARIS. A despatch from Versilles states that

on Tuesday the fire from the fortifications of Paris was active but ineffective. During

the cannonade a sortie was made by the French against the Prussians and the 12th Saxon corps. The fight lasted several hours. The German loss was small. MOBILES DEFEATED.

N. E. of Tours. ANNEXATION OF THE PAPAL STATES. FLORENCE, Dec. 21. -The bill ratifying Prussians. He advises the government

Italy passed the Italian Chambers of De-TURKISH EXPEDITION AGAINST THE ARABS. CONSTANTINOPLE, December 23 .- The Turkish expedition has started for Yemen for operations against the Arabs. Troops have already been forwarded to the num

THE "TIMES" ON THE "ALABAMA" CLAIMS. | French army of the North. LONDON, December 22.—The Times to-day again editorially discusses the question of thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of His coasts, bays, creeks, or harbours of His American interests and to notify the Regard able to Mr. Duffy, and one which shewed preciate the value of peace, because their developed in the northward, particularly at must be had," he said, "to those points that an Irishman could be true to a dov- exposed points are few, and their re Wickford sherein the trade of England comes to in- ernment that was true to him. When sources abundant. While they do not terfere with that of Ireland, in which case Mr. Duffy arraved in Australia he found seek war they are not likely to decline the Irish trade ought to be declined so a there a Doctor Luing, a Scotchman, who challenge, whereas England is always

THE NEW KING OF SPAIN. MADRID, December 22.-New Year's Day has been fixed for the entry to Madrid of thousand prisoners as the Germans were the Duke Aosta. In the meantime he will leaving Tours. remain at the Royal Palace at Aranjaez. Don Carlos has issued a protest against the elevation of an Italian to the thr. ne. and on support of his own claims thereto. which is supplied by five letters from Charles at Bert and Victor Emanuel The Cortes is still engaged in the discussion of the motion for dissolution.

WHARVES AND DOCKS COVERED WITH GOODS. Antwerp is so overstretched with impor tations that the authorities have given notice of their inability to give a proper shelter to the goods. The wharves and docks are covered with merchandise suf-

Bondmaux, Dec. 23 .-- A despatch from Tours, dated last evening, and signed by the Mayor, informs the departments of the Interior that no more Prussians have entered the Department of Indreet, Loire, and that those who are there have proceeded toward Blois without entering THE MURDER OF FONE.

A telegram from Lyons, on the 22nd, says that the entire population is indignant at the murder of Fone, Chief of Battalio of the Mund, and that the funeral was attended by all classes of people GAMBETTA AT LYONS.

Gambetta was preceived at Lyons with the warmest acclamation, and the univeral request that the fullest measure of justice be recorded the wretches who have disturbed the order of the city. Several persons have been arrested for complicity in the assassination of Fone.

ADVICES FROM PARIS. the official report of the recent military ( the sufferers by the recent disastrous fires operations. The report says operations were resumed to-day and only ceased at night fall. On the 8th Generals Malro and Blayst occupied Wenilly sur Marne, Villa | tributed a copy of their motion. Eosaid and Maison Blanche, all to the east of Paris. The fire of the enemy was silenced at all points. It is also that after a short combat, the place and retreated, having captured 100 prisoners.

DUCROT ENGAGED. The forces of Ducrot were also engaged to the outh of the City in a violent artil lery action against Mountablen and Blanc Mesnib, and at night Ducrot reoccupied Grosslay and Draughey. Gen Noelt on the side of Mount Vale rien, West of Paris, against Mont Reinault and chief of battalion, re-occupied the Island of Chiard in the Seine. the Mobilized national guards fought with the troops in these engagements and displayed great ardour. The garrison of St. Denis and the

Bo irget, but the losses of the other troops were not heavy. GEN. TROCHU OUTSIDE PARIS WITH THE ARM Gen. Trochu remains outside the cit with the army.

the sarne, lost considerably in attacking

HAVANA, 23 -- Three vessels have arrived from Spain, bringing 2,500 troop-THE DANUBIAN DUCHIES.

ARRIVAL OF SPANISH TROOPS IN HAVANA.

The Herald's special dated Vienna, 21st. says the rumor published in the Austrian newspapers that the Roammians intend declaring the Darrubian Duchies independent from the Sublime Porte as a pure There is nothing to prove that the

Prussians wish to break the Luxemburg question by arbitration. ADVICES FROM BLOIS-THE CITY EXCITED-EVB YTHING IN READINESS FOR A SKE-Buois, Dec. 19 .-- The Heral I's special

despatch says: This city is excited. In termittent fighting is continued without 15. After considerable discussion the concentration of forces. In the capture of following motion was submitted, Orleans-constantly meeting the French lines -- the Prussians have lost no opportunity to make an effort to break them. but their movements have been watched own. The surrounding line is extended on the right to Salbris, on the south side of

the Lorne, and on the left from the neigh-

borhood of Meung Manchenoir. On Wednesday and Thursday fighting was lively along the whole line, especially Navs-Messrs, Green, Dawson and Fraser to the left of Marchenoir. In that direction to day it was difficult to find a pathway on account of stragglers, but the immense numbers does not compare with the evidence of preparations to skedaddle. It is expected the Prussians will arrive

of the city is a broad straight street, at the refused. end of which 100 steps led up to the Moved by Mr. Mohr, seconded by Mr. heights, in the thick populated portion of Blackburn. That the Ward n gives instruc-London. Dec. 22, 11:30 a.m. Consols, the town. A number of Officers were posted tion to the Treasurer to pay the amount money and account on bonds quiet o these heights to announce the coming voted by the ouncil for the erection of and steady at '62, 881; '65, 881; '67, 871 foe but they could not prevent the pas- Bridge over Mississippi River in the lown-104's, 13; Stocks steady; Erie, 19; Illi- sage nor inflict any material damage. Their ship of Fitzroy, being one hundred and nois Central, 112; American and Great only effort was to draw a return fire which fifty dollars, as said work has been per-

Be this as it may, however, nothing is bet carried over the same line 27s 6d. Thus the unier Hobart Pachs has been ordered to and that the Warden do issue the Red Sea to suppress Egyption intrigues. under Hobart Pacha has been ordered to and that the Warden do issue his warr the Red Sea to suppress Egyptian intrigues for payment of said fifty dollars. Carrie sources, the reported understanding be respecting appointment of H

Yesterd y's Desp tches.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 22.—A great sortie was I cil do now adjourn until to morrow mor made from Paris yesterday. Gen. Venney took La Grande Blanche, six miles east of Paris, and Ducrot fought a battle near PRUSSIANS ENTER TOURS.

A GREAT SORTIE MADE FROM PARIS.

It is officially announced that a few Prussians entered Tours last night. They took place at the latter point, after which the enemy withdrew retiring in the direct tion of Paris.

SEVERE ENGAGEMENT-6,000 FRENCH EIGHT 10,000 PRUSSIANS FOR SEVEN HOURS-TOURS SURRENDERED.

BORDEAUX, - Even'g - Deg. 22 - There was a severe engag ment near Tours yesterday. Six thousand French tought against ten thousand Prussians, with 24 A body of Mobiles has been defeated by cannons, for seven hours. The French the Hanoverians under Gen. Devieghts | finally retreated. The Prussians fellowed Rhetz, beyond Mannie, a town in the de- and commenced to bombard Tours, when partment of Indreet Loire, eight miles N. | the Mayor surrendered the town. This evening the Prussians evacuated Tours and retreated towords Chateau Renault. Gen. Bremer near Nuits checked the

the annexation of the Roman States to that he can keep the enemy from advanc-Among the prisoners recently captured there are many who state that they have

not been a fortnight in France.

PRUSSIAN COLUMN APPROACHING RHEIMS. LONDON, Dec. 22.-A Prussian column has been observed approaching Rheims. ber of 15,000, and reinforcements are to It is supposed to be on the march for Laon, Laftre and Choumy, to attack the ECLIPSE IN ENGLAND.

The weather to-day is cloudy, and the

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 -A private London despatch says that the French claim to have severed Prince Frederick Charles' communication, and to have captured two

They also report that the army of the

Loire made a sucessful union, and is now

300,000 strong, and ready for the offensive. A BATTLE FAVORABLE TO THE FRENCH. A battle was fought with the result favorable to the French army. Our artillery was especialy successful

Go to Young & Radford's to-day and Buy your Christmas Pre-COUNTY COUNCIL.

Pursuant to\_adjournment the Council

met at 10 o'clock, a.m. Present-Ira Morgan, Warden: Messrs.

Smith, Dow, Hinton, Mohr, Fraser, Wallace, Conn. Green, Dawson, Caldwell, Sykes, On the members being called to order the Clerk read the minutes of vesterday

which were approved of. Moved by Mr. Green, seconded by Mr. up for discussion. Carried, and ordered to be left over until afternoon so as to afford

an opportunity to absent members of being Moved by Mr. Stuart, seconded by Mr. Cowan, that the Warden be and he is heretender our sincere thanks to the County Councils of the following counties, who have so freely contributed in reference to Advices from Paris to-night, 21st, brings our Warden's circular in granting relief to

in this county; and that the clerk co for

ward to each County Warden who so con Stormont, Dundas, and Lanark ..... 500 lways on hand Prince Edward..... Leeds and Grenville ..... 300 Prescott and Russell..... 400

The Secretary Treasurer's report and inancial statement was submitted and read by the Warden. Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. Smith, that the Treasurer's statement of assets and liablilities of this county, be referred to the Committee on Finance for their consideration. Carried. Moved by Mr Dawson, seconded by

Mr. Green, that the thanks of this Corporation are hereby tendered Mesurs. Lyon & Scott, and other members of the Local Legislature, for their exertions in trying to procure aid by way of grant from th · Ontario Government in behalf of the sufferers by fire in this county. Carried. Moved by Mr. Hinton, seconded by Mr. Wallace, that this Council do adjourn always on hand a large supply of the for until two o'clock p.m., so that the several lowing articles . committees may have their reports prepared. Carried.

Pursuant to adjournment the Council met at 2 o'clock, p. m. The Warden read communication of the Warden of Waterloo County enclosing a

checque for \$400 in aid of the sufferers by recent fires in that section in reference to our Warden's circular in that behalf. Also communication of th. O. Wood, P. L. S, respecting his appointment to make a certain survey in the Township of Motion No. 13 was then submitted for discussion in accordance with motion No.

Moved by Mr. Dow, seconded by Mr. Caldwell in amendment that the application for certain grants to the Township of March and other townships of this county constantly with vigilance equal to their be laid over for consideration until next Mr. Green called for the yeas and nays.

Yeas-Messrs. Caldwell, Hinton, Sykes, Mohr, Cowan, Wallace, Cummings, Stewart, Blackburn, Smith, Dow and Conn-12. The original motion No. 13 was ordered

Moved by Mr. Stewart, seconded by Mr. proportions of to-day. As the Prussians Blackburn, That hereafter no monies be to-day sent in shells into the town the paid to any member of this Council for atstragglers were making vigorous efforts to tendance or milige unless by pay list find a place of safety. The commander at signed by the Warden or Chairman and Blois evidently had but little confidence in his ability to keep the Prussians out in his ability to keep the Prussians out. attendance of each respective member and Gloucester, Dec 22, 1810 Waggons were under orders for a point to for attendance at Committee duties, pay the west of Blois. Regiments of infantry Lists must be certified by the Chairman of were kept standing in the streets all night, committee, also that the Clerk immediaand also cavalry with horses ready, offord tely furnish the Treasurer with Copy of this resolution .- Carried. The Warden read a communication from

on the south bank of the Loire, as they Messrs. Lees and Gemmill enclosing resohave pushed the line vigorously there. At lut.on of Council of Township of Fitzroy, night a gap was cut in the bridge and some respecting certain funds granted by this preparations were made to defend the pas- council to assist in building a Bridge at sage at several points. On the north side Hubbels Falls, payment of which has been

led to the explosion of a hundred shells formed to the satisfaction of commissioners piled against a house filled with wounded

Mr. Wallace enquired for particul Esq., P. L. G., to perform a certain surv

in Township of Osgood, instead of Sparks, Edg., P. L. S., who was ordered be recommended by this Council. Satisfactory explanation was given.

Moved by Mr. Stewart, That this Co-

ing at 9 o'clock. Carried.

(Certified) Ww. Cowan, C.C.

WHO'S YOUR HATTER?

Cosaques ! Mrs. Broyon ! Christmas Magic ! Love Among the Roses! Floral Fortune Teller

Frosted Mag Holly Bouquets! Missletoe Bouquets! Holly Wreaths ! Missletoe Wreaths

Grope Wreaths ! Perfume Bouqueta Fancy Gelatine Flags for Decorating ! Fancy Gelatine Flage for Christme

Kiss Me Quick!

Pudding ! MOTTOES

GREAT VARIETY

RIDEAU STREET

During the Festive Season.

FOR\$2.00. Warranted to give Satis

faction.

Ottawa, Dec. 23, 1870. INGLISH BUNN HOUSE,

37 Surery Street.

C. BARTLET begs to remind the tablie th he will commence the Muffin bearen to Day. All orders sent to any part of the cuy. also begs to remind the public that he is buris in a large stock of Confectionery Ornament ! Christmas, from England, from the best bouses the line in London. Rien Bon Bone, el stel variety, Fancy Roxes, Cake Ornaments. tumber of shell moxes, from Brighus, Be and Also, a great variety of other goods fit to bristmas and Sew Year's Presents; herefore begs an early call, and inspect for you solves, as he is certain he will have the larg and best accortment in the trade. Also, a ve large assortment of rich Cakes, ornamented a plain Fruit, Citron, Sood, Genon. Hader Pound Cakes, Macroons, Spongs, Lady Fingers. All kinds of Jelli-s. A large same ment of preserves in pots to suit enstomers. See of every kind in great variety. An immer at ok of Fancy Bearts, Whotesale and Retail.

N.B.—Tea and Coffee Hot at all house of t lay. Refreshments of every kind always band. Opster Patties and Unaters Cooked in a

style on the shortest notice

Mawa, Dec 22.

The Subscriber begs to return than L'to his Customers and the pubblic genera Hastings..... 200 him for the last nine years, and Strict Attention to his business hop Huron ..... 400 to secure their Patronage in fut Wellington ..... 500 He would also remind them that he h

FRESH MEAT.

PORK,

JOHN KENNEDY

Ottawa, Dec. 22, 1870.

The Subcriber in returning thanks for the Liberal Support extended to him since h Start, begs to inform his many Customer and the public generally, that he has

> BACON, Rolled and Spices. HAMS, Sugar Cured,

cles in the trade.

HERMAN THORBAHN STALL No. 10, Ottawa, Dec. 21, 1870

45 ANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. INCORPORATED BY BOYAL ( MARIER

The Court of Directors hereby give notice that a balf yearly dividend at the rate of six per cent per annum on the Capital of the Bank, will be payable on the 5th day of Jaou ary 1871, to the proprietors of shares register. ed in the Colonies The dividend is declared in sterling money, and will be payable at the rate of exchange cu.rent on the 5th day o January 1871, to be fixed by the Local Board No transfer can be made between the 21th inst., and the 5th prox, as the books must, be

closed during that period. By order of the Court. R. W. BRADFORD, No. 124 Bishopskate Street Within, ) London, E. C., Dec. 6th, 1870. 1547-4.

ELLINGTON WARD MARKET.

The Su be ber begs to tente: to his numerou customers his sincere thanks for their liberal patronage during the part year, and in scaling for a continuance of the same, would call special attenti t. t. his OHRISTMASSTOCK of BREF, MUTTON, PORK

No. Q STALL.

SAUSAGES, POLLIERY, Me., 8". All orders delivered punctus"y at any part of ALFRED BUFFOR. Ottawa, D :emter 24, 1870

CE". MATES, Copper Plate Printer,

BOART BEEF of good Ronat

GO TO YOUNG

BUY YOUR

Parties wish

to their friend

Esquim

New Stereou

Lamps, Micros

GO TO YOUNG

The largest

in Ottawa, are

Sussex street .-

Academy on V

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ARRIVALS AT

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Yesterday M auperinter gine from th 2.000, and in e expense those enter proof build ne and all

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