mans, and capturing large numbers of prisoners. At four o'clock the tactics of the Germans seemed changed. Heavy massing of troops took place on the French right, under cover of the woods, near the village of Brette, which was held by the French. The wood was on the extreme left of the Prussian position, stretching for miles to the south east of the plain between the road and villages, and were commanded by the Prussian artillery, which was well posted on the left under cover of the wood. A sharp and decisive needle gunfire was opened on the French position, left of the village of Brette, not more than seven hundred yards distant. It soon became evident that it would be impossible for them to long hold their position unless the Germans were dislodged. The heavy fire of the artillery directed on the woods, had apparently little effect. A large body of French infantry advanced across the plain, but was compelled to retire with heavy losses under a murderous fire of both artillery and musketry. The contest for the possession of Brette was kept up here until dark, when an order reached the French to fall back on Lemans. The battle commenced about one o'clock, and reached its height on the left of the French. The day was not cold, but the ground was covered with eight inches of snow, which was fast melting under a hot sun At an early hour the streets of Lemans, not more than five miles from the field of battle, were filled with excited people and crowded with waggons and ammunition supplies, all being ready to seek a place of safety in the rear, in case of an unfavourable result of the fight. By noon I succeeded in securing the post at the front and reaching Bluffs at the east of Lemans. The French left wing passed out on the road with ammunition trains and artillery, apparently going backward and forward, in what appeared to be disorder. Numerous groups of stragglers, and some wounded were going to the rear. Ambulances passed to Epoe, some passing with loads of wounded along the railroad. Every available point was commanded by a strong force of infantry. The Prussians were less than a mile away, and their balls occasionally reached us. At four o'clock in the day the Germans advanced by columns covered by the artillery, against the Chateau des Chartres, a pretty place, which had been made the head quarters of the French. Here, for the first time the French battery hitherto reserved, opened the fire, and appeared to take the Germans by surprise. This caused the advance to waver, but it was only for a moment, the Germans pressed forward and attacked the French infantry, which occupied the terrace below General Chausey's position. It soon became evident that the French were unable to withstand the heavy charges of the enemy. About 5 o clock an order was given for a backward movement of the French, the artillery of Jourequibery's corps to cover their retreat. General Chausey actively superintended the retreat which was effected in most complete order The French at the time of their retreat held some strong positions, and it was generally believed that the result of the day's fighting was not a recovered ad ance to the French, and General Chausey hoped to renew the fight next day under more auspicious circumstances. Later in the evening an event occurred which made a change in the prospects of the French. After dark a strong force of Germans renewed the fight, and a most important French position, La Tuilerie, was attacked by immense masses of infantry and a large force of cavalry, who advanced rapidly, scattering the French forces before them The French not expecting this attack the most of the Battalion fled in disorder, taking with them all the French force to the right bank of the river Huisne, and were compelled to make a rapid retreat on Lemans. This unforseen disaster completes the evacuation of the city, if not the entire break up of Chausey's army.

A Council of war is now in session at Lemans.

Should the second army of the Loire be lost, all French hope is gone.

A despatch from Versailles states that Prince Frederick Charles announces that Chausey's army is broken up, disorganized and retreating in three directions. 20,000 Prisoners have been taken. The battle was a decisive victory for the Prussians, and a crushing defeat for the French.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Evenings with the Poets.—Rev. William Stephenson.
Strayed—Robert Skead.
Social Assembly of the O. B. G. A.
Wanted to Rent—F.
Wanted—X.

The Ottawa Times.

Office—38 Sparks Street.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1871.

☞ *For interesting reading matter see First Page.*

Mr. McMicken left last night for Toronto and Detroit.

Messrs. Brydges, Chandler, and McLelan, Intercolonial Railway Commissioners, left last evening.

The correspondence which has lately been made public relative to the withdrawal of Mr. Motley from his post as representative of the United States at the Court of St. James', affords proof that his offence was not that the policy he pursued towards Great Britain was too conciliatory, but that he assumed a somewhat offensive attitude, not in accordance with the instructions with which he was furnished This will prove a rather startling revelation to some Americans who labor under the delusion that Great Britain is to be bullied by the American Government, and affords at all events a gratifying indication of the pacific intentions of President Grant and his Cabinet.

The New York *Tribune* echoes the "outrages" complained of "under oath" by the Massachusetts fishermen. Unlike some other of its contemporaries, to say nothing of United States officials, it gives us an example. This instance is the case of the fishing schooner *Granada*. The *Tribune* says, on official authority from Washington, that this vessel was seized while at anchor in Port Hood, N S., having run into the harbor for shelter. Its readers are left to infer that the vessel was so detained for an alleged violation of some "new regulations" regarding the fisheries. This is tangible at last We are, therefore, enabled to meet the complaints by a direct contradiction. The *Granada was not* seeking shelter, and was *not* seized for infringing the fishery laws. The true facts are altogether different. The master of this vessel pretended to be bound on a fishing voyage to Newfoundland, and yet deviated from his course while *a light fair wind was blowing* to enter and cast anchor in one of our ports. There is abundant testimony to prove that the weather was neither dangerous nor even tempestuous. Naturally enough the revenue officer boarded her, as it was his duty to do under such suspicious circumstances, and, finding no clearance for the pretended destination, he examined her cargo, and finding a large assortment of dutiable goods such as smugglers have been pretty freely dealing in of late along our sea coast, he took her in charge for an infraction of our trade navigation (*not our fishery*) laws. If the *Tribune* can manage to persuade its readers that the following merchandise found on board a foreign vessel running into out of the way harbors, instead of proceeding on to the fishery grounds affords any proof of innocency, they must be well provided with Butler spectacles to read through. The manifest, among other articles necessary to a fisherman's outfit, contains twenty barrels of flour, two chests of tea, seven boxes of tobacco, a puncheon of molasses, two casks of paraffine oil, various cases of India rubber goods, boxes of boots and shoes, two barrels of gin, provisions, cordage, nets, &c., &c.

We really do pity our neighbours to keep these "outrages" about fishing and illicit trade as distinct as possible. The seizures are altogether too well founded in fact and in law. It matters little whether they be called "outrages" or anything else: our law courts will sift the merits, and the lists are open to any amount of legal defenders. Bluster and menace will never make trespass a lawful act, nor an evasion of our revenue laws an innocent deception. Better try a little common sense and truthfulness.

CONTRACTS FOR THE HARBOURS OF REFUGE.

In the hope of making a point against the Government, there is no amount of tergiversation and misrepresentation to which the Toronto *Globe* and its Ottawa correspondent are not willing to descend. The *Globe* of Saturday last says, in reference to the contracts for the Ontario Harbours of Refuge:—

"In awarding the contracts for the Harbours of Refuge on the lakes, Mr. Langevin has so arranged matters that the favourite principle of the two Governments is carried out at a cost of about ten thousand dollars, in this instance, to the people. The tender of Mr. Brown was the lowest for the improvements at Rondeau, and it was awarded to him; his tender was also the lowest by over four thousand dollars for the work required at Goderich, but the contract was given to Messrs. Harvey and Korman as a *solatium* to their wounded feelings in not getting the job for Chantry Island, the very name of which was sweet to the contractors. Their tender, it is true, was over five thousand dollars lower than that of the successful Messrs. Reed & Wilson, but that fact weighed lightly in the estimation of the Hon. Minister of Public Works. It will be interesting to notice what kind of an explanation he will attempt in Parliament of such gross jobbery."

The actual facts are these. The policy decided upon by the Government in reference to these works was that not more than one contract should be awarded to one firm, although in every possible case the work should be performed at the lowest figure. Mr. John Brown's tender was the lowest for the Rondeau works and he obtained the contract; his was also the lowest for the Goderich works, but Messrs. Harvey and Korman whose tender was the next lowest, accepted the work *at Mr. Brown's price*. For the Chantry Island works, Messrs. Harvey and Korman's tender was the lowest, but as they had already obtained one contract they gave place to Messrs. Reed and Walker, whose tender, it is true, was five thousand dollars higher than that of Messrs. Harvey and Korman, but who consented to undertake the work at the latter firms' figures. In fact, in every case the work was undertaken at the lowest price, and in stead of there being a wasteful expenditure of $10,000 as the *Globe* asserts, *not one single dollar* was sacrificed; the work at each of the three points is undertaken by responsible firms, while instead of one set of sureties for its due performance, the Government have three.

This is not a matter concerning which the Government need fear the freest and fullest discussion. In awarding these contracts they acted in perfect good faith, showed no favoritism to any one, and were only animated by a sincere desire to have the work well and expeditiously performed. We hope that the *Globe's* accusation and our explanation of this matter will be published far and wide throughout the country, in order that people may be able to form a just estimate of the *Globe's* attacks upon the Administration, of which this one is a fair example.

It is amusing, yet at the same time painful to see the desperate expedients to which Mr Brown and those whom he employs to manufacture untruths of this kind are now driven. The facts which we have stated are susceptible of proof, and if the *Globe* has any regard for honesty and fair play it will contradict the story which it has promulgated. It has asserted that the Government, from improper motives, have squandered ten thousand dollars of the public money. This statement we pronounce untrue, and, as we said before, the truth of what we say can be easily ascertained.

THE POSITION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Whatever may be the result of present European complications, and whether Great Britain be compelled to take part in the continental struggle or not, it seems certain that some wholesome reforms will be introduced into her military system, and that the men of the Manchester school, in whose eyes the honor of England and of the Empire appears to be of little value, will be deprived of a considerable portion of their influence. To strive by every honourable means to preserve peace is not only good policy, but is the manifest duty of every statesman. But to be continually assuring other nations that Englishmen will never go to war, and if struck upon one cheek will at once turn the other to the smiter, is a certain means of eventually involving the country in dangerous complications. Thus we regard Mr Bright's resignation as far more likely to conduce to the preservation of peace than otherwise, because it proves to the world that the popular sentiment of England is not in accord with that cowardly line of national policy which he and his party have advocated. His withdrawal from the Government is an indication that the people of the mother land have higher aims and loftier ambitions than the mere accumulation of money, and that the British nation is determined to maintain its dignity and rights untarnished at all risks and whatever costs. Let this fact be thoroughly understood and appreciated by other nations and there will be little probability of Great Britain being involved in war. It is only when they think the old lion is sleeping, that foreigners who envy his strength and honor, dare to snap their fingers in his face It is probable that with the session of the Imperial Parliament will come some startling changes in the foreign policy of Great Britain, and possibly some important changes in the Cabinet.

GROWING STRONGER.

How is it that as the *Globe* is constantly "reading men out of the party," it can assert that there has been "no falling off in the strength of the Opposition?" Certainly there have been no defections from the ranks of the Ministerial supporters. Yet while frequently announcing desertions from Mr. Brown's followers, while in the Ontario Legislature every year the majority in favour of the Government has been growing stronger and stronger and the Opposition have been unable to obtain a single triumph, the *Globe* keeps hurrahing over defeats, each of which it terms "Another Victory," and trying to make people believe that the Dominion and Local Governments are *in articulo mortis*. It is rather an amusing performance on the part of the *Globe*, but after all it is very childish and absurd to publish the nonsense it does. The fact is patent to all that both the Dominion and Local Governments are stronger than they ever were before, and nothing our Toronto contemporary can do or say will alter this. It would be strange indeed if it were not so. Ministers have devoted their energies and abilities to the solution of important public questions and the devising of practical measures, not to abusing and black lettering those who happened to disagree with them. They have carried on the work which was entrusted to their charge three years since, and to suppose that the people of this country do not understand and appreciate these facts is to suppose that the people of Canada are utterly lacking in intelligence and common sense. This is a mistake which the *Globe* constantly makes, and it is this which causes its calculations to be always erroneous and wide of the mark. Mr. Brown and the little band of followers who still remain true to him in his desperate fortunes, have ceased to be anything beyond mere obstructionists who are doing all that lies in their power to check the progress of practical legislation. The attempt to do so, however, will prove a miserable failure, and will meet with the censure which it deserves from an insulted public.

Latest by Telegraph

VIA MONTREAL LINE.

TORONTO.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, Jan. 16.

The Speaker took the chair at 3.15.

After routine business Mr. Scott, of Ottawa, introduced a Bill to vest in trustees the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church Ottawa; also, to enable the Corporation of Ottawa to acquire certain lands for the enlargement of Bytown Market; and also, to sell certain lands.

Mr. Cameron introduced a Bill to Incorporate the Fenlon Falls Railway Co.

The Streetsville & Port Credit Railway Co. Bill was read a second time.

Mr. McKellar moved that a certain amount of stationery of not greater value than ten dollars be distributed to members at the opening of each session. Carried.

Mr. Craig (Russell) moved the second reading of the Bill to make valid certain commissions for taking affidavits issued by the Court of Queen's Bench. Carried.

The Wayne County Bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Sinclair moved that the address for certain returns respecting the municipal indebtedness. This question would shortly come up before the House and it was desirable that the House would be put in possession of information concerning the question

Mr. Wood said that the motion only anticipated what was intended to be done by the Government. Of the $730,000 due by the municipalities, $500,000 had been expended in railways. In some few instances the loan had been used in local works; in the majority of cases the investments had realized nothing. He did not think the return as asked for could be brought down that session. The motion was carried.

The House adjourned at 3.50 p.m.

Attorney General Macdonald gave notice of the Bill relating to Central Prisons, to come up on Wednesday next.

At the first meeting of our new City Council, held at noon to-day, Alderman Shard was unanimously elected Mayor. There was a large attendance of the citizens. The usual vote of thanks was passed to the late Mayor who acknowledged the compliment paid him. The Mayor elect returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, Jan. 14, 1871.

The following congratulatory address was to day presented to John Creighton, Esq., on his appointment to the office of Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary by the Council of the Corporation of the city of Kingston:

To John Creighton, Esq., Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary:

The Council of the Corporation of Kingston desire to congratulate you on your appointment to the important position of Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary. Identified as you have been for a great portion of your life most thoroughly with the interests of the city, with greater experience in its municipal affairs than perhaps any of its inhabitants, a Councillor and Alderman, and unanimously chosen Mayor by the people for three successive elections, and for the past five years police magistrate, you have filled these several positions with a success which will always render the name of John Creighton a favoured one in the history of Kingston. We are satisfied that the judgment, even temper, and firm yet kind disposition which you have manifested in your conduct with others, will stand you in good stead in your present office, and that in your appointment the Government have made a selection which will be attended with the very best results to the institution you now control. We trust you will find it compatible with the interests of the institution so to manage the affairs as to interfere as little as can be helped with the regular mechanical labour of this city. We desire to express our satisfaction that the choice of Warden has fallen upon one of our leading citizens, and with pleasant remembrance of your connection with our body, and wishing you and yours much happiness in your new sphere, we beg to subscribe ourselves,

(Signed,) WM. ROBINSON,
Mayor.

On behalf the Corporation and City of Kingston.

Mr. Creighton made the following reply:—

To His Worship Wm. Robinson, Esq., Mayor, and the Corporation of Kingston:—

GENTLEMEN,—I sincerely thank you for your address of congratulation on my appointment to the office of Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary. This address gives expression to the same kindly feeling which has always been evinced towards me since I first became a member of the City Council of Kingston. Rest assured that I will by God's help continue to use my best exertions in my new sphere of duty to maintain that good name which you are kind enough to say I now possess amongst you In accepting my present responsible office I have been greatly encouraged by the very general expressions of confidence in my fitness for it, made by those who have long known me, of all creeds, classes, and parties, although my religious and political principles have always been decided and well known, and I trust that by a just and economical administration of the Penitentiary affairs I may be able to justify those who are more immediately responsible for my appointment, and retain the good opinion of my friends. Although my present duties are sufficiently onerous to monopolize most of my time and attention, yet having lived in this good old city of Kingston continuously since my childhood, having grown with its growth and prospered with its prosperity, I would be ungrateful indeed if I ceased while life lasts to take a most lively interest in all that appertains to its welfare. Gentlemen, I again most heartily thank you for your address, and, believe me, always your most sincere friend.

(Signed), JOHN CREIGHTON.

FENLON FALLS.

FENLON FALLS, Jan. 16.

Messrs. Laidlaw and Gardner, in behalf of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, had an informal meeting with the Council of Somerville and the Council of Luxton at Coboconk, with a view of getting the bonuses already voted.

The people now feel sure of the railway, and are backward in delivering up the debentures. No settlement could be made on Friday, and a public meeting was decided for to day at the head of Lake Luxton. While here Mr. Laidlaw was consulted about the Fenlon Falls Railway, and the amount of bonuses specified. A committee undertakes the local business of the railway with every prospect of success. It is reported some of the heaviest lumber merchants have contracted their lumber *via* Lindsay for eight years.

MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, Jan. 16.

Last night two detectives while passing Barrack street discovered a light in one of the old military stores there. Creeping cautiously in they managed to capture two thieves at work helping themselves to blankets. One is named J. Hawkins, the other Jacques Curran, both notorious. A third accomplice escaped. No less than 180 blankets are reported missing from another store adjacent to the one broken into last night.

The woman alluded to in Saturday night's report as dying at the Hotel Dieu from the effects of a severe beating is named Philomene Blanchette, 22 years of age and recently from Quebec. From the evidence adduced this afternoon from the keeper of the brothel where the girl lived, it appears that a man described by the mistress of the house as a gentleman, drove to the door and asked to take the Quebec girl out for a drive round the mountain. On the corner of German and Catherine street the cowardly ruffian threw the girl out.

WEATHER REPORT.—Temperature in the shade by the standard thermometer observed at Hearns, Harrison & Co., Optician and Mathematical instrument makers, 242 and 244 Notre Dame Street:—8 a. m., 32; 1 p. m., 37; 6 p. m., 25; max., 37; min., 25; mean, 31. By standard barometer, 9 a. m., 30.21; 1 p. m., 30.10; 6 p. m., 30.09.

CORNWALL.

CORNWALL, Jan. 16.

The last meeting of the members of the Corporation of this town for the past year was held here this morning at ten o'clock, a. m., at which all the members were present, when previous to dissolution a most complimentary address was presented to William Cox Allan, Esq., who has been our Chief Magistrate for the last eight years, which resolution was unanimously adopted; also authorizing the chairman, Aylmodge, Esq., and Town Clerk, to sign a check on the Town Treasurer for the sum of sixteen hundred dollars to be presented to him as a small token of their appreciation of his services during his long term of office.

THE WAR.

Midnight Despatches.

CABLE NEWS.

Heavy Fighting Between Herioncourt and Crox—Bombardment of Paris Continued Vigorously—Destruction of Fort Issy—Narrow Escape of Von Moltke—Gen. Chausey's Army Reorganized—Faidherbe's Army Receiving Reinforcements Daily—Prussians Dislodged—Protest of Paris Government to Foreign Powers—Bismarck Appeals to English and American Reporters.

LONDON, 3 a. m., 16.—A despatch just received from Versailles says that vigorous sorties have been made by the garrison of Paris in three seperate directions. The French simultaneously advanced against the Prussian guards near Le Bourget and Dreay, north east of Paris; against the 11th German corps near Meudon, south west of Paris, and against the 2nd Bavarian corps near Clamert, also to the south of the city. The fighting in each instance was spirited, but resulted everywhere in the defeat of the French, who, repulsed at all points, retreated rapidly within their works, a portion of them in great disorder.

A despatch from Prandrat, dated 13th, reports severe fighting all that day between Herioncourt and Crox, in the Department of Haute Saone, which had not ceased at a late hour in the evening. Result unknown.

Large reinforcements are stated to be coming from the north to the Germans of the east.

A despatch from Havre says there is constant skirmishing near that city.

It is reported that the Prussians are turning the left wing of Gen. Faidherbe's army of the north, and menacing Cambrai.

NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—A Versailles despatch dated 12th says, from half past one to five yesterday the bombardment of Paris was continued vigorously within only a few intermissions of 10 to 25 minutes.

The destruction of Fort Issy is virtually achieved. Fort Montrange is breached so completely that from Point, near Scaux, the spectators can see right through to the Enceinte. The barracks are utterly burned down. The French were yesterday engaged in bringing troops across the railway from the river. The Gouch Bridge near Bas Meudon, while crowded with men was struck with shells, broke down, precipitating the soldiers from an immense height, crushing them to death. At four o'clock p. m. the despatch says the heaviest fighting yet known was then going on, and was directly against the Montrange. The bombardment was absolutely incessing for 12 hours.

Von Moltke narrowly escaped with his life. He was returning from a visit to the south western battery, when a shell burst close to his carriage, covering himself and aides de camp with mud, ice and frozen dirt.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Gen. Chausey's army has been reorganized, and is about to resume operations. The positions held by Chausey's army are very strong.

Official advices from Paris state that the bombardment was continued throughout the night of the 11th inst., shells falling every minute in the St. Sulpic quarter Forts Issy, Vanvres, and Monteoruge also cannonaded with great violence. The reply from the external batteries was so effective as to inflict great damage upon the Prussian fortifications, and of course a slackening of their fire. Forts Nogent, village of Fontenay, and the bend of the Marne were also bombarded without any important result. The forts on the eastern side of the city cannonded the entire Prussian line in that direction with much effect.

A despatch from Versailles says the bombardment of Paris was continued on the 14th inst. Forts Issy, Vanvres and Monterouge were silent.

A despatch from Lille says that the army of Faidherbe is daily receiving reinforcements, and is advancing. It encamped during Sunday at Albert, supported on the right by the divisions of Gens. Paulzee and Levoy, and on the left by that of General Favre. The division of Gen. Robin remains at Bapaume.

The Prussians menace a bombardment on Longuey, and the women and children are flying into Belgium and Luxemburg. There was quite a heavy fight on Saturday near Longuey in which both infantry and artillery were engaged.

The command of the German army of the Vosges has been assigned to Gen. Montefeul.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15.—The Prussians have destroyed the bridge over the Chiere, between Longuey, and Arlon

The material for the bombardment of Longuey is being rapidly concentrated.

BORDEUAX, Jan. 16.—The Prussians have been dislodged from Gien, and are retreating on Montargis and Orleans.

Chausey reports several minor engagements with the advanced guard of the enemy yesterday, and expects a general attack to-day.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—The protest of the Paris Government to the foreign powers against the bombardment of Paris, is to the effect as follows: The bombardment is proceeded with wantonly, upon hospitals, ambulances and churches, and is killing many innocent women and children. All law on war and military usage require that a warning to remove non-combatants shall precede the opening of such an attack upon a city. The bombardment continues. The protest is not a preliminary to military action, but is an act codilly calculated to devastate the city and strike terror to the citizens by murder and incendiaries. The Government protests loudly in the face of the civilized world at this useless barbarism, and conducts is manifesto by the statement that the inhabitants of Paris are undismayed.

LONDON, Jan. 16.—Mr. Cardwell will probably defend the War Department on the first night of the coming session of Parliament.

Gen. Mansfield, whom the Government consults respecting the reorganization of the army, in a speech on Saturday, declared the necessity of a disability from military service with no paid substitutes.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.—Bismarck, in a note to the North German representatives abroad, defends the German mode of warfare, and appeals for witnesses to the English and American reporters with the German armies. He cites two cases as evidence of French barbarism, in which the French fired upon a parlementaire, and also 31 violations of the Geneva Convention. He also says the French use explosive missiles, burn ships, maltreat prisoners, and encourage the violation of their parole by French officers. In conclusion, Bismarck says the French rulers do not wish for peace, but gag the press to prevent the convocation of national assembly, and force the people to continue the war.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 11.—It is expected that 50,000 Belgian troops will concentrate upon the French border, in case Faidherbe is forced back to the frontier.

Mayoralty Election.

At noon to-day the new City Council met in the City Hall for the election of the Mayor for the ensuing year. There was a large attendance of the public, great interest evidently being taken in the event The French Canadian element was in particularly strong force.

The members present were Messrs. Bangs, Mosgrove, Heney, Martineau Featherston, O'Connor, Cunningham, Rowe, Kehoe, Macdougall, Lapierre, Woodburn, Baldwin, Taillon and Rochester.

About ten minutes after twelve o'clock the City Clerk entered the Hall and took his seat after which he proceeded to call over the names of the members elect, and read the returns from the different returning officers at the different pollmg places, and stated that they had met for the election of a Mayor for the ensuing year.

It was immediately moved by Mr. Mosgrove, seconded by Alderman Heney, that Alderman Martineau be Mayor of the city of Ottawa.

Alderman Mosgrove said in proposing this motion it was hardly necessary for him to say anything in favour of the gentleman he proposed, Alderman Martineau was well known to them, and well qualified to fill the position.

The motion was then put and lost. The yeas and nays being as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Mosgrove, Taillon, Heney, Lapierre, Kehoe Martineau.

Nays—Rochester, Baldwin, O'Connor, Woodburn, Bangs, Featherston, Cunningham, McDougal, Rowe.

Moved by Alderman Bangs, seconded by Alderman Baldwin that Alderman Rochester be Mayor for 1871.

The mover thought it was unnecessary to make any remarks in moving this resolution. He thought Alderman Rochester was the man. He had ably filled the civic chair for one year. He had been early and late at his post.

The motion was then put and declared lost.

Yeas—Rochester, Baldwin, O'Connor, Wood, Bangs Rowe.

Nays—Featherston, Mosgrove, Taillon, Kehoe, McDougal, Lapierre, Heney, Martineau, Cunningham.

Moved by Ald. Cunningham, seconded by Ald. McDougall, that Ald. Featherstone be Mayor for the city of Ottawa.

The motion was lost on the following vote:—

YEAS.—McDougall, Cunningham and Mosgrove.

NAYS.—Rochester, Baldwin. O'Connor, Woodburn, Bangs, Featherston, Rowe, Taillon, Kehoe, Lapiere, Heney and Martineau.

Moved again by Ald. Mosgrove, seconded by Ald Kehoe, that Ald. Martineau be Mayor for 1871.

Ald. Mosgrove said that in proposing the name of Ald Martineau a second time, he thought it but right that he should give his reasons for doing so. Ald. Martineau he considered to be in every particular well qualified to fill the civic chair, and considering the length of time that gentleman had occupied a seat at the Council Board and the peculiar manner in which the city had been incorporated, he thought his resolution should be carried unanimously. Alderman Martineau's appointment would find great favor, for he had many claims upon the city why he should represent it as its Mayor. He was surprised to find a majority of the Corporation on the first instance of his proposing Alderman Martineau opposed to the election of this gentleman. He would give his reasons why he thought Alderman Martineau should be Mayor. He had always did his duty as a good citizen: he was a representative man for he represented one-fourth of the population of Ottawa, and he thought that so large a representation of the population as that of the French Canadian citizens should have one of their number at least once or twice every seventeen or eighteen years to be chief Magistrate of the city. (Cheers.) The speaker here referred to the situation of Ottawa as between Upper and Lower Canada. The city had received Royal favours on the same grounds that he now claimed a civic honor for Alderman Martineau from the Board of Aldermen. The city had received these marks of Royal favour on account of its population being composed of different nationalities, the French Canadian portion being very strong in numbers. He thought then that if these considerations had weight in honors conferred upon the Dominion that they should certainly have weight when he claimed representation of the French Canadian population in the Mayor's chair once in seventeen or eighteen years. He would not go into personal reasons why Alderman Martineau should be elected. He would beg them to remember that Ald Martineau represented one-fourth of the population of the city. He spoke both languages fluently. He advanced his claims upon no personal consideration, but upon the broad principles of justice. The election of Alderman Martineau would cement the bond of union between the two Provinces. As Aldermen they could do no more gracious act to the French Canadian population, not only of Ottawa, but of the Dominion, than by electing Alderman Martineau to the Mayoralty. His appointment was intimately connected with important results. He hoped the Board of Aldermen would show the large body of French Canadian citizens that their claims were not ignored. He hoped the year expired would be the last the French Canadian would have to complain of the want of a Mayor from among themselves to represent them. (Loud cheers.)

The motion was put and lost on the following division.

Yeas—Mosgrove, McDougall, Taillon, Kehoe, Lapierre, Heney, Martineau.

Nays—Rochester, Baldwin, O'Connor, Banks, Woodburn, Rowe, Featherston, Cunningham.

It was then again moved by Alderman O'Connor, seconded by Alderman Rowe, that Alderman Rochester be Mayor for 1871.

Ald. O'Conner supported his resolution in an able speech. The motion was lost. The vote was as follows:—

Yeas—Rochester, Baldwin, O'Connor, Woodburn, Bangs, Rowe.

Nays—Mosgrove, Featherston, Cunningham, McDougall, Taillon, Lapierre, Kehoe, Heney, Martineau.

Ald. Macdougall then moved, seconded by Ald. Taillon that Ald. Heney be Mayor for 1861, the resolution was lost.

Yeas—Taillon, McDougall, Lapierre. Kehoe, Martineau.

Nays—Rochester, Baldwin, O'Connor, Woodburn, Bangs, Rowe, Mosgrove, Featherston, Heney.

It was then moved by Ald. Bangs, seconded by Ald. Featherstone, that the Council adjourn till two o'clock. Carried.

Pursuant to adjournment the Council met at 2 o'clock, the whole Board being present.

Moved by Ald. Bangs, seconded by Ald. O'Connor, that Mr. Rochester be Mayor for the year 1871 Lost on division:

Yeas—Rochester Woodburn, Rowe, O'Connor, Baldwin and Bangs.

Nays—Mosgrove, Featherston, Cunningham, McDougall, Taillon, Kehoe, Lapierre, Heney, and Martineau.

Moved by Ald. Lapierre, seconded by Ald. Taillon, that Mr. Martineau be Mayor of the city of Otlawa for the current year. Lost on division.

Yeas—Mosgrove, Taillon, McDougall, Kehoe, Heney, Lapierre and Martineau.

Nays—Rochester, Baldwin, O'Connor, Woodburn, Rowe, Featherston, Cunningham, Bangs.

Moved by Ald. Taillon, seconded by Ald. McDougal, that Ald. Lapierre be Mayor for 1871. Lost on division.

Yeas — Mosgrove, Taillon, Martineau, McDougal.

Nays — Rochester, Baldwin, O'Connor, Bangs, Woodburn, Rowe, Featherston, Cunningham, Kehoe, Lapierre, Heney.

Moved by Ald. Woodburn, seconded by Ald. Baldwin, that Ald. Rochester be Mayor for 1871. Carried on division.

Yeas—Rochester, Baldwin, O'Connor, Woodburn, Bangs, Rowe, Featherston, Cunningham.

Nays—Mosgrove, Taillon, Kehoe, Lapierre, Heney, Martineau, McDougal.

In taking the chair Mayor Rochester said that simply expressing his thanks could convey no idea to them of his feelings of gratitude for their action in electing him to the honorable position of Mayor for the year. Whatever might be the opinion of some people he could look back over the whole term of his office, from the time of his election last year, and say that he knew not a single occasion when he worked more heartily or did more than during that period. And now, when again elected as Mayor of the capital of the Dominion, he could assure them that he would not relax his assiduity for the interests of the city, but would continue to do his utmost in that direction There were a great many things which should be taken up by the Council the present year; there were several improvements to be made in the city which were of a nature that forbid further delay. He referred more particularly to the bridge over the canal, whose construction was an almost imperative duty upon the Council to take into consideration. A new bridge was also much wanted at New Edinburgh He enumerated the several improvements he thought necessary to the Council last year, but that body did not appear to see their way clearly. Pooley's bridge also a badly needed replacing. He hoped the amount of new blood brought into the Council this year would give a fresh stimulus to business, and endeavor to have the necessary improvements mentioned completed by 1872. He did not advocate or desire any reckless expense, but he was convinced that the Council as well as the public were impressed with the urgency that existed for making the improvements referred to. It was also desirable to have a swing bridge thrown across the canal at Maria street, but he did not know whether the Council would be in a position to take that up this year. The Water Works question was brought before the Council and discussed to a great extent last year with the result of which all were aware. He had realized from his experience in this world that no improvement of any magnitude could be undertaken without expending previously a great amount of talk and gas, and it was, and would evidently be, thus with the Water Works. With regard to the Bill which had been laid before the people last year, it was adopted by a special Committe appointed for the purpose, and received the sanction of the Council. He thought it was the most suitable and commendable manner for their construction, and if they ever be built he thought it should be in the manner proposed in that Bill. He considered it the most feasible and economical manner of doing the work, and was infinitely superior to having them constructed by a committee of the Council. Nearly all the Water Works throughout the country were built after the way recommended by that Bill. There were a number of persons in the city who opposed Water Works on the ground that it was not proposed to construct them in a proper manner. These persons strenuously opposed their endeavors last year, and denounced the Bill, but yet on no occasion did they suggest a single amendment thereto. They said they were in favour of Water Works, but if they were sincere in this expression why not come forward with some Bill or scheme which might meet the approval of the ratepayers.

Mr. Perkins—Give us $1,000 and we'll make a Bill. (Loud Laughter.)

Mayor—There was one individual in particular who opposed almost every improvement, but he was glad to say that it was almost an invariable sure criterion that an undertaking would succeed when that person was thus ranged in the opposition. So that it was a favorable omen to have him pulling so vigorously against the construction of Water Works. He would be directed in his course by the devices of the people. If they did not desire the construction of Water Works he would not favor the question.

Mr. Perkins—Gully you're in favor of. (Loud Laughter).

Mayor—If the people wanted Water Works they should say so, and the Council would loose no time in carrying out their desire. A diversity of opinion existed as to how they should be built, but it did not make any difference to the Council how they would be built. It was with the people to suggest. He did not think it was prudent to allow private companies to have too many claims and privileges in a city. They had at present, the Street Railway, the Gas Company, the Telegraph Companies, and if they now got a Water Works Company, they might as well at once surrender their streets totally to companies.

The Mayor resumed his seat, again thanking the Council for the honor they had conferred upon him by electing him to the proud position of Mayor of the Capital of the Dominion.

Ald. Martineau said, although it was not customary for members to say anything on this occasion he hoped that a little courtesy would be extended to him, and that he would be allowed to make a few remarks. So much had been said during the previous week about himself and the Mayoralty that he was forced to entertain some hope of being elected. Therefore he came to the meeting with a speech written out, which it was his intention to read from the Throne if elected, but now he would put in his pocket. (Laughter.) There were some rumors going the round that he came there to secure his election on the grouud of nationality But that belief was unjust, for he was not in the least influenced by feelings of nationality as might have been inferred from his conduct, but he thought those who opposed his lection were not free from that influence, for they stuck pretty well together. He expected to be elected simply on the graceful surrender of those very same feelings in the other members. If the election of Mayor had been left to the people, he thought he would have made Mr. Rochester's a hard road to travel. (Laughter.)

Mr. R. O'Reilley, in connection with Mr. James Dyke, was appointed Auditor for the current year.

Moved by Ald. Bangs, seconded by Ald. Heney, that a Special Committee be named, to consist of an Alderman from each Ward to recommend the appointment of the different Standing Committees for the present year. Carried.

The Council then adjourned until 7 o'clock, p.m.

EVENING SESSION.

The adjourned meeting of the City Council was held yesterday evening in the City Hall.

The public were again numerously represented in the galleries.

The members present on this occasion were, His Worship the Mayor in the chair, Aldermen Featherston, Martineau, Baldwin, O'Connor, Woodburn, Mosgrove, Cunningham, McDougall, Taillon, Heney, Rowe, Lapierre, Kehoe and Bangs.

A full Board.

On His Worship taking the chair,

Mr. Martineau presented the report of the Special Committee for the appointment of Standing Committees as follows:

To the Corporation of the City of Ottawa:

Your Special Committee, appointed for the purpose of recommending the different Standing Committees for the current year, beg leave to report the following:—

FINANCE—Aldermen Martineau, Cunningham. McDougall, Woodburn and Taillon.

BOARD OF WORKS—Aldermen Heney, Kehoe, Featherston, Bangs and Baldwin.

COURT OF REVISION AND ASSESSMENT COMMITTEE—Aldermen Mosgrove, Taillon, Lapierre, Rowe and Baldwin.

FIRE AND LIGHT AND WATER—Aldermen McDougall, Martineau, Cunningham, Rowe and O'Connor.

BOARD OF HEALTH—Aldermen Kehoe, Featherston, Rowe and Baldwin.

BY-LAWS—Aldermen Taillon, Lapierre, Mosgrove, Woodburn and Baldwin.

WATERWORKS—Aldermen Lapierre, Kehoe, Cunningham, Bangs and O'Connor.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed)
EUG. MARTINEAU, Chairman.
WILLIAM MOSGROVE,
A. BALDWIN,
JOHN HENEY,
C. W. BANGS.

On motion of Alderman Martineau the report was adopted.

A petition from William Morris for compensation for injuries to his son by falling through a sidewalk.—Referred to the Finance Committee.

A petition from William Graham respecting assessment.—Referred to Assessment Committee.

The application of William Morris for the appointment of chimney sweeper was referred to the By law Committee.

The letter of Messrs. Leitch, McLear and Coy, and that of William Hendue, of Hamilton, respecting waterworks, was referred to the Water Works Committee.

A communication from the Provincial Secretary in reference to the erection of a Registry Office was referred to the Board of Works.

REPORTS.

The report of the Special Committee of the annual vote at a meeting of the Board of Agriculture presented by the Hon. James Skead was placed on fyle.

The draft of a petition of the Corporation of the City of Toronto for changes in the Assessment Act was referred to the Assessment Committee.

The accounts of A. Mortimer, D Kerr, James Clarke and A. W. Lang were referred to the Finance Committee.

Ald. Cunningham presented the petition of James Brough for reduction in assessment. Referred to Assessment Committee.

Moved by Ald. Heney, seconded by Ald. Lapierre, that the communication from the Provincial Secretary, just read, be referred to the Board of Works.—Carried.

Ald. Martineau presented the by-law to appoint assessors.

Moved by Ald. Martineau, seconded by Ald. Bangs, that the by law to appoint assessors for the current year, be now introduced and read a first time.—Carried.

Moved by Alderman Martineau, seconded by Ald. Featherston that the blank in the by-law to appoint