

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Dry Goods—Russell & Watson. Church Missions, Babo's Chapel, Sussex Street. Three Local Notices—Russell & Watson.



The Ottawa Times SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1872.

The Privy Council sat yesterday for the transaction of routine business.

Lieut. Governor Archibald of Manitoba returned yesterday from Montreal. His Honor is going to Nova Scotia where he will remain for a week or ten days. He will re-visit Ottawa before leaving for the North West, which will probably be about the latter part of the month.

As we near the final struggle in the Presidential contest now being waged in the United States the evidence becomes stronger day by day, that the white laced and grey coated philosopher's chances of success are hopeless. The usual Fall elections in the several States indicated this pretty clearly; but before these came off the fact that the old "Copperheads" had ranged themselves under the banner of the hero of the "Niagara Treaty" was a sufficient indication to experienced politicians that he was as good as beaten.

Nothing so much hinders a candidate for political honor, as a number of unpopular or indifferent supporters. Men who by their unwise advocacy drive voters away from the door, might by opposing their pet candidate get his robes by the wayside. This is not unrecusable. When the pot is boiling the "scum" comes to the surface; when a party contest arises, it is but a political cauldron about bringing to the top, or at least into too prominent notice the most objectionable and least reliable supporters on the side of either party.

Mr. Greeley has probably already realized before this time that his many strange associations have brought him little advantage. In his zeal for the emancipation of the blacks during the days of the "Irrepressible conflict" controversy, Greeley's reply to the threat of secession then made in the name of the slave holding States, was that they should be allowed to go. The late Mr. Lincoln, nominated by Mr. Greeley's influence against the late Mr. Seward, also associated about the same period, the rather revolutionary doctrine that "any people" being anywhere inclined, and having "the power," might change their form of Government. Yet Mr. Greeley became an earnest advocate of War, and later, as earnest for peace. At one time we have seen him the person of Know-nothingism; as another, an ardent supporter of the "Irrepressible conflict" controversy.

Accepting as a certainty the re-election of General Grant to the Presidency, we cannot view the event as one which should be regarded by Canadians as a disappointment. As to the influence of his opponent in home legislation, we think it might have served us more; for had Mr. Greeley his own way he would have had the industry of the Union to death out of sheer love for protection. But in dealing with foreign nations the President has the shadow of power, and we shall feel, notwithstanding the hollow utterances at the beginning of his first term, that under General Grant's sway, we have a well disposed neighbor who desires peace and prosperity to flourish on both sides of the boundary line, recently straightened out to the end by the German Emperor, in a manner that ought to be pleasing, at least to the Americans.

We had occasion to remark the other day upon the questionable conduct of the chief of a political party collecting funds, taking him from the Bench and placing him in the position of another political follower who had elected to serve in a different sphere. We had imagined, however, that Mr. Mowat had been guilty of taking "under consideration" the probable advantages to himself, of vacating his seat, while, at the same time, in the performance of the duties appertaining to it. He might, if his conscience troubled him, have asked, and doubtless, would have obtained the necessary leave of absence to have enabled him to compose his thoughts and come to such a decision as would have been satisfactory to one who had formerly earned the reputation of a "Christian politician," and perhaps furthered him with the necessary arguments, to convince the public that he had honored the Bench by leaving it, and that by re-entering political life he was about to confer a benefit either on himself or his country. On neither of these heads are we enlightened, however. All that we know is that he has taken "a keen interest" in political affairs; that he has accented to the Bench, and it must be confessed that when men take "keen interest" in any special matter, there is presumptive evidence that they either have a hope to have "a finger in the pie." The facts stated in the following extract from the Mail go far to show that Mr. Mowat's following with keen interest the political party

stability of the Republic is the very thing to prevent its taking hold of the conduct of the French nation. If it cannot stand the mere rumor of obscure Bonapartist intrigues its weakness is calculated to in-terfere with the success of the Republic or Gambetta.—Glasgow Weekly Mail.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

[By Montreal Line.] CABLE NEWS. GREAT BRITAIN.

Music Hall burned in Oxford—German Troops have evacuated Eger—Senator Masquera elected Vice-President to Congress—Proroguing the Diet—Conference of Jews in Brussels Markets, &c.

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000 damages for the loss of the cargo. The jury disagreed and were discharged. San Francisco, Nov. 1.—The whaling bark Helena Nov., of New Bedford, has arrived here from the Arctic Ocean, Oct. 24th, with the remains of officers Perry, The Helen Snow, Macomber Master, sailed from New Bedford, Oct. 17th, 1871. She was abandoned in the ice in the Arctic Ocean, and the crew were rescued and was supposed to have been lost. She returns in good condition with 400 barrels of oil.

BY TELEGRAPH. MONTREAL. [Special by Montreal Line.]

MONTREAL, Nov. 1. Goldwin Smith lectured to-night on the labor movement. Owing to heavy rain the audience was medium. The lecture was deeply instructive and dealt with the question in its several political and social bearings, in eloquent style, keeping the audience riveted for an hour.

A large number of Montreal Bank stock shares having, within the last two days been transferred to Mr. King, certain changes in regard to the management, are rumored. The Bank has relaxed its rate and is now discounting at about its old standard.

The ship Lady DeFries grounded in Lake St. Peter and was got off last night, and proceeded to Quebec unharmed. The celebration of the Queen's birthday was celebrated last night by a concert in the Mechanic's Hall. A large number of the several nationalities were present.

The cover upon the Queen's statue awaiting the day of official unveiling was last night torn off by rowdies who committed other depredations to a number of stores.

The money market is easier to-day, many of the banks were closed it being All Saints' Day. All the courts were closed and all minor offenders at the police station were liberated.

Raining heavily all day. NEW STEAMSHIP LINE TO GREAT BRITAIN. The steamship Glamorgan, the first vessel built by the South Wales Steam Navigation Co. for the purpose of carrying passengers and cargo, is now on her passage to Liverpool.

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MORNING DESPATCHES.

London, Nov. 1. 6 a.m.—Mr. W. J. Baxter, member of Parliament for Montreal, addressed his constituents on the subject of the result of the General Arbitration was the greatest triumph of modern civilization.

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YESTERDAY AFTERNOON'S DESPATCHES.

New York, Nov. 1.—The jury in the Hall trial came in at half-past 11 and reported it impossible to agree, they were then discharged. The result: 7 guilty, 5 not guilty.

Extracts from the blue book are issued by Secretary Fish and are printed, which vindicate the American Commissioners in the condition of the fishery on the North coast, to the effect that the American Commissioners gave the English Commissioners to understand that the indirect trade in fish from the United States should be excluded from the case.

Secretary Fish's vindication of the American Commissioners is fully supported by the evidence of Sir Stafford Northcote, to the effect that the American Commissioners gave the English Commissioners to understand that the indirect trade in fish from the United States should be excluded from the case.

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ARTICLES.

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WAR WITH THE REDS.

TWO BATTLES WITH THE SIOUX. A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, writing from Edwinton, D. T., South Pacific railroad, on the 12th Oct., gives the following account of two encounters with the red savages of the far west:—

Owing to the disposition on the part of the managers of the telegraph line east from the Missouri River, Edwinton, D. T., is the headquarters of the Sioux. One of them, however, as upon a doorstep, where Morpheus visited him and lulled him into slumber. On awakening the man next secured by the Sioux, and he was found in a well-furnished room, where the girl he had loved and parted with eight years before in Montana, South Dakota, was sitting at the door the night before, and had kindly cared for him.—Dundas Advertiser.

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