NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Music Hall—Blind Tom Concerts.

Gems of Strauss—Oliver Ditson & Co.

Board Wanted by a Young Lady.

Two Cows Strayed—Francois Duhamel.

The Ottawa Times

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1872.

It is not often that we meet with a paper from the Cape of Good Hope. Now, however, we have one in our possession—*The Journal*—Conservative, yet progressive, published at Grahamstown, Friday, July 19th, 1872. The advertisements are curious. One is headed "Advance on Produce and Diamonds." Another mentions the success of "D'Arcy Read's Ghost;" a third "*Simon Cinque*," in which a Mr. Paradise informs his friends *and others* that he intends leaving the colony, and desires to pay his debts. The "Died" column is wanting, and deaths appear as advertisements. A child of a year old had died of gastric fever, for "of such is the Kingdom of Heaven;" and Messrs. Howse, Reynolds & Co. advertise "*costume* skirts." W. N. Birkenworth devotes all his time to the sale of "Cape Diamonds" and is acquainted with the largest diamond buyers all over Europe. The weather too is very cold, and which is still worse the conservative yet progressive paper is pestered with a Mr. George Brown, the member for Victoria East. The *Journal* says of this gentleman:—"Mr. Brown left in the *Edinburgh* for Algoa Bay, and it was generally concluded that his proposal for a reform in the Legislative Council had gone with him." Our Mr. George Brown came from Edinburgh and there is no knowing where he will go to with his reform proposals.

The Cornwall celebration was a very successful affair; but there are slightly disagreeable incidents connected with it. That address was a mistake. Why the Corporation of Cornwall should have settled the question of precedence between Messrs. McKenzie and Blake in a manner adverse to the arrangement previously arrived at in Toronto, when Mr. Blake was constituted Chief! It is possible the Town Council of the ancient borough, some members of which must have felt in strange company, may have made a mistake as to the identity of their new political chief. But there should have been somebody to have instructed them. It was all very well to congratulate Mr. Blake on his safe return to the country; but it seems odd that the ex-Premier of Ontario should be asked to play second fiddle at Cornwall to one who was his obedient follower at Toronto.

Mr. McKenzie is the older politician of the two. If seniority alone were to be the rule of promotion in the Reform ranks, Mr. Archibald McKellar would undoubtedly take precedence, both of Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Blake. But we have seen Mr. Adam Crooks, Mr. Peter Gow, Mr. Pardee, and others, suddenly rise into importance and influence in the party; and by this we judge that talent, rather than length of service brings promotion. In this light the relegation of Mr. Blake to the post of first Lieutenant seems utterly unjust. He has talent equal, if not superior to that of Mr. McKenzie; he is not destitute of Parliamentary experience, and has also the advantage of thorough legal knowledge. In addition to all this he was, up to a short time ago, Mr. McKenzie's political chief. Why then should Mr. Blake be deposed? And why should it have been left to the Town Council of Cornwall to do the deed?

There is something cheering to the minds of those who take sympathetic part in a public gathering when they see self confidence stamped on the faces of their leaders. A good "rousing" political gathering has sent many a man home strong in the faith of his party, though he came weak and vacillating. An audacious front is about the best face to present to the foe; and whatever may be said of Ontario Reformers, it cannot be imputed to them that they are lacking either in courage or hopefulness. Already they feel as if the battle had been won by them, and as if the Dominion lay at their feet in respect of its political destiny. Mr. Alex. McKenzie rose to the very summit of enthusiasm at the great Cornwall gathering, and even affected surprise that the pleasant aspect of the new "hunting grounds." Nobody should be sorry because Mr. McKenzie is delighted. When he is cheerful then all may rejoice. That he was very happy at Cornwall is evident from the following extract which we copy from his speech, as reported in the *Globe*:

"He said he was peculiarly proud of the opportunity of meeting with the people of the eastern district. Mr. Archibald had said that the western Reformers had been in the habit of considering the eastern district as a sort of preserve of Sir John Macdonald, but, looking to the results of the recent great hunt which they had organized in that quarter, he was glad to find that Sir John Macdonald, had, after all, been proved to have been only a poacher in that preserve for many years, and that now the rightful parties had come into possession of the hunting ground. (Laughter and applause). He was glad to meet with the people of that district for many reasons. In the west they were apt to look upon Cornwall as simply a place where the Macdonald usually congregated (laughter) and he had expected that day in coming into the town, to see every sign occupied by the name of Macdonald (laughter); but he had found a number of other names; and on the platform were those bearing names which represented almost all parts of the universe—the great races which were colonizing this continent and spreading those liberal principles to which they professed to adhere. It was quite true that they had looked upon the eastern district as a dark spot, politically speaking. It was quite true that they had been astounded by the great victories achieved east of Kingston, and that they were exceedingly desirous of seeing the faces and grasping the hands of the men who had done such noble work. (Hear, hear). They cheerfully accorded to the river counties of the St. Lawrence, the honor of now leading the van of the great Liberal party, so far as a locality could have that honor conferred upon it. (Cheers.)"

It is remarkable how history repeats itself. In 1867, there were "ignorant people with votes" who were the special care of the Clear Grit leaders; in 1872 it would appear that these "ignorant people" have at length fallen into the hands of their legitimate owners. The Premier had been, according to the member for Lambton, but a poacher on a preserve that of right belonged to others, and now, the Opposition having gained a seat or two flatter the Eastern section of the Province by describing it as the "hunting ground" into which they had just come into possession. Happy hunting ground! and thrice happy Mr. Alex. McKenzie!

The charming simplicity displayed by the member for Lambton in his affected belief in the prevalence of the Macdonald's to the exclusion of everybody else might have been fit to laugh at, but for an event which is not yet too old to be remembered. The ass which raises its "hoof against the lion dead" is not necessarily a brave animal. Time was when Mr. Alex. McKenzie and those of this party who were old enough to do so were glad enough to follow Mr. Macdonald, of Cornwall. Ten years ago they were cringing at his feet: to-day they mock his memory. That may be Clear Grit gratitude, but it is not extravagantly generous. Mr. McKenzie's jokes are not at the best very happy. On the contrary, they are usually brought out with a large amount of labour to their author, and received with corresponding agony by those who are compelled to listen to them. If the people about Cornwall are merely living on the "hunting ground" over which itinerant politicians may scamper at their will, and bag all the game they can bring down, the affair is nobody's business save their own. But a measure of respect is due to the dead; their names ought scarcely to be made the subject of a jest, even by so keen and incisive a wit as Mr. McKenzie.

It must have been flattering to the Mayor and some other gentlemen who have heretofore carried the conservative banner in Cornwall in the very teeth of the Macdonald whom Mr. McKenzie once fawned upon and now insults to be told that "it was quite true that they (i. e. Mr. McK's party) had looked upon the eastern district as a dark spot politically speaking." The new light that has dawned in the East, however, has blazed so strongly in the optics of the member for Lambton that he surrenders to the river counties the privilege of "leading "the van of the great Liberal party." That "van" has been some time upon the road; Mr. McKenzie has pushed it forward with a fidelity beyond all praise. He certainly has not been untrue to his mission. He has looked for new "hunting grounds" from Sandwich to Cape Breton; and probably he may yet go beyond the Rocky Mountains in search of fresh "preserves." His party zeal has ever been prominently manifested; and for this fact no one can blame him; but we do think that there are circumstances of not yet ancient date which ought to have induced him to refrain from making a very poor joke about "the Macdonald's" especially in the town of Cornwall. The audience laughed, however, and we suppose he was pleased.

Quills are things that are sometimes taken from the *pinions* of one goose, to spread the *opinions* of another:—

(*From the New York Albion, Nov. 2*)

Events of recent date show conclusively that as regards epidemic diseases, the researches of our scientists are inefficient either to prevent their outbreak or their propagation. Indeed there has seldom been an epoch, in our days, when these malarial influences were so potent as at present. In Russia and southeastern Europe the cholera is making sad ravages, despite the strenuous efforts of the authorities in Northwestern Europe, and in England, the cattle plague has assumed a very virulent phase, attacking, as it does, sheep, swine and herds indiscriminately; while here and in Canada, the equine race is subjected to a malady, the cause of which is unseen and unknown. Among these diverse maladies, the cholera naturally attracts the most attention, and nevertheless, no more is known of its origin, and the secret of its propagation than when the malady first made its appearance in European climes. At least, however, we can claim, by hygienic methods, to have diminished its intensity, and this country has more than once held the plague aloof from its shores, through a strict quarantine. Let us hope that notwithstanding its recent outbreak in Ireland and Germany, the exertions of our health officers will meet with the same success, and that, at least in this respect, we shall pass through the ordeal of malarial influences, uncathed. We may hope for a like immunity as regards the cattle plague, although the precautions to be taken are, in this instance, of a much more radical character. It has been amply proved that in these severe attacks of pleuro-pneumonia, the malady is not only contagious and epidemic, but that it can be propagated by the hides or horns of the dead animals. It is even asserted that the plague can be transmitted by the birds of the air, to regions remote from the infection, and the efforts that are required to prevent its spread are radical enough to inspire that belief. In England, although the districts where the malady reigns are placed in severe quarantine, and the animals that succumb to its ravages are consumed in quick time, all efforts have proved, as yet, unavailing to stamp it out. For a season it disappears, but the taint is seemingly left in the ground and after an intermission, under favorable circumstances, it germinates anew to its deadly work. If it were not kept within reasonable compass, this plague would assume the phase of a national calamity.

The outbreak of the disease among the horses from which we are now suffering such inconvenience in this vicinity, affords another instance of the difficulty we have in contending with these maladies. There is no doubt but that it is a severe type of influenza, somewhat similar in character to that which affected the human population so severely about 1847, both in this country and Europe. It is evidently due to malarial influences, but it is a puzzle why it should be confined entirely to the equine stock, the veterinary surgeons offer no new suggestions on this curious malady, and it will probably have to run its course. It is clearly not of a virulent type as the inflammation subsides under a mild treatment and enforced rest. Probably it would never have assumed its present character, if the necessities grow ing out of the city trade and transit had not been so severe, but undue exertions on a debilitated frame, and the liability to aggravate the symptoms by exposure to extreme heat and cold, have undoubtedly enlarged the scale of mortality to an undue extent. It is probable that in a few days the effects of this visitation will be at an end, but the prevalence of such mysterious maladies at different points of the globe, affecting both man and beast, should incite our scientific men to a more studious examination of their character and treatment, so that we should not always find ourselves unprepared for the emergencies growing out of these malarial, as well as contagious, influences.

Late styles of Paris and London Millinery now forward, and shown at the Millinery Room of RUSSELL & WATSON. Those wishing can now see the very latest in the above goods.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

[By Montreal Line.]

CABLE NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London "Times" on the Presidential Election—Trial of Marshal Bazaine—Prussian Government creates a number of new Peers for the House of Lords—Recall of the Expeditionary Force marching on the Rhine, &c., &c.

London, ov N 5—5 p.m.—Consols closed at 92¼ for both. American securities unchanged.

Frankfort, Nov. 5—Bonds 96¼ for issue of '62.

Liverpool, Nov. 5—Cotton closed unchanged. Sales of Orleans for November 10¼. Yarns and fabrics, at Manchester, quiet. Receipts of corn for the past three days 30,000 Quarters; American 25,000. Cheese 64s.

London, Nov 5—The London *Times* this morning, forecasting the result of the Presidential election in America, says the re-election of President Grant will be eminently satisfactory, and will defeat the audacious intrigue to secure the control of the Government of the United States. President Grant has not proved a perfect chief magistrate! He has been guilty of extreme carelessness and it is to be hoped he will take a lesson from the developments of the past six months. His errors were errors of ignorance, but this defense will no longer hold good. The past must be effaced, and reform civilize urgently demands the appointment to office of persons qualified to administer the cilnties accessory to the power of the people. Grant's will must force the national legislature to sanction reform.

FRANCE.

Paris, Nov. 5.—The Military Commission which is making preliminary investigation of circumstances attending the surrender of Metz by Marshal Bazaine, had that officer before them yesterday and examined him at great length. Two hundred and forty witnesses have been summoned to appear for examination before the court which is to try the Marshal.

GERMANY.

Berlin, Nov. 5—Prussian Government has created a number of new peers in order to secure a majority in its favor in the House of Lords. It is stated that the House will be given sufficient time after the re-opening of the new Diet, to reconsider its vote on the Country Reform Bill, before that measure is again introduced by Government.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 5.—Government has issued orders for the recall of the Expedition force which is now marching on the Rhine.

American News.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION—Returns as far as heard from—Grant said to be elected.

New York, Nov. 5.—The polls opened at 6 a.m., and closed at 4. p.m., instead of at sunset, as formerly.

The Stock, Gold, Produce, Cotton, and Merchants' Exchanges, are closed.

A special from Little Rock says the Republican ticket will succeed in that State, by a handsome majority.

Arrived, Steamers 'Holsatia' from Hamburg.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—Returns from all wards but one, up to 10 o'clock, give Grant 21,613 of a majority.

Albany, Nov. 5.—The indications are that the Democrats and Liberals have carried the city by a reduced majority. The estimated majority is in the vicinity of 1,000.

Buffalo, Nov. 5.—Buffalo City, Grant 3,000 majority.

Checktoonaga—Grant 126 majority.

Elma—Grant 14 majority.

Holland—Grant 30 majority.

Boston, Nov. 5.—The returns from the Fifth Congressional District up to 4 o'clock give Goch over 2,800 majority over Banks. The entire Republican delegation to Congress, are elected in Massachusetts.

Portland, Me., Nov. 5.—Portland give Grant a net gain of 964 over the Republican vote of September, and Lewiston 272.

Nassau, N.H., Nov. 5.—This city gives Grant 329 of a majority which is a gain of 214 on the vote of March last. The Republicans claim New Hampshire by 1,500 to 2,000 majority.

Providence, Nov. 5—Rhode Island gives Grant an increased Republican majority and elects both Republican Congressmen. This city complete gives Grant 4,224, Greeley 1,511.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—20 wards in this city gives Grant 20,000 of a majority, 9 wards to hear from.

New York, Nov. 5.—The 8th Assembly District gives Greeley 4,637, Grant 3,030. The 10th Assembly District gives Greeley 3:238, Grant 2,417.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 5.—Raleigh gives Grant 620 majority, against 82 on the Caldwell vote. Salisbury gives Grant 77 majority gain on the Caldwell vote.

New Haven, Ct., Nov. 5—This city gives Greeley a majority of 55; Republican's gain 1,626 over 1,868.

Mobile, Ala., Nov. 5.—This city goes for Greeley by from 500 to 800 majority, and the county will probably make a majority of 1 000.

The New York Sixth Assembly District gives Greeley 3,131; Grant 1 530. New York Nineteenth Assembly District gives Greeley 2 797; Grant 3 200.

Memphis, Nov. 5.—Maynard, Republican for Congress at large, carries the county. The contest is close between Haynes, Democrat, and Lewis, Republican, for Congress.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 5.—Goldsboro gives the Republicans a gain of 83. Wilmington gives Grant 906 majority, a Conservative gain of 46. Halifax county gives Grant 412; Greeley 196, a Conservative gain of 93.

New York Ninth Assembly District gives Greeley 3,105; Grant 3,901.

Syracuse, Nov. 5.—The Democrats concede the election of Duell, Congressman, and all the Republican members of Assembly and county tickets.

Hartford, Ct., Nov. 5.—The returns from sixty towns, including Hartford and New Haven, gives Grant a majority of 1,349.

New York First Assembly District gives Greeley 3,754; Grant 2,129.

Boston, Mass, Nov. 5.—The vote in Boston except the 1st Ward gives Grant 14,310, Greeley 9,357. The 1st Ward will increase Grant's majority. 141 towns in Massachusetts give Grant 19,000 majority.

New York, Nov. 5.—The returns from Virginia will be compared with those of the State election of 1869; from Ohio and Indiana with the State elections of 1872; and from all other States with the Presidential election of 1868.

The 4th Assembly District gives Greeley 3 069, Grant 1,474.

Philadelphia Nov. 5.—At Georgetown, Delaware, the election was very noisy and several disturbances occurred, and one man was shot. The Republicans claim the State by 1,500 to 2,000.

Scattering returns from Interior States show a gain for Grant of over 8,000 votes.

Chicago Nov. 5.—Returns from Indiana are coming in slowly. Large Republican gains are reported from all sections of the State.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 5.—St Joseph County gives Grant from 900 to 1,000 majority.

New York, Nov. 5.—The 11th Assembly District gives Greeley 2,513, Grant, 3959.

Augusta, Georgia, Nov. 5.—Greeley's majority in this city will be about 300, in the county, 500. Majority for Greeley in the 8th district will probably reach 4,000. General Wright, Democrat, is elected to Congress by a large majority.

Detroit, Michigan, Nov. 5.—Indications are that Michigan will give the Republicans a majority of 30,000.

Concord, N.H., Nov. 5.—Eighty towns give Grant 17,066, Greeley, 14,280, Scattering 167, same towns gave in 1869, Grant, 17,301, Seymour, 13,702.

Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 5.—Sixty six towns give Grant, 18,165, Greeley, 4 928. Three Republican nominees elected to Congress by the usual majorities, except 2nd District where Steele, Republican, has carried 400 votes against Poland, regular nominee; Poland, however, elected by a handsome majority. The same towns in 1868 gave Grant, 18,368 and Seymour, 5,139.

New York, Nov. 5.—Three hundred and fourteen election Districts in this city give Greeley, 15,638 majority, 204 Districts to hear from.

New York, Nov. 5.—Second Assembly District gives Greeley 3,835, Grant, 1,007; Fourteenth Assembly District, Greeley, 195, 19th Assembly District, Greeley, 2,215, Grant, 1,366, 16th Assembly District, Greeley, 2,215, Grant, 1,366. Eighty two election districts give Lawrence 695 votes.

Oswego, Nov. 5.—Dyfort, Republican, is elected to the Assembly in the first district, by 133 majority over D. C. Littlejohn, Liberal.

Utica, Nov. 5.—Ellis H. Roberts has about 2,500 majority for Congress. Four Republican Assemblymen elected.

Grant's majority in one Ida County, is about 3,000.

Alexandria, Va., Nov. 5. In Alexandria city there is a tie vote between Greeley and Grant.

New Orleans, Nov. 5.—Official returns from 14 parishes give Greeley a net majority of 2959.

New York, Nov. 5.—Fifth Assembly District, Greeley, 3559; Grant, 2888; Third Assembly District, Greeley, 3212; Grant, 1125.

Baltimore, Nov. 5.—This city gives Greeley 5096 of a majority.

New York, Nov. 5.—Twelfth Assembly District; this city gives Greeley 3651; Grant, 1872. Fifteenth Assembly District; Greeley, 4407; Grant, 2871. Seventh Assembly District; Greeley 2311; Grant, 3018. Semi official dispatch from Washington says Grant carried Ohio by 25000 majority.

Concord N. H. Nov. 5—99 towns gives Grant 19,131, and Greeley 16,214, scattering 173. The State gives Grant over 4000 majority.

Montpelier, Vt. Nov. 5.—89 towns gives Grant 23,368, and Greeley 6,466.

Portland, Me. Nov. 5.—In this State 50 towns give Grant 18150, and Greeley 8,500. Republican majority 9,650. In 1868 same towns gave Grant 21,670, and Seymour 11,665; Republican majority 9,993. The Republican majority in this election indicates about the same majority, with much smaller vote.

Baltimore, Nov. 5—Greely's majority in this city is 5,456.

Columbus, O. Nov. 5.—Returns throughout the State, indicate Grant's majority to be from 40,000 to 45,000.

Indianapolis, Ind. Nov. 5.—52 townships and wards, show net Republican gain over Hendrick vote, of 603.

The Republicans have 642. Brown-Greeley Democrats 146.

Omaha, Nov. 5.—The returns from all the prominent towns in the State show the Republican's gain over the October election. Grant's majority will probably be 10,000.

Racine, Wis., Nov. 5.—Williams, Republican Congressman, has 467 majority.

Columbus, O., Nov. 5.—There will be no material changes from the anticipated result of a heavy majority for Grant.

Boston, Nov. 5.—Boston in full gives Grant 15,899; Greeley 10,465, majority for Grant 5,424.

Gooche's majority over Banks in Fifth Congressional District is over 4,900. Hooper's majority in Fourth District is 2,356. Whiting, in the Third District, has a large majority, as have all other Republican Congressional candidates. 169 towns give Grant 68,736 and Greeley 32,128. The same towns in 1868 gave Grant 65,059, and Seymour 27,023.

Milwaukee, Nov. 5.—Partial returns from four counties, give 3000 of a majority for Greeley, being a Democratic gain of 340.

New York, Nov. 5.—1 Assembly Districts gives Greeley 3452, Grant 2901—17th Assembly District gives Greeley 4757, Grant 4075. Greeley's majority in the whole city 22982.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 5.—Partial returns from about 25 counties indicate that the State has gone for Grant, by between 5000 to 8000 majority with a largely decreased vote.

Alexandria, Va., Nov. 5.—Harris, Conservative in the 7th District, is elected.—Huton, Conservative, 8th Di-trict is also elected.

Baltimore, Nov. 5.—3rd Congress District gives Democratic majority of 1330, and 4th District a Democratic majority of 1272.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 5.—Rhode Island complete, except Block Island, gives Grant 13578, and Greeley 5305. In the 1st Congressional District, Eames Republic has 8984, Daves Democratic 4.

Concord, N.H., Nov. 5.—134 towns give Grant 25 975, and Greeley 21,333, and scattering 204. 68 towns give Grant 26,348 and Seymour 20,664.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 5.—Throughout Greeley has carried Georgia by 20,000 of a majority and Democratic Congressmen has been elected.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 5.—Indications are that the Democratic majority at the Governor's election will be reduced considerably. Greeley's majority will be about 30,000. Up to this hour no disturbance has occurred.

Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 5.—Grant's majority in this State will probably be about 31,000.

Montgomery, Ala., Nov. 5.—The returns this far is meagre, but the indications are that the State has gone for Greeley.

Nashville, Nov. 5.—Greeley runs ahead; the State ticket returns too meagre, however, to indicate certain results. Partial returns indicate the defeat of Andrew Johnson and Leone, the race between Maynard and Cheatham with chances in favour of Maynard for Congress at large.

Jackson, Mass., Nov. 5.—Thirty towns in eighteen counties give Grant 6,421 majority.

Indianapolis, Nov. 5.—One hundred and twenty six townships, precincts and wards heard from, give net Republican gain, 3,488, Republican State Central Committee claims state by from 10 000 to 15,000 majority. The Democratic Central Committee concede State by 5,000.

A Special from Washington says advices received from Arkansas show it has gone Republican by 7,000.

New York, Nov. 5.—Semi official advices from Washington state that Alabama gives Grant a majority of 10,000 and Maryland gives Greeley a majority of 7,000.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5.—Grant's majority in this city, except the Twenty-eighth ward, is 43,336. He carries every ward in the city.

Morning Despatches.

Chicago, Nov. 4.—A cold driving rainstorm set in this afternoon, and has continued steady ever since, with no prospect of abating.

A number of deaths among the horses affected with the prevailing distemper is reported to day. The disease has appeared in Elgin, Ill., and will probably extend throughout the State. A large number of ox teams appeared on the streets to-day.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4.—The horse disease prevails here to an alarming extent. The Second, Third, Union, Fifth and Sixth lines of cars are not running to day. The cars on Chestnut and Walnut street lines are drawn by men to-night. The business interest is suffering considerably. A number of fatal cases among the horses are occurring.

New Orleans, Nov. 4.—The election throughout the State passed off quietly today. No official returns have been received. The Republicans claim that they are 30,000 ahead in the registration, and claim that they have carried the State by that majority. The Democratic Central Committee claim the State by 20,000, and the city by 10,000 to 12,000. It will probably be several days before enough is positively known to show the result.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nov. 5.—A procession was attacked here last night, and fifteen persons injured.

New York, Nov. 5.—The *Times* special from New Orleans says: General Long street reports the State safe for Grant, by 30,000 majority.

A special to the *World, Tribune* and *Herald* says that Greeley carried the State by a majority ranging from 13,000 to 20,000.

The *Times'* special from Lexington, Ky., says that a band of armed men in Fayette county took out George Hawkins, wife and child, all colored, and hanged all three to a limb of a tree.

A special from Atlanta, Ga., says that there are apprehensions of riots to-day, as there is much excitement in Macon and vicinity, and in many of the south-western counties.

Arrived the steamship *Spain* and *Celtic*, from Liverpool.

Yesterday Afternoon's Despatches.

Washington, Nov. 5, 11 a.m—The probabilities for New England and the Middle States are generally clear weather, and Northerly to Westerly winds, veering to Southerly with partially cloudy weather and the falling of the barometer to night. In the South Atlantic and Gulf States, North Easterly to South Easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain; on the upper lakes and thence extending over the lower lakes and to the middle of the Ohio Valley and west of Virginia, South Easterly winds, veering to Southerly, with cloudy weather and belts of rain will prevail in the North West, winds veering to North Westerly, with clearing weather this p.m, extending by evening to the lower Ohio and Middle Miss. Valleys. Warning signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago and Grand Haven.

New York, Nov. 5.—Numerous arrests were made up to 10:30 at the polls; most of them for false registration.

Rochester, Nov. 5.—This morning at an early hour, Susan B. Anthony and 8 other females went in a body to the polls of the 8th Ward, and presented their votes. The Inspectors accepted their votes and deposited them in the boxes.

Philadelphia, Nov. 5—The Election is progressing quietly. The vote will be smaller than usual. The Democrats are making no effort; some are even voting for Grant. In seven precincts taken indiscriminately in the first five hours the vote stood—for Grant [illegible] Greeley, 16[illegible].

Chicago, Nov. 5—[illegible]day. The election is proceeding quietly with the prospect of a full vote, notwithstanding the storm.

Cincinnati, Nov. 5.—A despatch from Pittsburg says:—The returns in that city, up to 10 o'clock, from 12 wards, give Grant 1284; Greeley, 403.

Manchester, N.H., Nov. 5.—A full vote is being cast; both sides having hopes of carrying the State, though betting is generally favorable to a Republican victory.

Memphis, Tenn., November 5.—But little interest is manifested in the election, and the probability is that the vote will be unusually light.

London, Nov. 5.—It is said that John Arthur Roebuck, who has before sat in Parliament for Sheffield, will again stand as a candidate for that city, in the event of a vacancy occurring in the representation.

The election at Tiverton, for a member of Parliament, resulted in the success of Mr. Massey, the Liberal candidate. The election was sharply contested. Mr. Massy had only thirty majority.

Queenstown, Nov. 5.—The steamship *Egic* has arrived.

Moville, Nov. 5.—The steamship *Caledonia* has arrived.

NAPOLEON II. DUKE OF REICHSTADT.

There is something exceedingly touching in the history of the unfortunate duke, who, during his final illness, thus composed his own epitaph: "Napoleon Francois Joseph Charles Bonaparte, born King of Rome—died lieutenant in the Austrian artillery." Handsome, accomplished, brave, the inheritor of a splendid name and dazzling glory; loved almost to idolatry by the country in which his childhood was passed; a magnificent future stretching before him—fate frowned upon his brilliant prospects, gave him a weak constitution, wretched health, bitter disappointment, and was only kind in leading him to an early grave. He breathed his last at Sohonbrunn, in the chamber once occupied by his father, and in the neighborhood of the imperial chateau where he was wont to take his solitary walks.

He seems to have been completely blase from his childhood, and of so melancholy a temperament that scarcely anything gave him pleasure. Everything was done to cure him of his gloomy indifference, and, when all else had failed, he met in one of his lonely rambles a beautiful peasant girl, with whom he fell in love at first sight. She appeared to return his affection. Her society aroused him from his lethargy, and endowed him with new life. She first taught him, it is said, the nature of happiness, and by her presence the dreary emptiness of his being was delightfully filled. Peasant as she was, she was graceful, accomplished, witty, and, to his fond fancy, she was a goddess on the earth. He revealed to her all the sources of his discontent poured into her confiding ear the secret of his thoughts and the sacredest of his feelings. She was the single break of blue in his cloudy sky, and in that blue was set the star of hope.

One evening he was in the city, and attended the opera. When the ballet came on, among all the dancers suddenly flashed a form of wonderous beauty and grace, agile as a fawn, lithe as a spirit, and the theatre echoed and re-echoed with welcome to the new divinity of the dance. The pale youth flushed, and his heart beat quick.

Was he dreaming, or was the sylph like creature bounding and whirling on the stage his beloved Marie, [illegible] be had preferred before all [illegible] the court?

He rubbed his eyes [illegible] forward, his very soul burning in his face. He could not be mistaken. The lovely and guileless peasant whom he had worshipped and admitted to the innermost sanctuary of his spirit and the magnificent dancer of the opera was one and the same. The blazing theatre grew dim; the tumultuous applause was no longer heard; the unhappy prince gasped, struggled, swooned, and amid much excitement was borne to his carriage.

The charming dancer who had fascinated him was the famous Fanny Elasler, then at the beginning of her extraordinary conquests and career. She had allowed herself to be used by his relatives as a bait to ensnare the young duke's affections, in the hope that through her some interest in life might be awakened. The ingenuous and handsome boy pleased her, no doubt. Her vanity was gratified at the expense of his final faith. He never recovered, it is said, from this sudden and terrible shock, and she—was liberally paid.—*Harper's for November.*

The thoughtfulness of English weather is illustrated in the fact that on the 10th instant great floods occurred in Yorkshire, owing to the rapid melting of snow, which had fallen on the hills in great quantities.

A Parisian journalist, Barbey d'Aurevilly, is said to have recently sent to Father Hyacinthe a copy of one of his works, "Le Prete Marie." In this book a child, the fruit of the priests marriage, has a blood-stain on his forehead which takes the form of a cross, gradually increases, and which nothing can efface.

An old man, an inhabitant of Cernay, in Alsace, arrived at the German office to declare his choice of nationality. "You are very old," said the Prussian, it is hardly worth your while to make a choice." "I know I cannot live long," was the reply, "but, as I wish to go to heaven, I desire to die a Frenchman." The old man, on returning home, sank exhausted, and died holding his certificate of remaining French in his hand.

CURIOSITIES OF MARRIAGE.

It is usually considered a noteworthy circumstance for a man or woman to have been married three times, but, of old, this number would have been thought but little of. St. Jerome mentions a widow who married her twenty-second husband, who in his turn had been married to twenty wives—surely an experienced couple! A woman named Elizabeth Magi, who died at Florence in 1768, had been married to seven husbands, all of whom she outlived. She married the last of the seven at the age of seventy. At the church of St. Clement Danes, in 1772 a woman of eighty-five was married to her sixth husband.

Instances are by no means rare of affectionate attachments existing between man and wife over a period longer than is ordinarily allotted to human life. In the middle of the last century a farmer of Nottingham died in his 107th year. Three days afterwards his wife died also, 97. They had lived happily together upwards of eighty years. About the same time a yeoman of Gorl-pit Heath, Gloucestershire, died in his 104th year; the day after his funeral his wife expired at the age of a 115—they had been married 81 years.

The announcements of marriages published in the *Gentleman's Magazine* during the greater part of last century included a very precise statement of the portions brought by the brides. Here are a few of such notices:

"Mr. N. Tillotson, an eminent preacher among the people called Quakers, and a relative of Archbishop Tillotson, to Miss ——, with £7,000." "Mr. P. Fowen, to Miss Nicholls, of Queenhithe, with £10,000." "Sir George C., to the widow Jones, with £1,000 a year, besides ready money."

The following announcement follows the notice of a marriage in the number of the same magazine for November, 1774:—"They at the same time ordered the sexton to make a grave for the interment of the lady's father, then dead." This was unusual, but a stranger scene took place at St Dustan's Church, on one occasion during the performance of the marriage ceremony. The bridegroom was a carpenter, and he followed the service devoutly enough till the words occurred: "With this ring I the wed." He repeated these, and then, shaking his fist at the bride, added; "and with this fist I'll break thy head." The clergyman refused to proceed, but, says the account, "the fellow declared he meant no harm," and the confiding bride "believed he did but jest," whereupon the service was completed. A still more unpleasant affair for the lady once happened. A young couple came to get married, but found on their arrival at church, that they had not money to pay the customary fees. The clergyman not being inclined to give credit, the bridegroom went out to get the required sum, while the lady waited in the vestry. During his walk the lover changed his mind—he thought better of it—and never returned to church. The young girl waited two hours for him, and then departed—"Scot free," drily remarks one narrator. A bridegroom was once arrested at the church door on the charge of having left a wife and family chargeable to another parish, "to the great grief and shame of the intended bride."

In 1769 a woman of Rotherhithe, aged 70, was married to a young man aged 23—nearly half a century of difference between their ages. A girl of sixteen married a gentleman of 94—but—he had £50,000.—*Book of Days.*

QUEEN VICTORIA THIRTY-FOUR YEARS AGO.—When Queen Victoria delivered her first speech from the Throne, on the first opening of Parliament in 1838, after her accession, the scene in the House of Lords, as witnessed from the Ambassador's Box, was extremely brilliant and striking. As the youthful Queen, then still in her teens, advanced, there was a very slight nervousness perceptible in her countenance, while the utmost stillness prevailed through the House. When about to ascend the steps of the Throne, her foot caught in her robes, and she tripped slightly, causing a momentary suffusion, but regained her foothold in an instant, and took her seat with perfect ease and self-possession, after which, in the sweetest tone, she signified to their Lordships to be seated. There was still a breathless silence. As the Queen proceeded with her speech, the Premier, Viscount Melbourne, who stood by her side, in his rich court dress, holding upright the sword of the State, and who was thought to be sometimes a little absent, was observed to follow or rather anticipate every word by the apparently involuntarily movement of his lips, and an occasional inclination of the head from side to side, as though keeping time.—Every word that the young Queen uttered, every syllable fell from her in tones that were captivating by their softness and musical sweetness, with the clearest and most beautiful enunciation, while her voice was modulated in the most perfect manner, yet all so natural, without the slightest shade of affectation. When the Royal Speech was concluded, and an evident and universal feeling of satisfaction seemed to pervade the House, one of the young men of the Diplomatic Corps, whose eyes and ears had been riveted to the Throne, and who stood near the writer, turned to a friend, exclaiming in a suppressed whisper, while bobbing his head with excitement, *Perfaitement bien!* The writer subsequently heard the young Queen announce from the Throne, on a similar occasion, her approaching marriage to Prince Albert—a trying moment; yet the announcement was made with a mixture of regal dignity and feminine modesty, composure and timidity, that commanded universal admiration.—*Hush's "Recollections of the English and French Courts."*

NEW CARPETS.—Russell and Watson have this day opened out a large lot of their second shipment, (this season), of new Carpets. The latest designs can now be seen at their Carpet Room, in Brussels, Tapestry, Three Ply, Kidder and Dutch Carpets.

BREAKFAST—EPPS'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—The very agreeable character of this preparation has rendered it a general favourite. The *Civil Service Gazette* remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operation of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in tin-lined packets, labelled—James Epps & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, London. d1509y

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