

The ship "Atlantic," Captain Wetmore, from Quebec for Liverpool, put into Halifax on Saturday with her entire crew of twenty-one men in a state of mutiny. On the 24th of November the crew refused to work, and insisted on the captain putting into the nearest port. No violence was committed by the mutineers, who have been all lodged in gaol.

Hon. Mr. King has published a School Bill, which the New Brunswick Government will introduce in the next session of the Legislature. It virtually provides free schools, meeting expense by a poll tax of 25 cents on the adult population; any further sum required to be levied on property. The bill has been favourably received.

UNITED STATES.

Arrangements have been completed for a new line of British steamers between New York and the Mediterranean.

Chicago warns intending immigrants to stay away from that city, as there is not sufficient employment for those now there.

The citizens of Washington have so far subscribed a million and a quarter of dollars towards the World's Fair, to be held there in 1871.

Jeff. Davis pronounces utterly false the testimony given before the assassination trial commission, regarding his remarks on hearing of the death of President Lincoln.

One hundred and five steamboats have been wrecked on the Missouri river, between its mouth and Omaha, in the past twenty-three years.

Heavy rains have prevailed in Oregon for some time past. The country has been inundated and a bridge on the Central Railroad carried away.

A Virginia sportsman shot himself fatally, while out hunting recently, and being unable to move, he fastened a note to the neck of his dog and sent the animal home. Help came before he died.

From a statement of business done by the New York Post Office with Europe for the month of Oct. last, it appears that the total number of letters received and forwarded were 786,491, and the postage collected on the same amounted to \$97,750.99.

President Grant hopes to have the Darien Ship Canal well under way before the close of his Administration, and to further this work he has ordered the Secretary of the Navy to detail a sufficient force to make the necessary survey of the Isthmus. No doubt is entertained that the treaty already negotiated will be ratified by the Columbian Government, and in view of this fact, that Government has accorded permission to the United States to cause the requisite surveys to be made.

A letter dated San Domingo, Nov. 20, represents that all the Dominican leaders, among them Baez, Pimertal and Cabra are pledged to annexation to the United States. President Baez is ready to open negotiations when assured that the Congress of the United States will make the necessary appropriations. The partisans of Pimertal are scattering handbills favouring the scheme.

A despatch from New York says that the gold market is unusually excited in consequence of the sudden decline in the premium. The cause of the decline is attributed to the announced determination of Secretary Boutwell to sell ten millions coin and purchase thirteen millions of U. S. 5-20 bonds. The following is the programme, as officially announced by the Sub-Treasurer:—Purchase of bonds Dec. 1st, two millions; Dec. 2nd, one; Dec. 8th, two; Dec. 15th, two; Dec. 16th, one; for the sinking fund, Dec. 22d, two; Dec. 29th, two. Sale of gold on Dec. 3, one million, and one million on the 7th, 9th, 10th, 14th, 17th, 23d, 24th, 28th, and 31st.

On Wednesday night an incendiary set fire to a building in Connersville, Ohio, used as the winter quarters of Frankpaugh's menagerie. By order of the superintendent of the menagerie all the animals were let loose, which act in the end proved needless as the fire was arrested before much of the building was burned. A flock of sheep quartered on the fair grounds were set upon by a lion, and several of them killed. The lion also had a contest with a bull, and after a severe contest, killed him. All the wild animals were eventually captured and safely recaged.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

The Spanish Government has announced its intention to restore the Constitutional Guarantees.

The sultan has given to the King of Prussia the site of the old church of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Sir Henry Bulwer is preparing a new series of "characters," the persons selected being Lord Brougham, Sir Robert Peel and M. Lafayette.

The completion of the Suez Canal is already having the effect of seriously depreciating freights to and from India and China around the Cape of Good Hope.

On the last appearance of Patti, before going to St. Petersburg, the receipts were 22,000 francs besides the regular subscriptions. Seats were sold for that occasion for sixty dollars each.

The French Government having declined to make a postal Treaty on terms acceptable to the United States, the exchange of mails between the two countries will cease on and after the 1st of January next.

Despatches from Rome state that the members of the Ecumenical Council will meet at the Vatican on the 8th of December, and at the conclusion of the preliminary ceremonies the Pope will announce the opening of the Council.

M. de Lesseps, the Chief Engineer of the Suez Canal, has publicly denied the unfavourable reports which have been recently circulated about that great enterprise. He called attention to the fact that in ten days no less than fifty vessels sailed safely through the Canal and back.

Late advices have been received at Madrid from the Philippine Islands. A formidable reactionary conspiracy had been discovered at Manila. Many arrests were made. The principal person implicated committed suicide when he found the scheme had been frustrated.

An old law limiting the residence of Jews has been enforced in some parts of the Russian Empire recently. Two thousand of these people have been removed from the Bessarabian frontier to the interior of Russia within a few days. An impression prevails that the Emperor will disapprove of these proceedings.

A despatch from Copenhagen states the official newspaper of the Danish Government publishes the following: "The ratification of the sale of the Island of St. Thomas to the United States Government has been postponed for six months."

A despatch from Madrid, dated Nov. 28, says: In the Cortes yesterday the Republicans moved a vote of censure against the Government for the arbitrary use of power. The motion was rejected by 146 to 35. It is stated that over 30,000 volunteers in all have been sent to Cuba.

The *Morning Telegraph* (Liberal.) has an editorial article on the speech of the Emperor. The writer says it is liberal alike in promise and tone. If it does not comply with the demands of the party of the left, it announces that a new series of liberal reforms is about to begin.

The ultimatum recently sent to the Khedive by the Sultan admits of no discussion. If the Viceroy of Egypt does not comply with its demands he will be deposed, and his brother, Mustpha Fozie, recognised in his place. There are hopes, however, that the affair will be settled by the advice of European Powers.

Despatches from Cork, Dublin, and Tipperary, report several Fenian demonstrations in various parts of Ireland. At Tipperary and Clonmel the proceedings were riotous; Fenian songs were sung by the mob while marching in procession, and several houses on the line of march were stoned and riddled. At Cork the partisans of Mr. O'Donovan Rossa celebrated that gentleman's election to Parliament with a grand torch-light procession, and other proceedings. Everything passed off without disturbance.

The London *Times* in an editorial on the treatment of Irish questions at the next session of Parliament, says:—The Ministry must be prepared with a Land Reform Bill, framed with an eye to justice and statesmanship, at the same time authority must assert itself. Treason must not be permitted, nor praises of murder be sung. The declaration must go forth that Ireland shall not be suffered to sink to the level of Greece or the Sicilies. Such preparations must be made, whatever the injury may be to the Budget, that there shall be left no possible temptation to resistance.

A manifesto has been issued by the Republican Deputies of the Cortes, accusing the Provisional Government of having provoked the late revolutionary movement. It announces, however, that the Deputies will resume their seats in the Cortes to defend the rights of the people, and strive to establish a Federal Republic, through which alone can the union of Spain and Portugal, and the preservation of the Colonies, be effected. In accordance with this announcement the Republican Deputies resumed their seats in the Cortes on the 27th.

The cable despatches of 29th and 30th, give the opinions of the London press on French affairs. The *Times* says: "Whatever divergence of opinion may weaken the members of the Opposition in the *Corps Legislatif*, they should work together to overthrow the men who have brought the Government into discredit. There ought to be no compromise with passive instruments of personal rule. Possibly the present Ministry may still be at the head of affairs, but the Emperor is accustomed to look upon his power as built on odds of a hundred to one. For many years the Opposition in the Chamber was composed only of Jules Favre and four others. In the face of one hundred and sixteen Opposition votes, the Emperor's position is already untenable."

FRANCE.—The session of the Senate and the *Corps Legislatif* was opened on the 29th. The Emperor's speech was listened to with the deepest attention, and frequently applauded. The following are the reforms promised:—Mayors are to be chosen from the municipalities; the municipalities are to be elected by universal suffrage; common councils are to be established; fresh prerogatives are to be granted to the councils general; the colonies to participate in the movement; universal suffrage to be extended there; a more rapid development of primary education; a diminution of the costs of justice, and a reduction of war tax on successions; the stamp bank system is to be extended; more humane regulations are to be made for the labour of children, and there is to be an increase of small salaries in public offices; useful measures connected with agriculture are promised, as is an enquiry into the excise; also a project of law regarding customs duties.

The Emperor said:—"It is not easy to establish regular and peaceful liberty in France. For months past society has seemed to be menaced by subversive passions, and freedom compromised by the excesses of the press and of public assemblages; but common sense has already properly judged these culpable exaggerations, which, after all, have served but to prove the solidity of the edifice founded by popular suffrage. But this uncertainty and trouble must last no longer. The will of the people must be made known. France wants liberty, with order. Order, I answer for. Help me, Messieurs, to secure liberty. Between those who would challenge all, and those who would grant nothing, a glorious course may be chosen. We have reason to be proud of our epoch. The New World suppresses slavery; Russia frees the serfs; England renders justice to Ireland; Bishops are meeting at Rome for wise and conciliatory purposes; the progress of science draws nations closer to each other, while America unites the Atlantic and the Pacific. Everywhere capital and intelligence combine to connect by electric wire all nations. France and Italy will soon be joined by a tunnel through the Alps; and the Suez Canal has already united the Mediterranean and the Red Sea."

"THE PARIS BOULEVARDS ON A SUMMER EVENING."—The gayest city of the gayest country in the world excels itself in the evening splendours of the Boulevards. Elegant shops and glittering cafes, with their miriads of gas jets, shed a light which vies with the brightness of the sun at noon, and the crowds on foot and the magnificent equipages of the world of fashion give life and variety to the scene. It is after the theatre and the opera, from half-past ten until half-past twelve, that the gay flutter of Parisian life can be seen on the Boulevards in all its glory. The restaurant and the cafe supply the place of more expensive or artistic amusements to many thousands who, between sipping their chocolate and enjoying their cigar, while away their time by watching the busy scene before them, or discussing the news of the day. It has been said that Paris is France; and it may be said with more than equal truth that he who spends an evening on the Boulevards has seen Paris in its gayest and most attractive aspect.

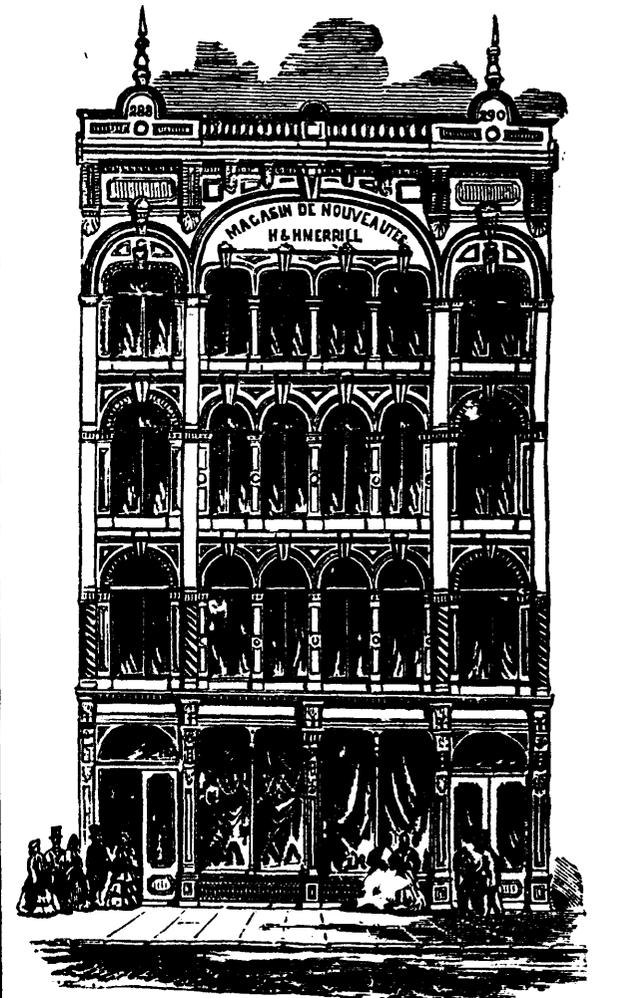
"I went to bathe," said a Yankee; "but before I was long in the water I saw a huge double-jawed shark making rapidly toward me. What was to be done? When he was within a yard of me I faced round, dived under the shark, and, taking a knife from my pocket, ripped the monster up." "But did you bathe with your clothes on?" asked an astonished listener. "Well," answered the story-teller, reproachfully—"well, I do think you needn't be so tartation particular."

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