

principle which will govern future official proceedings, and it is said the President will, at an early day, call the particular attention of Congress to the subject. The Government favors an American company, based on sustaining American rights.

At a meeting of Fenian leaders held at headquarters in West Fourth street, New York, on Sunday evening last, a proposition to aid the Winnipeg insurgents was discussed with much animation. One member declared that as the insurrection was against the Canada Confederation, and not against Great Britain, interference on the part of declared enemies of the Mother Country would probably be unwelcome to the Red River half-breeds. Another urged that the coldness of the weather in the Hudson Bay region would prevent for some months, at least, extended military operations. After a brief but lively discussion, the further consideration of the subject was deferred till a future occasion.

The Tribune of Monday last says:—"The Canadian denial of any threat to do away with fishery licenses, and to tax our coal and breadstuffs, in retaliation for the absence of reciprocity, is met to-day by a very suggestive statement. It is shown that not only the Ottawa Finance Minister and the Minister of Fisheries and Marine, but also the Privy Council, have coincided in the view that all concessions made to American fishermen in the treaty of 1854 should be withdrawn. The late Minister of Finance was responsible in part for the recommendation that American broadstuffs, of which more than \$12,000,000 are imported into the Dominion yearly, should pay a certain duty. We may, therefore, look upon the features of retaliation described as portions of a threatened or foregone policy, as the Canadians please."

A terrible affair occurred near Tiptonville, Tenn., on Sunday last. A party of masked men went to the house of Wm. Jones, planter, for the purpose of disarming the negroes working for him. Mr. Jones having intimation of their coming, determined to resist, as the negroes had been peaceable and well disposed, and made proper means for defence. When the raiders came they were met with a destructive fire, which caused them to retreat, leaving one of their number dead and two mortally wounded. The excitement next day was intense. Officers came to arrest Jones and six negroes, but owing to the excitement Jones was taken to the river in charge of the Deputy Sheriff, placed on the steamer "Louisville," and brought to Memphis; while the Sheriff, with the negroes, started for Troy, but on the way were attacked by a posse, who took five of the negroes into the woods and shot them down. The excitement in Tiptonville is intense.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury was seriously ill at the end of last week.

General Dulce, recently at the head of the Government in Cuba, died at Madrid, on the 23rd inst.

The Empress Eugenie arrived at Alexandria, from Port Said, on the 24th.

There have been many failures in the grain trade at Liverpool. Several of the firms had extensive American connections.

The sailing of H. M. S. "Monarch," with the remains of the late George Peabody, has been postponed until Friday, December 2.

The Sultan protests against the act of the Viceroy of Egypt in proclaiming the neutrality of the Suez Canal as a trespass on his sovereignty.

The Bishop of Orleans reprimands M. Venillot, editor of the Ultramontane organ, for the publishing of articles in favour of the infallibility of the Pope.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says:—His Holiness the Pope has written to the Grand Duchess Olga, asking her to intercede with the Czar in behalf of the Catholics of Russia.

Venezuela news is that the Government forces occupied Maracaibo and Pritgar. The leaders of the revolutionists have taken refuge on an English gunboat.

The Empress has presented to the Armenian Catholic Church at Pera a tapestry copy of Raphael's "Transfiguration," manufactured expressly at the Gobelins, and valued at 10,000*l*.

The betrothal of Louis II. King of Bavaria, with the Grand Duchess Marie-Alexandrovna of Russia, will shortly take place. The Queen of Wurtemberg, aunt of the fiancée, who is now in Munich, has negotiated the marriage.

The Madrid Journals contradict the report which has gained some credit outside of Spain, that in many political circles the Duke of Aosta was preferred to the Duke of Genoa for the throne.

Advices from Jaemel to the 10th instant, state that the insurgents in the south of Hayti are victorious. Salnave's most trusted general had deserted him and joined the insurgents who were endeavouring to force his abdication.

Private advices received in Washington say the sugar cane burning in Cuba has been much more extensive than Havana authorities have admitted. The work will, it is said, be made general.

A despatch from London, Nov. 22, says:—The Suez Canal is not considered here a complete success. It is claimed that improvements must be made before it can meet all the requirements of commerce.

Accounts have been received of a destructive earthquake in the Philippine Islands. The sea rose, buildings were thrown down, and the loss of property was very great. At the port of Manilla eight persons were killed, and many injured.

It seems the recent despatches announcing the suppression of the Dalmatian insurrection were premature. News has been received that the Austrian forces have captured a defile heretofore held by the insurgents near Fort Dragoly, with a loss of only 30 men.

It is now absolutely certain that the great African traveller, Dr. Livingstone, is safe. The Duke of Argyll received a telegram from the Governor of Bombay, on Monday last, containing information that he had just received a letter from Dr. Livingstone himself, dated Ujiji, May 13, 1869. Dr. Livingstone was in good health, and everywhere well treated.

Brigandage seems to be reappearing or reviving in what was the kingdom of Naples. Two Government engineers and a contractor have been captured by bandits in the province of Aquila. Letters from Sardinia also describe the existence of a state of things in that island involving serious insecurity to life and property. Murders and robberies are frequent, and wide-spread brigandage prevails.

Mr. Layard replaces Sir J. Crampton as British Minister at Madrid, and is succeeded at the Board of Works by Mr. Ayrton. It has been determined that the third Lordship of the Treasury, held up to the present time by Mr. Stanfield, shall be abolished; and the right hon. gentleman has accepted the post of Financial Secretary.

Private advices received at Paris contradict positively the impression that Italy favours the elevation of the Duke of Genoa to the Spanish throne. A despatch from Madrid, however, states that Gen. Prim assured the Cortes that the proposition meets with the favour of King Victor Emmanuel. The Duke of Genoa now has 165 deputies pledged to his support.

Mr. Layard's appointment as Ambassador to Spain, finds precedents in the cases of Mr. Canning, who, after he had been Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, was appointed Ambassador to the Court of Lisbon, and of Lord Wodehouse, now Lord Kimberley, who, after holding the same post, was appointed Minister Extraordinary to the Danish Court during the Schleswig-Holstein war.

The Czar has issued a ukase instituting a new censorship in the kingdom of Poland. In future the Polish press is to be under the jurisdiction of the Minister of the Interior. The duties of the local censorship at Warsaw will be to give the necessary authorization for the performances of dramas at the theatre in the Russian language. Dramas in any other language but the Russian cannot be performed without the permission of the governor of the province. This will exclude all works in the Polish tongue. The local censors have also to confiscate papers coming from abroad, and to examine books, paintings, engravings, sculptures, lithographs, and photographs imported into the country. They have also to keep an eye upon the printing press, and the lithographic and photographic establishments of the kingdom.

The Ex-Queen of Spain.—The Paris correspondent of the Echo writes:—"Isabella the second continues to be one of the chief subjects on the tapis. It is said that a refroidissement has arisen between her ex-Majesty and the Imperial Court. It is well known that the Empress left for the East without bidding an *adieu* to her Royal friend, and we now learn that the Emperor has refused twice to give her an audience. The cause of all this is thus explained by the *Gambais*, which has often turned out right in Spanish matters. It appears that Napoleon III. some time ago advised Isabella II. to abdicate in favour of her son. The ex-Queen promised to do so—first, on the eve of the Carlist insurrection; and secondly on the outbreak of the Republican manifestation; but in neither case has she kept her word. This greatly annoyed the Emperor, and on her asking for an interview a few days ago, the *Gambais* says that his Majesty replied, by one of his secretaries, that he regretted to be unable to accede to her demand, inasmuch as she had already twice deceived him, and that he had no intention of being deceived again."

BEARDS AND THEIR USES.—The question of beards for the army has recently again been brought under notice, and the repeal of military shaving orders has been asked for, on the triple ground of economy, appearance, and humanity. The best argument in support of this demand may be found in the general principle that the life of the soldier in the time of peace should be such as to prepare him for war, and in the fact that war sweeps shaving orders away. Sir George Brown was the reputed author of a compound assertion that might have been borrowed from the Oxford pluck papers. He said: "Where there was hair there was dirt, and where there was dirt there was disease." He had, therefore, something that passed with him for a reason why shaving should be enforced; but yet he failed to enforce it. Razors were lost, and beards grew, in spite of him. There can be no reasonable doubt that he was altogether wrong, and that beards furnish a protection that nothing can fully replace. The immunity from quinsy of those who wear them is well known and highly instructive, and they must certainly be, to some extent, useful as respirations. The argument from appearance brings the question beyond the reach of discussion; but it must be conceded that, at present, the national taste is in favour of the beard. And it seems hard to compel a man to undergo a sort of mutilation, only because he wears a red coat, and has sworn to defend his country.—*London*.

THE SUZ CANAL.—The event of the past week was the celebration of the opening of the Suez Canal on the 16th. The Empress Eugenie arrived at Port Said, where she was received, and subsequently visited on board the yacht "Aigle," by the Viceroy of Egypt and the Emperor of Austria, the Prince Royal of Prussia, the Prince and Princess of Holland, and the commanders of the men-of-war in the harbour. The Empress subsequently landed, and assisted at a *te deum*, and at the Mussulman prayers which were chanted on the occasion of the inauguration of the canal. In the evening the shipping in the harbour was illuminated, and there was a display of fire-works on sea and shore. On the following day the first detachment of the fleet with the visitors made the trip from Port Said to Ismaila, in eight and a half hours. Four steamers from Suez, the southern terminus of the canal, arrived at Ismaila at about the same time. In the evening the town, the banks of the canal, and the vessels were illuminated, and the night given up to festivities and rejoicing.

At the shallowest point between Ismaila and Port Said the water in the canal was found to be 19 feet deep, and the depth generally 25 to 30 feet along the whole line. The festivities were continued with great magnificence and enthusiasm. An immense crowd of visitors, from all parts of the world, was gathered at Ismaila. The number of guests specially invited by the Khedive exceeded 3,000 Europeans and 25,000 Orientals. On Thursday evening M. Lesseps gave a magnificent banquet to the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, members of the Press, &c. In the harbour of Ismaila there were forty-seven sea-going vessels, averaging 1,000 tons burthen, the largest of which was a Russian frigate. On the morning of the 19th the whole fleet sailed for Suez, the Imperial yacht "Aigle," with the Empress on board, taking the lead, and arrived at the light-house in Bitter Lake, where it anchored for the night, reaching Suez on Saturday last.

The Suez Canal has thus been demonstrated to be a complete success. Vessels drawing seventeen and a half feet of water can navigate it from end to end without inconvenience. The "inauguration" fleet, though comprising forty-five vessels, entered the harbour of Suez without the assistance of a single pilot. The arrangements for the entertainment of visitors at the three chief points—Port Said, Ismaila and Suez, are

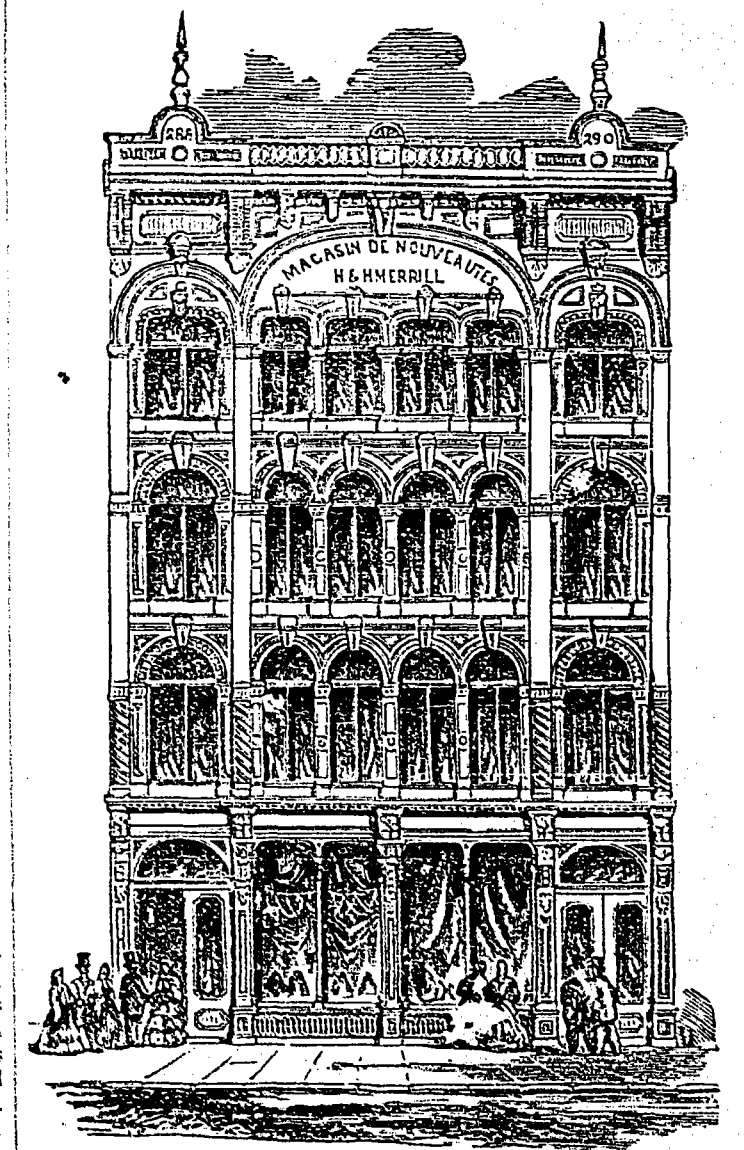
reported to have been excellent—the festivities magnificent, and the enthusiasm of the participants in the celebration unbounded. It was a thoughtful and generous act to remember the Englishman, Waghorn, who first projected the canal, at a time when its completion was being celebrated. On Monday last a statue was erected to his memory at Suez, and on the return of the fleet to Port Said, a like honour was paid to M. DeLesseps. Thus, at either end of this great work, the names of these men to whom the world is indebted for its conception and construction, will be appropriately perpetuated. M. DeLesseps has also been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour.

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