



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Richelieu Company—J E Deschamps. Steamer Columbia—J E Deschamps. Steamer Union for Montreal—A Gaboury. O T R R Time Tables—Middleton & Dawson. Jacques Cartier Hall—Dupres & Benedict. The Canadian Brigades—Sinclair & Son. Notice—Q M S Promenade Concert. Darley's Heave Remedy—See 4th Page. Bryan's Pulmonic Waters—do. SS Lady Hood—F Buteau. Salt in Jars—M G Mountain. Soucheons—do. Tunkays—do. Brandy—do. Coffee—do. Sugar—do. Rice—do. Now Landing—Wm Poston. For Sale or Let—F Lauglois. Ives' Patent Lamps—F O Valleraud. Cheap Lamps—do. Lanterns—do. Potent Whiskey—John Teaffe. Scotch Whiskey—do. Irish Whiskey—do. Table Apples—do. Almonds—do. Novelties in Dry Goods—Leger & Rinfret. Historical Society—Geo Weir. Quebec Post Office—John Sewell. Yessai & Co's Port Wine—Wm Poston. Hibbert's Porter—do. Bass' Ale—do. Private Tuition. English Papers—Sinclair & Son. Belgavia—do. Liverpool Course Salt—M G Mountain. Pennsylvania Coal Oil—do. Canada Coal Oil—do. Mackerel—Woods & Co. Malaga Grapes—A Watters. Fresh Fruit—do. Lemons, &c—do. AUCTION SALES. Fall Trade Sale—O Murphy. Great Book Auction—B Cole.

DEPARTURE OF LORD MONCK.

His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Monck took their departure for Ottawa this afternoon. We believe it is His Excellency's intention to revisit Quebec next summer.

NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

The London Times of yesterday, the cable despatches inform us, announces that Mr. Edward Thornton, the present Envoy of Great Britain at Rio Janeiro, will be appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Sir Frederick Bruce.

The Honorable Dr. Beaubien, Commissioner of Crown Lands, returned to town yesterday afternoon.

We beg to direct attention to a short but incisive article from the New York World, on the question of properly employing labor, apropos of Protection vs. Free Trade. Throughout the Dominion we, also, have diverted labor from its most profitable employment. Instead of widening the area of agriculture, and availing ourselves of the manufacturing resources of older and more populous communities, our tendency has been to build up strong towns and large centres of population,—hugely out of proportion with the agrarian districts that surround and only partially sustain them. And then, when the periodical inactivity of trade comes round, with all its attendant misery, to prevent the exodus of our workmen to the United States, we cry out for the introduction of manufactures, forgetful of the fact that we are a sparsely settled people, with great natural resources, but no capital at our command. What we really want is to keep down the unhealthy growth of cities, and to facilitate the settlement of wild lands by our own people. A hundred acres of field rescued from the forest and made productive, is worth more to Canada, present and future, than the costliest factory of things that can be produced better and cheaper elsewhere. No joint stock nostrum is at all to be compared, for utility and pure purpose, to the French-Canadian Colonization Society now at work in our midst. Aided by the very slender means at the disposal of this society, incalculable good has been done to settlement in the Province of Quebec during the past three years. We expect to see this vital question energetically examined by the Local Government, in connection with the construction of good leading roads through the districts available for settlement. At the present moment the 20,000 inhabitants of the Saguenay territory are practically isolated from us, for the want of a good and convenient highway to Quebec. The matter is a standing reproach to this city, and a very great loss to our markets and shopkeepers.

We find the following in the St. John (N. B.) Daily Telegraph of the 28th ultimo:—

"POSITION OF THE NOVA SCOTIA ANTS.—Some wild rumours have been floating respecting the course likely to be pursued by Mr. Howe and his friends standing the stories about 'not going to Ottawa,' 'resisting the collection of the revenue,' &c., we learn by telegraph from Halifax last night that the Howe party 'are going to fall in with Union; they say they won't oppose the Government. This is a very sensible resolve.'"

The amount of spirits entered for home consumption in Great Britain, in 1866, was 22,500,000 gallons. The foreign trade of Great Britain, last year, exceeded £500,000,000 sterling. The iron exported during 1866 was £25,000,000 sterling. The export of cottons increased from twenty-three millions in 1852 to sixty-one in 1866; linens from four to ten; woollens from nine to twenty-two; and silks from a million to a million and a half. While three million of people have, during the last 15 years, left the British Isles, there is nearly that much increase to the population which remained.

Princess Maselsky has addressed a letter on behalf of the Cretan refugees in Greece, to the women of the civilized world generally. She also has a word to say on the condition of women in Turkey. In the course of her remarks on this subject she says:—"It is at present very well known in the most obscure haunts that the Padi-shah ('Image of God') has been obliged to incline himself with due humility before a woman who rules over 150,000,000 of men, scattered over Europe, Asia, America and Australia. Where is the Turkish woman that does not know that our single demonstration of that awe-inspiring nation (who considers it an honor to see Victoria I. hold the glorious sceptre of the Elizabeths and the Annes) would be all that is required for the overthrow of the throne of the 'Commander of the Faithful.'"

Some interesting facts are given by the Halifax Colonist, to prove that trade between the provinces is not only progressing favorably but likely to realize the anticipations of the promoters of Confederation. Canadian tweeds, it is stated, suit the Nova Scotia market, and meet with a ready sale there. A steamer finds profitable employment in carrying coal to Montreal and bringing back general merchandise. But coal is not the only article exported. The manifest of the propeller, Her Majesty, shows that sugar, molasses, fish and oil, are being sent from Halifax to the Upper Provinces.

The Prince Edward Islander writes:—"We do not remember so early a harvest as that which we are now engaged in securing in this Island. Already wheat, barley, oatmeal and oats, of this year's growth, have been sent to our local markets, and many hundreds of bushels of our oats have reached the markets of St. John, N. B. It is universally admitted that the crop of 1867 is a better crop than any we have had for many years."

The Kingston (Ontario) Board of Trade at its recent quarterly meeting passed a resolution, suggesting the assembling of an Intercolonial Convention of commercial men, to deliberate upon the measures affecting trade and navigation which should engage the attention of the first Dominion Parliament. A proposal to the same effect sent from the Quebec Board of Trade to that of Montreal, and which was read at the general meeting of the Montreal Board last week, proved a dead letter. The subject is, however, one meriting attention.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF LOWER CANADA. SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING. The College met this morning at ten o'clock, at the Laval University buildings, and was largely attended. Dr. Landry, Vice-President, took the chair, in the absence of the President, Dr. Chamberlain. A great deal of interesting business was disposed of. The semi-annual report of May last was referred back to the Secretary for amendment. The following Gentlemen of the College were present:—Drs. Landry and Scott, Vice-Presidents; Drs. Peltier and R. H. Russell, Secretaries; Drs. Marsden, Sewell, H. Blanchet, Jackson, Robitaille, Tessier, Smallwood, A. G. Fenwick, G. E. Fenwick, Badeau, Marmitte, Michaud, Gilbert, Gibson, Lavioie, Duké, Rottot, Robillard, Boyer, Tetu, Chabanneau, Tassé, Duchesneau.

In consequence of the arrangements making for the proposed Medical Conference, which opens to-morrow at ten o'clock, at the Grand Hall or Theatre of the Laval University Buildings, the customary dinner of the College was dispensed with, and a cold lunch substituted; which was furnished in the basement of the building; thus enabling the members to refresh themselves, with but slight interruption to the business proceedings.

Among those we may state that Dr. Boyer resigned his office as Registrar and Treasurer, and Dr. Robillard was elected unanimously in his stead. Dr. Marsden gave notice of motion to amend the "by-laws" of the College in relation to "Fees," by moving at the next triennial meeting of the College, to be held at Three Rivers on the second Tuesday of July next—"That the words under the heading of FEES, 'Parliament 21, 18 04,' be struck out." Dr. Smallwood, of Montreal, seconded the notice of motion.

Dr. Jos. A. Duchesneau, of Terrebonne, was elected a Governor of the College for the district of Montreal, to replace Dr. Duchesne, of Lysraille. The following gentlemen, the bearers of degrees, were licensed to practice:—H. W. McGowan, M.D., Wm. Fuller, M.D., and Wm. Gardner, M.D., from McGill College; A. Givud, M.D., T. S. Balmer, M.D., L. L. Volney, M.D., F. L. Palardy, M.D., and David A. Macbean, M.D., from Victoria College, Coanburg; G. McGrath, M.D., of Laval University.

The following gentlemen were admitted to the study of medicine:—H. Pentland, G. Turcotte, M. Colet, M. Vallanceur, M. Peltier, O. Camisard, L. A. Paré, Tancredi Trudel, Jos. Duguay, Chas. Beaupré. Mr. Alfred Brunet passed his examination as chemist and druggist, and M. Campeau for the study of pharmacy.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS. To-day, the jury in the case of Edward Maloney, indicted for larceny, being unable to agree upon a verdict, were discharged. Michael Hogan was tried for stealing a chain, and found guilty. Mr. Roche, counsel for defence. The prosecution against Joseph Raymond dit Marchand, for larceny, was abandoned and a verdict of not guilty returned. The Grand Jury returned a true bill against William Munro and others, for conspiracy, (the ship-carpenters strike).

HIGH PRICES OF FOOD.

(From the New York World.) During the past twenty years there has been a constant effort to stimulate all sorts of industry except the growth of substantial vegetable food. There has been a constant call to develop mineral resources, to extend and improve means of internal communication; to grow wool, and otherwise develop pasture; to grow cotton and tobacco; to improve horticulture; to increase manufactures and commerce—until these pursuits have employed the best energies and most fertile climes, to the neglect of the growth of those cereals which must ever form the bulk of human food. From this cause the prospects now before the people of the great cities of Europe and America are not at all agreeable. The purely agricultural food-growing regions of Europe and America have either still or suffered contraction, while the soils upon them have increased steadily and rapidly, until a series of uniform good crops are necessary to prevent food rising to famine prices, while one or two short crops here and there create disorder in business, and produce distress in many ways. We do not propose to stimulate speculation; but with the flood of wheat now being poured into Chicago and Milwaukee, we feel it important to collate a few facts bearing upon future supplies and prices of bread that should not be lost sight of, because there is reason to fear that the most recent season, successive and Western Europe will encounter, before another harvest shall be garnered, an uncomfortable scarcity and extreme prices of this staple article.

Two nearly complete failures of the crop of winter wheat in this country so reduced our supplies that but for unexpected shipments to us from California many people would have been compelled last spring to dispense with wheat flour altogether. We have had crops this year unsurpassed in quality and quantity, but we were so destitute at the period, that it is impossible that we have already made great inroads upon it. Turn to Europe, the aspect of affairs is still more unfavorable. Two indifferent crops in England have been followed, not as with us, but by one that is more conspicuously deficient. France, usually an exporting country, has had two defective crops; and from Belgium, Spain, Portugal, and other populous countries, the reports of deficiencies in the crops are uniform and appalling. The population which is thus deficient numbers about one hundred and twenty millions. What their wants are likely to be may be estimated by recalling to the mind the North to feed the South, last winter, after the partial failure of her crops. The deficiencies in the supplies of a sparse population of eight or ten millions then exhausted our cupped resources. Whence, then, are the wants of ten times their number to be supplied? From San Francisco we learn that heavy English orders have been executed, but the whole crop of California would be but a drop in the bucket. France and England are contending in this market for such supplies as they reach us. No content with this, they engage supplies several days ahead of their wants. Our local millers cannot compete with them, and we are threatened with an absorption of that surplus which we have had to see in store at the close of navigation.

The drift of these facts it is impossible to misunderstand; and it will be fortunate if, by a great increase in this branch of agricultural industry, and a better proportionate yield, the close of next harvest shall find us and Europe in a better position. For high prices of bread mean dull trade in nearly all other branches of business. These articles have large crops to sell at high prices will of course profit by them, but their profit cripples all the centres of trade, producing discomfort, want, and discontent among the majority of the community, and among those classes with whose prosperity active and remunerative trade is more clearly allied.

There are too many traders and manufacturers and miners and speculators; the outgrowth of protection, by which the laws of trade have been impeded in their operation, and of inflation, by which industry has been oppressed. These evils, if not relieved, will be the result of the policy of protection, by which the laws of trade have been impeded in their operation, and of inflation, by which industry has been oppressed. These evils, if not relieved, will be the result of the policy of protection, by which the laws of trade have been impeded in their operation, and of inflation, by which industry has been oppressed.

THE LONDON UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.—An American civil engineer, now in England, writes:—"The other point on which you wish me to report, the London underground Railroad, 'Metropolitan' they call it. I have very thoroughly examined it. You may remember from bright Paris to sombre London. I had the great good luck to be escorted all over the works, finished and in progress, by Mr. Dredge, engineer for three years on the part now in operation, and Mr. Okell, engineer on the extension, now newly finished."

"On two successive days, five or six hours each day, we worked our passage, underground, through tunnels, up and down ladder, &c., with excessive fatigue to me, but with the result of making me completely master of the works."

"You would not be interested in the engineering details, though some are wonderful achievements—going under massive houses without causing a crack (with a few exceptions); in one case carrying up the area so that its top forms the kitchen floor; cutting across eight or ten feet of sewers, and replacing them without stopping the flow more than a few minutes; and in one place carrying a branch railroad under the ground, thus making a sub-terranean road; diving like a whale to some depth to get to the bottom of a Southfield market, for those who use this was built to bring in the 'dead meat' for London's hungry millions."

"But I suppose you are most for the working of the road. It is a great success. It cost enormously, but pays twelve to fifteen per cent. dividend. That is commercial success—the great object of most works of engineering."

"As to the difficulty of keeping the air pure in long tunnels, this it has not met, but evaded; it has not attacked the enemy in face, but has outwitted him, perfectly. The longest distance between air openings is five-hundred feet (the whole road is three-quarters miles long), and between the openings there is no 'bring up' of the draughts are closed, and the steam is exhausted into the water tank. That is its great feature. There is only the slightest suspicion of any smell."

"The extension will have the openings nearer together, and all the 'statis,' or nearly all, open to the air. That point will be a vital one, and an expensive necessity, in the New York underground railroad."

A SWELL ON THE ATLANTIC.—At the Liverpool police court, the other day, a young "swell," who said he was a Spanish nobleman, but who gave the name of Shearer, was sent to prison for two months for paying his fare from New York to Liverpool in the Cunard mail steamer Russia. On the voyage the prisoner gave himself such grand airs as to completely impose upon the purser, but on arrival at Liverpool, he confessed that he had neither ticket nor money. His wine bill alone was thirty shillings.

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By Telegraph This Day

(Reported for the Daily Mercury.)

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

BY THE CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 7. Consols closed at 94 5/16 for money. 5 20's 71 7/16. Illinois Central 77 1/2. Erie 41 1/2.

FLORENCE, Oct. 6. The reports which are hourly received here from the South show that the revolutionary volunteers are invading the Roman territory on all sides. Yesterday a detachment of troops was sent out from Rome to meet the invaders in Grosinone, a province lying South-east of the city. A fight took place between them and the Garibaldians near the Abruzzo frontier. The Papal troops were again defeated and compelled to fall back towards Rome.

PARIS, Oct. 7. A report is current that Prussia receives with favor the appeal of the Italian Government to the European Powers against the Treaty of September and will support the demands of Italy in regard to Rome.

LONDON, Oct. 7. EVE. It is said that Lord Derby will soon resign the Premiership. The London papers this morning publish a report that Earl Russell, who is now in Ireland, was prostrated by sickness, but the correctness of the report is positively denied this p.m.

The London Times says Edward Thornton, the present Envoy of Great Britain at Rio Janeiro, will be appointed Ambassador to the United States. A despatch from Aden, at the mouth of the Red Sea, announces that the pioneer steamers of the expedition for the relief of the British captives, have sailed from that place for the Abyssinian coast.

PARIS, Oct. 7. M. A. Chillo Fould, the eminent statesman and financier, died last night at the age of 67 years. M. Fould was formerly Minister of Finance in the Cabinet of the Emperor and at the time of his death was member of the Senate.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7. Late advices from China report that a violent and destructive typhoon had visited the harbor of Hong Kong, causing great injury to the shipping in port. Several vessels were driven ashore, others badly damaged and disabled and the destruction among the Chinese crafts was very extensive, the shores being strewn for miles with the fragments.

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NEW YORK, Oct. 7. The steamer Nebraska and Saxonis, from Europe, arrived at New York. The report that Gen. Butterfield had been taken prisoner by the Indians, is untrue.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

The Secretary of the Treasury this evening addressed a very important letter to a gentleman in New York, in which he says the people of the United States are sound upon the question of preservation of national faith as they were upon the question of preservation of the Union. I consider the faith of the Government pledged to pay the 5-20 bonds when they are paid in coin. There need be no apprehension that they will be called in at the expiration of five years from their respective dates, and paid in United States notes. The United States notes were issued under pressure of a great necessity, and are by authority of Congress being rapidly withdrawn from circulation. No more can be issued under existing laws, nor can I believe that any considerable number of members of Congress would favor an additional issue for any purpose whatever, much less for the purpose of paying bonds in violation of the express understanding under which they were negotiated. The policy of contracting the circulation of U. S. notes, adopted by Congress, and being steadily pursued by the Secretary, should, of itself, even if the honor of the nation were not involved in the question, satisfy holders that 5-20 bonds will not be called in and paid before maturity, in a depreciated currency.

The Sultan of Turkey, at the World's Fair at Paris, was hard on the ladies. "Saxe," the correspondent of the Boston Post, says:—"As to their style of dressing, he complained both of what they had on and what they had off—declaring that their heads were too heavily laden for good taste, and their bosoms too bare for decency. Indeed, he was quite severe on the impudicity of the low-necked dresses, and denounced the 'chignon' with oriental vehemence as a monstrous invention of the enemy of beauty; marveling greatly 'that women, endowed by nature with a head small, round and beautiful, should be at so much pains to make it huge, irregular and hideous.'"

Mr. Sparks Hall, a large English shoe manufacturer, exhibits in the French Exposition at Wurzburg, a French invention of his own invention. This seems to be an undoubted improvement on the old way in which shoemakers have worked,—stooping and with the last pressed against the stomach. The sitting posture, as a moment's reflection will show, deranges the lungs and a stomach actually made shows a marked difference in the degree of health enjoyed by those who sit and those who stand at their daily occupations; it is founded on the tables of the Institution for Sick Mechanics at Wurzburg. It is found that sixteen annually, and 99 die, while of those who alternately sit and stand, only 1713 sicken, and 61 die. The mortality among those who sit is 1 in 100, and among those who sit and stand 1 in 180. It does not appear that this bench has come into general use, and, indeed, such is the force of habit and prejudice that any improvement of this kind could only be introduced very gradually. It is, however, very pleasant to notice any such practical effort in behalf of workingmen, in these days of 'strikes' and eight hour movements. As for the figures given above, perhaps bookkeepers and clerks may take a hint from them.

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The Turin Gazette states that the instructions given to the King's troops in Italy ordered them in case they should discover any body of Garibaldians preparing to cross the frontier, to surround them to lay down their arms and return to the frontier. Should they refuse, the troops were to surround them and bar their passage. If a detachment succeeded in reaching the Papal territory, the soldiers were to pursue them to a certain distance and endeavor to disarm them without having recourse to force.

RICHMOND, Oct. 7. The trial of Jeff Davis is fixed for the fourth Monday in November, and as the government will not interfere there will be no postponement by the Counsel on either side. The trial is expected to last several weeks.

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The Sultan of Turkey, at the World's Fair at Paris, was hard on the ladies. "Saxe," the correspondent of the Boston Post, says:—"As to their style of dressing, he complained both of what they had on and what they had off—declaring that their heads were too heavily laden for good taste, and their bosoms too bare for decency. Indeed, he was quite severe on the impudicity of the low-necked dresses, and denounced the 'chignon' with oriental vehemence as a monstrous invention of the enemy of beauty; marveling greatly 'that women, endowed by nature with a head small, round and beautiful, should be at so much pains to make it huge, irregular and hideous.'"

Mr. Sparks Hall, a large English shoe manufacturer, exhibits in the French Exposition at Wurzburg, a French invention of his own invention. This seems to be an undoubted improvement on the old way in which shoemakers have worked,—stooping and with the last pressed against the stomach. The sitting posture, as a moment's reflection will show, deranges the lungs and a stomach actually made shows a marked difference in the degree of health enjoyed by those who sit and those who stand at their daily occupations; it is founded on the tables of the Institution for Sick Mechanics at Wurzburg. It is found that sixteen annually, and 99 die, while of those who alternately sit and stand, only 1713 sicken, and 61 die. The mortality among those who sit is 1 in 100, and among those who sit and stand 1 in 180. It does not appear that this bench has come into general use, and, indeed, such is the force of habit and prejudice that any improvement of this kind could only be introduced very gradually. It is, however, very pleasant to notice any such practical effort in behalf of workingmen, in these days of 'strikes' and eight hour movements. As for the figures given above, perhaps bookkeepers and clerks may take a hint from them.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.—At Murville, France, the other day, while the interment of an aged lady was taking place, a noise was heard to proceed from the grave. Upon the body being exhumed, it was found to be warm, without any other sign of life. A medical examination showed that death had occurred at the time of exhumation.

The American emigrants who went to Jaffa with the idea of colonizing that sacred soil have failed miserably, and are now applying to their charitable countrymen for means to bring them home. They call upon them to remember "what England is doing to rescue fewer than they from the grip of King Theodor of Abyssinia."

Commercial.

(Compiled officially for the Daily Mercury, by order of the Board of Trade.)

IMPORTS.

For Grand Trunk Railway—Bonded goods: 1 hhd grease to W Whitehead, 12 pkgs 8 beds to Glover & Fry, 2 casks to H Goodwin, 1 case mds to W McLimont, 1 brl, 1 box, 2 cases to F O Valleraud, 1 case to J Pyc.

Shipping Intelligence.

The American emigrants who went to Jaffa with the idea of colonizing that sacred soil have failed miserably, and are now applying to their charitable countrymen for means to bring them home. They call upon them to remember "what England is doing to rescue fewer than they from the grip of King Theodor of Abyssinia."

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED. Oct. 8. Ship Acme, Devine, Liverpool, Aug 1, A Gilmore & Co, coals. Essex, Glegg, do, Aug 31, W Stewart, coals. Crittan, Wright, London, Aug 19, J White, do. Inclinquin, Keays, Limerick, Sept 1, Forsyth & Pemberton, do. Trowbridge, Jordan, Antwerp, Aug 28, Belling & Lamotte, gen cargo. Onaida, Mitchell, Liverpool, Sept 1, gen cargo, for Montreal. Bark Canada, Herbert, Cork, C E Levey & Co, do. Schr Marie Rose, Meteor, Moisie, Blais & Helanger, fish and oil.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Oct. 7. Sea Boat, Caraquez, F Carondeau, Renaud's wf. Montezuma, Liverpool, D D Young & Co. Princess Royal, Plymouth, C & J Sharples & Co, doals. Myrtle, Greenock, J Burrell & Co, Tibbits' wf. Clyde, Bristol, H N Jones, Dinwiddie's boats. Peter Maxwell, Liverpool, J B Dew, Davies' wf. Gaspe, Pictou, Gulf Ports S S Co, Commission-ers' wharf. Regina, London, R B Dobell & Co, Flanagan's boats. Island Home, Charlottetown, Gettings, LeMoine & Sewell, Connolly's wharf. Australia, Belfast, A Gilmore & Co, Indian Cove. Galata, Telmoung, do, Wolfe's do.

Star of Hope, Sunderland, J Burrell & Co, Hall's boats. Roska, London, D D Young & Co, Spencer's wf. Kertch, Miami, Bridg, C & J Sharples & Co, Martin's whf. U J Tessier, Paspebiac, Gettings, LeMoine & Sewell, Renaud's wharf.

CLE



SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEALTH IS STRENGTH.—To prevent or cure disease in one of the greatest attainments ever since the time of Hippocrates...

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KNOW THY DESTINY.—MADAME E. Y. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrist...

RICHELIEU COMPANY.

Royal Mail Line Between Quebec & Montreal. THE NEW & SPLENDID IRON STEAMER QUEBEC...

CRISPER COMA.

Oh! she was beautiful and fair. With sunny eyes, and radiant hair. Whose curls tended soft, entwined, Enamelled with the golden tress...

BY ROYAL COMMAND Steel Pen Maker to the Queen

JOSEPH GILLOTT, Victoria Works, Birmingham. I RESPECTFULLY direct the attention of the General Public, and of all who use STEEL PENS...

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

THIS ELEGANT AND FRAGRANT OIL is universally in high repute for its unprecedented success in promoting the growth, restoring, and beautifying the Human Hair...

STEAM PUMPS, ROTARY POWER & HAND PUMPS.

Wholesale and Retail, by JOHN B. FULLER, 47, DEY STREET, New York City. Quebec, Aug. 30, 1867.

GREAT CONDITION MEDICINE.

As a Condition Medicine for Horses "Drury's Arabian Remedy" has no equal. Its effects in this respect are astonishing...

WONDERFUL BUT TRUE.

MADAME LEVINTON, the world-renowned Astrologist and Somnambulist Clairvoyant while in clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are married to...

"MONTREAL."

CAPTAIN ROBERT NELSON, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, Calling at Montreal, Three Rivers and Sorol...

ASTROLOGY.

THE WORLD ASTONISHED AT THE WONDERS REVEALED MADE BY THE GREAT ASTROLOGIST, MADAME H. A. FERRIGO.

The London Journal

CONTAINS ORIGINAL AND DOMESTIC Novels by the first Authors of the day—Short Tales—Poems—Educational and Social Essays—Descriptions of the most remarkable Places in the World—Thousands of useful Receipts of every kind—Records of Scientific Inventions and Discoveries—Statistics embracing all the Official Returns published of Public Accounts—Population—Emigration—Health—Military, Naval and Commercial Affairs—Valuable General Statistical Information—Articles of Literary and Historical Interest—Illustrations of passing events—Witty and Laughable Jokes and Anecdotes—A voluminous personal Correspondence upon every imaginable topic.

White and Sound Teeth.

Are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

Insolvent Act of 1864.

PROVINCIAL CANADA, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, District of Quebec, IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE VEZINA, Of the City of Quebec, Merchant, An Insolvent.

The Great English Remedy.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S Celebrated Female Pills. Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M.D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

EP A YOUNG LADY returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the City, was hardly recognised by her friends.

In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of the wild, curly hair she really appeared to be eighteen. Upon enquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the CLARKE'S PILLS...

GRAND TRUNK FERRY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, the 19th Sept. the GRAND TRUNK FERRY STEAMER will run as under, until further notice:—

Table with columns for LEAVE QUEBEC and LEAVE PORT LEVI, listing departure times for various routes.

REPARATOR CAPILLI.

Throw away your false bristles, your switches your wig! For RESTORING HAIR UPON BALD heads, (from what cause so ever they have fallen out) and forcing a growth of hair upon the face it has no equal.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE. CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD. THE SUCCESS of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain persons to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds...

AMERICAN WATCH

MADE AT WALTHAM, MASS. REFERRING to their advertisement in a previous issue of this paper, the American Watch Co., of Waltham, Mass., respectfully submit that their watches are cheaper, more accurate, less complex, more durable, better adapted for general use, and more easily kept in order and repaired than any other watches in the market.

Freight to and from Montreal.

THE St. Lawrence Tow-Boat Company's ROYAL, ALBION, BANGOR, LAIGLE, ST. ANDREW, SAMSON, Will carry Freight to and from Montreal, at 40 per cent under Tariff Rates.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. ARE the most perfect purgative we are able to produce, and, as we think, has never yet been made by any one else. Their effects have abundantly shown to the community how much they excel the other medicines in the market.

A LADIES' PHYSICIAN.

LADIES from all parts of the United States consult Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, whose great and successful remedies, specially adapted for their ailments, are known throughout the country.

RUSTON, PROCTOR & CO.'S PRIZE PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

RUSTON, PROCTOR & CO.'S PRIZE THRASHING MACHINES. RUSTON, PROCTOR & CO.'S PRIZE FLOUR MILLS AND SAWING MACHINES.

Drugs, &c.

PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES, PATENT MEDICINES, SHOP FITTINGS, DYEALYSERS, DECOCTORS, DRESSING, COLORS, PAINTS, VARNISHES, GLASS WARE, CHEMICALS, MEDICINE CHESTS, OILMEN'S STORES, SERRAVALLO'S SCORPION, VETERINARY SCORPION, Thirty thousand prices of the above forwarded free of charge, monthly, by BURGVOYE, BURDIGES & SQUIRE, 16, Coleman Street, London.

BISHOP'S Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia

THIS perfectly white and delicately clean effervescent preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Salts used in its Cooling, Refreshing, and Mild Agent properties, as well as in its flavor and palatable draught.

NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.

LOCOMOTIVE DEPARTMENT, West Division, ROCHESTER, Dec. 24, 1866. GENTLEMEN: I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the great majority of Locomotive Engineers have found by experience that the Waltham Watches are the most satisfactory of any for their uses.

George T. Cary, Publisher.

Printed and published at the office of GEORGE T. CARY, 13 Fabrique street, in the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec in the Province of Quebec, Canada.

ORLEANS FERRY.

ON and after MONDAY next, the 27th inst. the "MAID OF ORLEANS" will resume her regular Summer Trips, calling at Indian Cove and St. Joseph.

To Consumptives.

The Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON will send (free of charge), to all who desire it, the prescription with the directions for making and using the simple remedy by which he was cured of a long and dangerous consumption.

PRINCE OF WALES.

A Train leaves the Bonaventure Street Depot every morning, (Sundays excepted) at SEVEN o'clock to connect at Lachine with the Steamer "PRINCE OF WALES" (Breakfast) for Carillon, passing through Lake St. Louis, St. Ann's Rapids, and Lake of Two Mountains, from Carillon by Railroad to Grenville, and by the Steamer "QUEEN VICTORIA" (Dinner) for Ottawa City, Arrive 6.30.

PURE COAL TAR SOAP.

W. V. WRIGHT & Company, Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c., SOUTH WARK STREET, LONDON, S.E., Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C.

E. J. CHESLEY, STOCK BROKER, Land and Mining Agent.

OFFICE—Montreal Telegraph Buildings OTTAWA. REFERENCES: Hon. John A. Macdonald, Kingston; Hon. John Alexander Campbell, Kingston; Hon. John Hamilton, Kingston; Hon. James Patton, Kingston; Hon. George E. Brown, Toronto; Sheriff Jarvis, Toronto; C. J. Campbell, Esq., Manager Commercial Bank, Toronto; Wood-Isle, Esq., Manager Royal Bank, Toronto; Hon. F. M. Vankoughnet, Chancellor, Toronto; Hon. T. D. McGee, Minister of Agriculture, Montreal; Wm. Workman, Esq., President City Bank, Montreal; R. S. Cassella, Esq., Manager Bank U. C., Quebec; Hon. J. S. Macdonald, Esq., Judge Jarvis, Cornwall; Hon. E. Perry, M.L.C., Cobourg.

W. V. WRIGHT & Company.

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c., SOUTH WARK STREET, LONDON, S.E., Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C. Established 1647.

John Oakey & Sons.

Manufacturers of the WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH, INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY and GLASS CLOTH, &c. SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON, RUSSIAN, and other GLASS. WELLINGTON MILLS, Blackfriars Road, London, S. Quebec, March 13, 1867.

ORLEANS FERRY.

ON and after MONDAY next, the 27th inst. the "MAID OF ORLEANS" will resume her regular Summer Trips, calling at Indian Cove and St. Joseph.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the very simple remedy by which he was cured.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

A Train leaves the Bonaventure Street Depot every morning, (Sundays excepted) at SEVEN o'clock to connect at Lachine with the Steamer "QUEEN VICTORIA" (Breakfast) for Carillon, passing through Lake St. Louis, St. Ann's Rapids, and Lake of Two Mountains, from Carillon by Railroad to Grenville, and by the Steamer "PRINCE OF WALES" (Dinner) for Ottawa City, Arrive 6.30.

LINDSAY'S HOTEL, LAZON HOUSE, OPPOSITE THE FERRY LEVIS.

Upwards—Leaves Canal Basin, Tuesdays and Fridays, at noon. Downwards—Leaves Carillon Mondays and Thursdays, at 6 a.m. R. W. SHEPHERD. Quebec, May 15, 1867.

W. V. WRIGHT & Company.

Wholesale and Export Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, &c., SOUTH WARK STREET, LONDON, S.E., Removed from No. 11, Old Fish Street, E.C. Established 1647.

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