



MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

Summer 1866.
Passengers Booked to Londonderry or Liverpool.
Return Tickets granted at Reduced Rates.

THIS COMPANY'S LINE is composed of the following First Class Steamships:
NESTORIAN, 2650 tons, Capt. Ballantine.
AUSTRIAN, 2650 tons, Capt. Ballantine.
HIBERNIAN, 2434 tons, Capt. Dutton.
NOVA SCOTIA, 2300 tons, Capt. Wylie.
BELGIAN, 2200 tons, Capt. Brown.
PERUVIAN, 1874 tons, Capt. Kerr.
DAMASCUS, 1800 tons, Capt. Waitt.
Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails.
Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY, call at each port to receive on board and land Mails and Passengers from and to Londonderry.

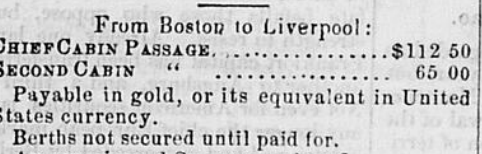
Dates of sailing are as follows:—
FROM QUEBEC:
DAMASCUS, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1866.
NOVA SCOTIA, " " 13, "
HIBERNIAN, " " 20, "
BELGIAN, " " 27, "
PERUVIAN, Nov. 3, "
MORAVIAN, " 10, "
DAMASCUS, " 17, "
NOVA SCOTIA, " 24, "
And every succeeding Saturday from Port-Land, Maine.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC:
To Londonderry or Liverpool.
Cabin—\$65, \$70 and \$80, according to accommodation.
Steerage—\$25.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.
A tender will leave the Napoleon wharf every Saturday morning, with mails and passengers, at NINE o'clock precisely.
For further particulars apply to:
ALLANS, RAE & CO., Agents.
Quebec, Oct. 5, 1866.



The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships.

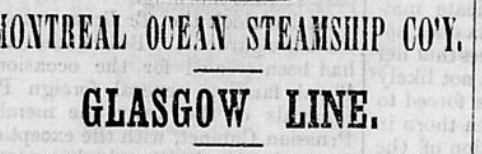
BETWEEN N. York and Liverpool, calling at Cork, Harlow, and between Boston and Liverpool, calling at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
Ooba, New York, Wednesday, Oct. 10.
Persia, New York, Wednesday, Oct. 17.
Asia, Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 10.
Scotia, New York, Wednesday, Oct. 17.
China, Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
Australasian, New York, Wednesday, Oct. 12.
From New York to Liverpool:
CHIEF CARGO PASSAGE, \$132 50
SECOND CARGO, " 80 00
From Boston to Liverpool:
CHIEF CARGO PASSAGE, \$112 50
SECOND CARGO, " 65 00
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for any loss or damage to goods or passengers having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For Freight or Passage apply to:
E. CUNARD,
4 Bowling Green,
Or to:
E. C. & I. G. RATES,
103 State street, Boston.
Oct. 5, 1866.



GLASGOW LINE.

SUMMER SERVICE.
THE Steamship ST. DAVID, Capt. AIRD, will sail from QUEBEC for GLASGOW, on or about SATURDAY, the 6th OCTOBER, inst.

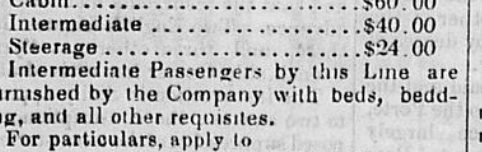
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC:
Cabin—\$60, \$70, \$80, \$90, \$100.
Steerage—\$24, \$30, \$36, \$42, \$48.
Intermediate Passengers by this Line are furnished by the Company with beds, bedding, and all other requisites.
For particulars, apply to:
ALLANS, RAE & CO., Agents,
21 St. Peter Street.
Quebec, Oct. 5, 1866.



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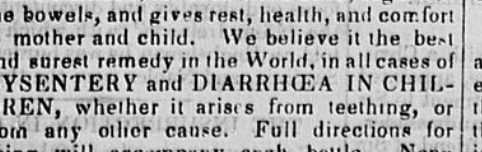
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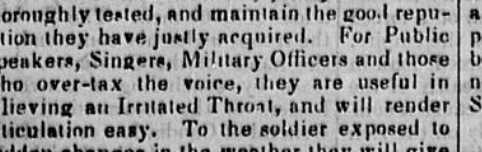
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AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet delight. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person, to render the skin soft and fresh, to allay inflammation, to perfume clothing, for headache, &c. It is manufactured from the rich Southern Magnolia, and is obtaining a patronage quite unprecedented. It is a favorite with actresses and opera singers. It is sold by all dealers, at \$1.00 in large bottles, and by Demas Barnes & Co., New York, Wholesale Agents. Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

"Jes' so!"—Exactly!—Solon Shingle said; they were there every time. If he felt "lowly," in the morning, he took Plantation Bitters; if he felt weary at night, he took Plantation Bitters; if he lacked appetite, he took Plantation Bitters; and they never failed to see him on his knees and firm.

Few persons want any better authority; but as some may, just read the following:—
"I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life."
REV. W. H. WAGONER, Madrid, N. Y.

I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. The Plantation Bitters have cured me.
JAMES HEIMINWAY, St. Louis, Mo.

The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, that distressed me for years. They act like a charm.
C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway, N. Y.

Mrs. O. M. DEVOE, manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children, says: "has given to the weak and invalid children under her charge, with the most happy and gratifying results." We have received over a hundred reams of such certificates, but no advertisement is so effective as what people themselves say of a good article. Our fortune and our reputation is at stake. The original quality and high character of these goods will be sustained under every and all circumstances. They have already obtained a sale in every town, village, parish and hamlet among civilized nations. Base imitators try to come as near our name and style as they can, and because a good article cannot be sold as low as a poor one, they find some support from parties who do not care what they sell. Be on your guard. See our private stamp over the cork.

P. H. DRAKE & Co., New York City.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

OVER A MILLION OF DOLLARS SAVED!
Gentlemen:—I had a negro man worth \$1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg, and was useless for a year. I had used everything I could hear of, without benefit, until I tried the Mexican Mustang Liment. It soon effected a permanent cure.
J. L. DOWNING,
Montgomery, Ala., June 17, 1865.

I take pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sore Throats, Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for Burns, Bruises, Sore, Rheumatism, &c., and all say it acts like magic.
J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for American, Wells, Fargo's, and Harnden's Express.

"The sprain of my daughter's ankle, occasioned while skating last winter, was entirely cured in one week, after she commenced using your celebrated Mustang Liment."
ED. SEELY,
Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 1, 1865.

It is an admitted fact that the Mexican Mustang Liment performs more cures in shorter time, on man and beast, than any article ever discovered. Families, liverymen, and planters can easily have it on hand. Quick and sure it certainly is. All genuine is wrapped in steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private U. S. stamp of Demas Barnes & Co. over the top.

An effort has been made to counterfeit it with a cheap stone plate label. Look closely! Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

It is a most delightful Hair Dressing. It eradicates scurf and dandruff. It keeps the head cool and clean. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy. It prevents hair turning gray and falling off. It restores hair upon prematurely bald heads.

This is just what Lyon's Kaibaron will do. It is pretty—it is cheap—durable. It is literally sold by the car-load, and yet its almost incredible demand is daily increasing, until there is hardly a country store that does not keep it, or a family that does not use it.

All the most distinguished and experienced hair-dressers in the world have been growing in favor of Lyon's Kaibaron for many years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a most beautiful hair dressing. Sold in 2 sizes—50 cents and \$1—by all dealers.
C. H. CHESTNUT, Chemist,
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Who would not be beautiful! Who would not add to their beauty? What gives that gleam of purity and delicate appearance to the face and complexion? What gives that glow upon the stage, and in the city belle? It is no longer a secret. They use Hagan's Magnolia Balm. Its continued use removes tan, freckles, pimples and roughness, from the face and hands, and gives the complexion smooth, transparent, blooming and glowing. Unlike many cosmetics, it contains no material injurious to the skin. Any Druggist will order it for you, if no one has sold it.

W. E. HAGAN, Troy, N. Y., Chemist.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., Wholesale Agents, N. Y.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's Inimitable Hair Coloring is not a dye. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, and more or less destroy the vitality and beauty of the hair. This is the original Hair Coloring, and has been growing in favor over twenty years. It restores gray hair to its original color by gradual absorption, in a most remarkable manner. It is also a most beautiful hair dressing. Sold in 2 sizes—50 cents and \$1—by all dealers.
C. H. CHESTNUT, Chemist,
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER.
For Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, Flatulency, &c., &c. A warming stimulant is required, its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at fifty cents per bottle. Ask for "Lyon's" Pure Extract. Take no other.
Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

BARNES, HENRY & CO.,
315 St. Paul Street, Montreal,
Wholesale Agents for Canada.
June 18, 1866.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF
Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, and Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.



SO wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are its cures, that in almost every section of country are persons publicly known who have been restored by it from alarming and even desperate diseases of the Lungs. When once tried, its superiority over every other preparation is too apparent to escape observation; and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, incident to our climate. While many infirm remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

We can assure the public, that its quality is carefully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever done.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and other eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of this medicine. These here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the complaints our remedies cure.

Those who require an alternative medicine to purify the blood will find AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL the one to use. Try it once, and you will concede its value.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

BOWLES & McLEOD, Agents,
Quebec, Sept. 3, 1866.

Office and Dispensary,

No. 64, Little St. James Street, MONTREAL,
For the Cure of Chronic Complaints, Scrofula, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Blood, &c.

DR. JOHNSON (late of London, Edinburgh and Paris) devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of the complaints referred to in this notice. Many years' experience in Europe and the British Colonies, and a successful and long-continued practice in the treatment of the most difficult and the latest remedies are such (being in correspondence with the most celebrated physicians of the Old World) that he can offer inducements to the unfortunate, of a perfect and speedy cure.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK, MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH REGAINED.
Dr. Johnson's remedies will restore, in a very short time, all who are afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Vigor, reason and moral energy, the necessity of, and resulting from injuries, habits contracted in youth, or excesses in maturity, which produce constitutional debility and premature decline.

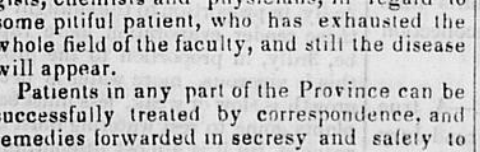
Where a secret infirmity exists, involving the happiness of life, and that of others, reason and morality demand the necessity of its removal; but it too often happens that the misguided and imprudent votary of false pleasure, who, finding that he has imbibed the seeds of a certain loathsome disease, is from an ill-timed sense of shame, deterred from applying to a physician, whose knowledge and experience can alone belated him in distress.

TO YOUNG MEN—Dr. Johnson will entirely remove the effects of Secret Habit, Seminal Weakness, &c., by simple local application, and by the use of causing no pain or inconvenience.

DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, &c.
It is a melancholy fact that thousands fall victims to disease, owing to the unskillful and improper use of Mercury. Dr. Johnson's REMEDY SYSTEM will thoroughly eradicate all diseases arising from a diseased or impure state of the blood. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men, in every department of medical knowledge, begin to appreciate it, for hardly a genius, chemist and physician, regard to some of the most important and valuable of the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear.

Patients in any part of the Province can be successfully treated by correspondence, and remedies forwarded in secrecy and safety to any address.

Office Hours—From 8 till 12, and from 2 till 8.
Female complaints treated with great success.
Dr. Johnson's tonic for Female Weakness is a certain cure. Price, \$2.
All communications will be addressed to:
DR. CHAS. F. JOHNSON, No. 64, Little St. James Street, Montreal, C.E.
June 19, 1865.



WILSON'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

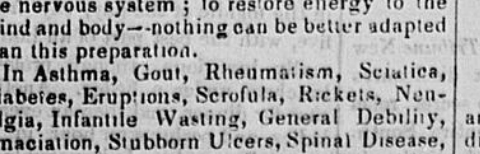
CONSUMPTION!
A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all SCROFULOUS HUMORS.

FOR CONSUMPTION,
it is the only reliable remedy known. It has been used by thousands of patients that seemed past hope of recovery; and, in tens of thousands, has arrested the disease in its primary stages, and restored the patient to robust health.

Its effect in this troublesome disease is very marked, although it is necessary to persist in its use for a considerable length of time. To sustain and augment the vital forces; to make new, rich and pure blood; to build up the nervous system; to restore energy to the mind and body—nothing can be better adapted than this preparation.

In Asthma, Croup, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Diarrhea, Eruptions, Scrofula, Rickets, Neuralgia, Infantile Wasting, General Debility, Emaciation, Stomach Ulcers, Spinal Disease, Hip Complaints, Coughs, Palsy, it is a relief. Nine-tenths of the cases where it is used, all heretofore given for scrofulous and syphilitic eruptions and diseases, have been abandoned, and in parts of this continent physicians are curing the most confirmed and violent chronic eruptions on the skin with Wilson's Sarsaparilla, which acts chemically upon the blood and disinfests it. The use of Bristol's Vegetable Pills at the same time with the Sarsaparilla will greatly facilitate the removal of all eruptions, pimples, blotches, &c., &c., as they carry off from the system the vitiated matter set free by the Sarsaparilla. 50¢

ALEXANDER WILSON,
CHEMIST,
160, Court Street, Boston.
For sale in Quebec by:
BOWLES & McLEOD,
And by J. MUSSON & CO.
Nov. 27, 1865.



WILSON'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.

CONSUMPTION!
A CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, GENERAL DEBILITY, and all SCROFULOUS HUMORS.

FOR CONSUMPTION,
it is the only reliable remedy known. It has been used by thousands of patients that seemed past hope of recovery; and, in tens of thousands, has arrested the disease in its primary stages, and restored the patient to robust health.

Mineral Lands.

DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.
Ottawa, 12th March, 1866.
REGULATIONS for the sale of Mineral Lands approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

INFERIOR METALS.
1. That each regular mining tract in unsurveyed territory shall consist of blocks of two hundred or four hundred acres.

2. That the dimensions of each regular mining tract of four hundred acres be very chains in front by one hundred chains in depth, and smaller tracts, except on lakes and rivers, in the same proportion. The bearings of the outlines to be North and South, and East and West astronomically.

3. That mining tracts bordering upon lakes and rivers shall have their frontage upon such waters, and shall be subject in all cases to the public rights in navigable or floatable waters; and that mining tracts so situated, shall have a mean depth of one hundred chains back from such river or lake, (exclusive of river allowance on the margin of such river or lake) in conformity with the above mentioned bearings.

4. That mining tracts in unsurveyed territory shall be surveyed by a Provincial Land Surveyor, and connected with some known point in previous surveys (so that a map may be laid down on the office maps of the territory), at the cost of the applicants, who shall be required to furnish the surveyor's plan, field notes, and descriptions thereof in accordance with the foregoing regulations, and to the satisfaction of the department.

5. The price shall be one dollar per acre, payable into the Department of Crown Lands at the time of making application.

6. That in surveyed townships, lots presenting indications of minerals, be sold on the above conditions, but not less than one dollar per acre in any township, and at the same price as the other lands in the township when it is more than one mile from the shore of a lake or river.

7. That mining lands in surveyed townships be sold by the local agents for cash, but all lands in unsurveyed territory shall be sold by the department.

8. The above regulations do not apply to mines of gold and silver.

GOLD AND SILVER.
9. That in selling the lands in the gold mining divisions, the department is to discriminate as far as possible between purchasers for actual settlement, and those for mining or speculative purposes; selling to the former for the present prices and terms (subject to an increase to \$2 per acre, under the order of 8th August, 1864, when actually worked for gold); and to the latter, for one dollar an acre—cash.

10. That in Letters Patent for lands on the shores of Lakes Superior and Huron, the claims reserving all mines of gold and silver be omitted at the discretion of the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

11. All previous regulations inconsistent with the above are cancelled.

A. CAMPBELL,
Commissioner.
May 7, 1866.



IMPORTANT INVENTION!

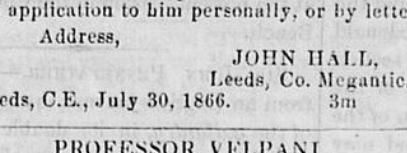
THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of Mill owners and others to an invention for which he obtained a PATENT in the month of October, 1865, under the name of HALL'S DOUBLE ACTING MILL STONES AND FEEDING GEAR.

The principle of this invention is that both Mill Stones move vertically with the millstone, the grain is introduced between the stones by means of a screw.

Some of the advantages which this invention has over the usual construction of Flour and Grist Mills are as follows:—
As both stones move, the grain is ground with less pressure.
As they are not required to go at the same speed, they can be moved with less motive power.
The machinery required to move the stones being of a very simple nature, it is less expensive, and the Mill stones are smaller, while more work is performed in the same time with less motive power.

The undersigned has tested the practical utility of his invention, by having a run of stones erected at his own Mill on the above principle, and has been found to equal his most sanguine expectations. A model of his invention, with plans and specifications may be seen at the Patent Office, and all information required, will be furnished upon application to him personally, or by letter.

Address,
JOHN HALL,
Leeds, Co. Megantic.
Leeds, C.E., July 30, 1866.



PROFESSOR VELPANI.

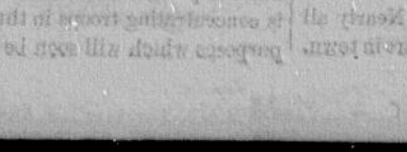
Who is Professor Velpani? He was a man of obscure birth; but he has given the world a remedy for bald heads and grey hairs, that will make his name immortal. Hair Restoratives are multiplying on every hand; but the great desideratum is to find an article that will accomplish the purpose for which it is designed, without a thick, unpleasant, and offensive sediment. Professor Velpani has discovered a method of dissolving the ingredients and holding them in solution, so that there shall be no deposit, and yet without destroying the essential properties of any of the ingredients. It is pleasantly perfumed, may be used at any time, is a splendid hair dressing without oil, and immediately prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey.

The use of Bristol's Vegetable Pills at the same time with the Sarsaparilla will greatly facilitate the removal of all eruptions, pimples, blotches, &c., &c., as they carry off from the system the vitiated matter set free by the Sarsaparilla. 50¢

BARNES, HENRY & CO., Agents,
June 18—1m. Montreal, C.E.

CHRONIC ERUPTIONS, from whatever cause arising, are the most obstinate of external maladies. The greatest believers in mercury admit that it cannot control them. The inside and outside use of this mineral, as well as corrosive sublimate, all heretofore given for scrofulous and syphilitic eruptions and diseases, have been abandoned, and in parts of this continent physicians are curing the most confirmed and violent chronic eruptions on the skin with Bristol's Sarsaparilla, which acts chemically upon the blood and disinfests it. The use of Bristol's Vegetable Pills at the same time with the Sarsaparilla will greatly facilitate the removal of all eruptions, pimples, blotches, &c., &c., as they carry off from the system the vitiated matter set free by the Sarsaparilla. 50¢

ALEXANDER WILSON,
CHEMIST,
160, Court Street, Boston.
For sale in Quebec by:
BOWLES & McLEOD,
And by J. MUSSON & CO.
Nov. 27, 1865.



SPECIAL NOTICES.

COUGHS AND COLDS.
Sudden changes of climate are sources of Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies often act speedily and certainly when taken in the early stages of the disease, recourse should be at once had to "Bristol's Bronchial Troches," or Lozenges. Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or a common cold, in the first stage. That which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "Bristol's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence on the affected parts. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine. Sold by all dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents a box.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS! MOTHERS!
Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of teething? If so, go at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it: there is no mistake about it. There is no mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

PROF. VELPANI'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.
Give it a trial. It contains no muddy deposit of lead and sulphur. All the ingredients are held in Perfect Solution, and produce the same effect on the hair as if they had not been dissolved. Use it in Season. Although it may be apparently in a healthy condition, the seeds of disease are already there, and the timely use of the Hair Restorative will prevent the mortification of grey hairs and baldness. Read the certificates, every one of which is genuine, and the originals of which are always in our office at Montreal. Johnson, Briggs & Co., Proprietors, Barnes, Henry & Co., Agents, Montreal, C.E.

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.
It is said that two-thirds of the civilized inhabitants of the world are afflicted, more or less, with disorders of the kidneys and the liver. Unquestionably kidney diseases have of late years become more frequent and unmanageable, especially in hot climates. Nothing seems to produce such a marked effect upon them as Bristol's Sarsaparilla. When the urine and bilious acids are in excess in the urinary secretion (and this is the cause of most of the diseases in question), the alkaline properties of the Sarsaparilla quickly stop the progress of the trouble, while its tonic operation strengthens the relaxed organs and restores their natural action. Bristol's Vegetable Pills should be used at the same time with the Sarsaparilla, so that the bowels may assist the kidneys in carrying off the vitiated matter set free in the system by the latter medicine.

A CARD FOR THE DRESSING ROOM.
Ladies, your attention is invited to the essential advantages of MURRAY AND LAMMAN'S FLORIDA WATER over every other perfume. It is manufactured from fresh floral extracts, and contains no artificial chemical combinations intended to counterfeit the odor of roses, being the most delicate and delightful of floral water, it has important sanitary recommendations. Its aroma relieves headache, prevents fainting fits, promotes sleep, and soothes the nerves. It is used in the bath, it renders the more invigorating and refreshing. Combined with water, it imparts whiteness to the teeth, preserves the enamel, and renders the gums hard and rosy. No other toilet-water retains its fragrance so long after contact with the air as this Florida Water. Murray and Lamman, No. 69 Water-st., New York, are stamped in the glass on each bottle. Without this none is genuine. 520

BLISSFUL IGNORANCE.
According to the late Sir Asstley Cooper, no man ought to know, from any physical sensation, that he has a stomach. Let those who are daily reminded of the existence of the organ, try pain, and all the concomitants of dyspepsia—whose stomachs digest slowly, imperfectly, and with sensations which pen cannot describe, whose whole system do penance under the influence of the religious member—try, merely try, Bristol's Sarsaparilla. As Sarsaparilla as they do so, their living marvellum will be speedily exchanged for ease. They will forget that they have stomachs, save when the appetite, created by this gentle stomachic, reminds them that the reinvigorated organ requires a supply of sustenance. There will be no more oppression after eating, pain in the right side, night mare, or constipation. The cures effected by this pure and incomparable vegetable alterative are complete and radical. They are put in glass vials, and will keep in any climate. In all cases arising from, or aggravated by, impure blood, Bristol's SARSAPARILLA should be used in connection with the Pills. 410

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?
As this question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady, who, for upwards of thirty years, has entirely devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class, and, as a result of this effort, a practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as a nurse and physician, she has compounded a soothing syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health, and is, moreover

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Meeting of Creditors—C. & Co. & Co.
 Laid to Let—W. Russell & Son.
 Labrador Herrings—M. G. Mountain.
 Morris College—Faculty of Arts—John Cook.
 Literary and Historical Society—Geo. Weir.
 Wanted to Charter—O. E. Levey & Co.
 The Lady Head for Lower Ports—F. Bateau.
 Steamer for Montreal—J. E. Deschamps.



The Quebec Gazette.

MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 8, 1866.

LABOUR.

The question of remunerative labour for the thousands of our workpeople, during the coming winter, is, undoubtedly, one of very great importance, and, one such, well deserving the careful attention of every humane person who has in the past profited by the toil of these classes. Indeed, it is a question which commends itself to the consideration of the political economist, the philanthropist and the divine, as well as to that of the employers. By the industry of the working class fortunes have been made, and the sum of wealth and property of various kinds has been steadily increased; yet, the workers have derived little more than a bare subsistence for themselves and their dependents. This is especially the case in the cities, and more especially in the city of Quebec, where, more than in any other place, the results of the summer's exertions barely suffice, with the little that can be earned in winter, to enable journeymen and laborers to pass that season without suffering. We confess ourselves at a loss in dealing with the subject; but it seems to us that there must be something seriously defective in a community which, from time to time, is obliged to see numbers of men idle, who are willing to work, and to work for very small wages. Surely, there must be some kind of pursuit other than ship-building adapted to our climate in winter. Surely, factories of some kind might be established, where the present surplusage of labour might be utilized. The frequent recurrence of distress in winter among our workpeople, ought to quicken our statesmen, if we have any, and our capitalists, to the devising of measures for meeting the want. We are told by the grumblers of the Opposition press that hundreds of workmen are leaving the district of Quebec for the United States, and that in this way the country is being severely weakened. We are further told that these people are attracted to the States by the high wages offered and paid there; and that, once gone from us, they are gone for ever. Well, it is undoubtedly true that the work of work in the American Republic is nominally very much higher than in Canada; but it is not so certain that such work can always be obtained. We believe that thousands of workmen find their way to that country who would be glad to find their way back, if they could; but the fact is, they exhaust their small means in going thither, and though in most cases dreadfully disappointed, are compelled to remain and suffer great hardships, without power to help themselves. Hundreds of thousands of poor immigrants, from all countries, Canada included, may now be found in the United States living at starvation point, if that may be called living, and even those who earn large wages find that, after all, they have less left than they would have upon smaller nominal earnings in this country. Allow for the depreciation of the currency, and then add the enormous taxation and the consequent enhanced cost of every thing which enters into domestic consumption, and we have serious doubts whether two dollars in New York or Boston will go so far as one dollar in Quebec or Montreal. That there is a surplus of labour in the American cities and towns is now an established fact, and no better proof is needed than that almost every steamer to England takes back scores, and sometimes hundreds, of workpeople, who, after enduring the extreme of wretchedness, have sacrificed the little all they had, to pay their passage home again. From the Lower Provinces, we also learn that numbers of skillful mechanics and laborers who had gone to the States in the hope of bettering their condition, are returning thence; and we also know for a fact, that many native Americans are coming to this country, especially to the west, driven by stress of circumstances to seek the employment which will enable them to yield the comforts their labour has ceased to provide at home. These facts ought to be known, so that our industrial classes may not, under the anticipated pressure of poverty, be led to sacrifice the little furniture they possess for the purpose of going where they will be exposed to even greater suffering. The question recurs, however, what shall we do with our workpeople the coming winter? and we again seriously commend it to the best attention of all whom it may concern.

REGENERATION OF THE HOLY LAND.

An important society has been formed in Europe, called the "International Society of the Orient," to prevent the grave complication arising out of the Eastern question, and to regenerate the East by infusing therein the spirit of Western civilization. To accomplish this great result, the society, which enrolls among its members such men as Napoleon, the Rothschilds, and Montefiore, propose to favour the development of agriculture, industry, commerce and public works in the East, especially in Palestine; to obtain from the Turkish Government certain privileges and monopolies, chief of which is the gradual concession and advancement of the lands of Palestine; to distribute at as low prices such of those lands as the company receives, and to effect the colonization of the more fertile villages of the Holy Land. The society, after having established its commercial bureau at Constantinople and other cities of the Turkish Empire, will construct a port at Joppa, and a good road or railroad from that city to Jerusalem. Upon the north of this road the society expect land to be conceded by Turkey, which they will sell to Jewish families. These in their turn will create new colonies, aided by their Oriental co-religionists; and it is expected special committees will send thither Jews of Morocco, Poland, Moldavia, Wallachia, from the East, and from Africa. The society claim that this plan will reconstruct the Holy Places of Jerusalem in a Christian manner; put an end to the constant conflict between the

great powers in reference to them; transform the ancient Jerusalem into a new and great city; create European colonies which will become in time the centres whence Occidental civilization will spread in Turkey and penetrate to the remote Orient. The society is being rapidly formed, with the strongest influence, financial and political, at its back. The Rothschilds, Sir Moses Montefiore, and other great capitalists among the Jews, are actively in sympathy with the undertaking. The plan has also the favour of more than one crowned head in Europe—among them Napoleon, of whose especial theory of nationalities it is a development. Several prominent noblemen of England, and the leading names of the Faubourg St. Germain, are also among its friends.

THE NEW PROVINCIAL CURRENCY.

The *Witness* of Friday last says, in its currency, concerning which so much has been said, was first issued yesterday by the Bank of Montreal, not in the form it is eventually to assume, but in the shape of its own bills, with the following words stamped upon them:—"Provincial note, legal tender, redeemable at Montreal and Toronto"; that is to say, a portion is redeemable at Toronto, and a portion at Montreal. The *Witness* says the Montreal notes were issued at Toronto, and the Toronto notes at Montreal, so that any one wanting gold would have to send them nearly 100 miles for it; but, doubtless, they will all be mixed up in circulation. There is, however, no possible need for gold, except to send out of the country, seeing that these notes serve all the purposes of any payment within the Province. This will greatly facilitate the operation of tendering, and by a note, in which there is a small kind of coin tendered had to be specially desired. It will also facilitate the settlement between banks, as instead of transferring gold for balances they can transfer legal tender notes. This currency, we suppose, is subject to no discount at any bank or agency in Canada, except it may be in Montreal, where the Toronto notes may be subject to a quarter per cent. discount. The Bank of Montreal will give drafts on its agencies at par, and, doubtless, drafts of the agencies on the bank will be sold at a small premium as heretofore.

FROM NEWFOUNDLAND.

The *Newfoundland*, speaking of affairs in that colony, says:—"The prospects of large numbers of our people for the coming winter are such as must excite serious apprehensions. They are altogether about the most gloomy within our recollection. The shore fishery at the best will be a very short one; for even though we have lately heard from day to day of improvement in certain localities on the northern shore and the immediate neighbourhood of St. John's particularly—these will be out of small account against the general ill success of the voyage; and the Labrador catch cannot reasonably be expected to come up to an average amount. Then we have to remember that the disease continues to prevail; and that, in addition, the prevalence of unfavourable weather, an unusually large part of the catch will be of inferior cure, or what is termed cullish fish, and will be proportionately under value. These facts alone represent an aggregate of loss and pressure sufficiently formidable, but, unhappily, not the whole evil now before us. It is too plain that they are to be supplemented by another misfortune from which, until recently, we had almost hope of being exempted—the potato blight."

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIAN.

The steamer *Hibernian*, Capt. Dutton, from Liverpool on the 27th instant, was off Father Point this forenoon at eleven o'clock.

The news by this arrival, as telegraphed from Father Point, possesses very little interest. The promoters and layers of the Atlantic cable were to be feted at London and Liverpool. The Colonial Secretary promises a strict investigation into the Laminaria case. Tom Thum's infant daughter had died of inflammation of the brain. The defeat of the Egyptian troops by the Cretan rebels is again contradicted. There had been serious inundations in France. Spain is fast verging towards revolution.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.

This Court, on Friday, was wholly occupied with the trials of Louis Berubé, for larceny (stealing a coat), and of Bridget Curran, for stealing a sum of money from her master. Berubé was found "guilty," and the other was acquitted.

On Saturday, in the case of the Queen vs. John Lynch, for aggravated assault, the prisoner, who had previously pleaded "not guilty" to the indictment, withdrew his plea and pleaded "guilty." The trial in the case of the Queen vs. Louis Chevalier, for an aggravated assault on the person of one Joseph Trétiot, occupied the Court during the remainder of the day. The prisoner was found "guilty" of simple assault. The Court then adjourned until this morning, when the appeals were heard and the sentences rendered.

THE DELEGATION TO ENGLAND.

We understand that the delegation which is to proceed to London at an early day, in the interests of Confederation, will consist of four members of the Cabinet, viz.:—The Hon. Messrs. Cartier and Langevin, representing the Lower Canadians, and Hon. Messrs. Macdonald and Macdougall, the Upper Canadian section of the Government. Should the affairs of the Province require the presence in London of the Finance Minister, the Hon. Mr. Howland may take the place of Hon. Mr. Macdougall. It is expected that the delegates from the Lower Provinces will remain in England until the arrival of the Canadian delegation.

THE WEATHER.

This morning the temperature was summer-like, a gentle west wind prevailing, with a clear sky; but between one and two this afternoon, a sudden change took place, the wind shifting round to the north-east, and the air becoming quite chilly, with indications of unsettled weather. Can the eclipse have been instrumental in producing this effect?

SOLAR ECLIPSE.

There was a partial eclipse of the sun to-day, commencing at half-past ten, a.m. The magnitude of the eclipse, the sun's diameter being equal to 1, was 0.087; the first contact was 2 degrees towards the east, and the last contact 51 degrees towards the east for upright or direct view. It would also be visible in Montreal, but not in Toronto.

MILITARY.

It is stated that the 61st Regiment, which landed here from the *Orontes* on Friday last, is under orders to leave again for Bermuda, in the course of the present week.

CABINET COUNCIL.

There will, we understand, be a meeting of the Cabinet held in this city to-day. Nearly all the members of the administration are in town,

GENERAL NEWS.

FORTUNATE.—A late number of a Vancouver Island contemporary says:—"Two French Canadians left on the 'Fidèle' yesterday with \$30,000 in their possession. They came from Cariboo, and are on their way to their own country to settle."

FORTIFICATIONS AT OTTAWA.—Three military gentlemen of high rank, Colonels of Engineers, have arrived at Ottawa. It is surmised that a survey of Ottawa and its neighbourhood with a view to their fortification is contemplated.

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND.—Reports from England say that the rainy weather having ceased, and a fine harvesting season set in, there will not be such a failure of the cereal and other crops as was feared. The cattle plague has again broken out in sundry places.

SIR HENRY HOLLAND.—Among the distinguished visitors at Washington is Sir Henry Holland, the well-known physician of Queen Victoria. He is the guest of Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister, and is over eighty years of age. He attended King George the Fourth during his last illness.

1766 AND 1866.—By a singular coincidence the summer of 1766 exactly resembled that of the present year. Lord Chesterfield, writing to his son on the 1st of August, 1866, said:—"There has been no summer as wet as this within the memory of man; since March, we have not had one single day without rain."

THE BANK OF UPPER CANADA.—Messrs. Robert Cusells and Thos. C. Street, have gone to England on the affairs of this institution. Certain propositions, it is stated, have been made to the Canadian Government, in reference to the debt due to the Government by the bank, and an understanding being arrived at in the interests of both parties.

BYRON'S SKILL DRINKING CUP.—It is said that the present possessor of Newstead Abbey, which he bought from the executors of Colonel Windham, has buried the famous cup, made of a human skull, which long stood on the massive sideboard in the dining-room, and had Byron's famous lines, commencing, "Start not, nor deem me spirit-bellied," engraved on the silver mounting. It was curiously mottled and polished, like a well-coloured meschmaun, and had not a repulsive appearance.

UTILITY OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.—When, a few days previously to the suspension of the Bank of Upper Canada, it became known among banking circles that it was in difficulty, the Bank of Montreal, although prepared to stand a run of three millions of dollars, telegraphed over the cable to its correspondents in London to remit half a million additional in gold. The day following the receipt of the telegram, the gold was shipped, and is now in the vaults of the bank. Several of the other banks, we understand, took similar precautions.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NEW YORK.—A letter in a Boston paper says:—"We have never had such a political campaign as the present. The oldest politicians affirm that they never saw anything like it. The excitement of 1861, when the news that Fort Sumter had been fired upon, was more demonstrative, but not more intense. No halls are large enough to hold the people and the demonstration is enthusiastic. Fireworks, bonfires and music are not needed to gather a crowd. Any man is an orator who speaks for Congress. The demonstrations are all on one side."

THE CROPS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—A Nova Scotia paper says:—"The heavy rains have badly injured—in many places totally destroyed—the hay crop. It is very sad to notice the destruction of the splendid hay crops which cover the intervals lands all over the Province. The grain crops are in great danger, should dry weather not set in. The potatoes in some places are rotting very fast. The week has been a gloomy one for the farmer. The fall of rain has been fully 64 inches in the part of September which is past, a rain-fall almost unprecedentedly large in the present month. The abundance of water has caused a larger amount of saving to be done at the mills than in any former year within recent recollection at this season of the year."

ASSISTANT-ADJUTANT-GEN. BROWN.—A true bill was found on Saturday by the Grand Jury in the Court of the Bench at Montreal against Lt.-Col. Browne, Assistant Adjut. Gen. of Militia. The charge preferred against him is, for robbery by a servant of the Queen, in which capacity he committed the imputed robbery, by stealing the sum of \$3,202. It was stated some time ago on the authority of a private despatch, that he had been apprehended in England by McLaughlin, Chief of the Government police; but if this be true, the authorities do not seem to have been informed of it. If it shall turn out to be correct, he may yet be tried at the present session of the Court of Queen's Bench.

SIR JOHN PENNETHORPE.—The following, from an English journal, is too good an instance of the *gallantry*, in its double sense, of this well-known officer, to be passed over:—"While the attack on one of the forts before Sebastopol was going on, a English lady, the wife of one of the officers (Lord Geo. Paget), was present, and displayed much coolness and courage. General Pennethorpe observing this, went up and out of a medal from the coat of a dead Russian officer, and in the most gallant manner, and with a very pretty compliment, pinned it on her shawl, saying she had fairly earned it. The General is a great favorite with the army; and the lady, who has great personal attraction, and is the daughter of an old General officer, highly prizes this medal, which she literally obtained on the field of battle."

SECRET REBEL SOCIETIES.—A *Tribune* New Orleans telegram says important disclosures will soon be made in reference to secret rebel societies which permeate the entire South. These organizations have branch circles in New York city and the West. That in New York is said to number 50,000, principally composed of men who served in the rebel army. Each circle has a different name. Some are known as "True Sons of the Faith," others as "Knights of Arabia," and all are armed with the most approved weapons, ready at a moment's notice, should a favorable opportunity present itself, to renew the struggle for the lost cause. One of the chief members of this organization, now in prison, is said to have made important disclosures. General Sheridan is concentrating troops in this city for important purposes which will soon be made apparent.

ON WINDOW-GARDENING.

[FOR THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.]

NO. 7. RULES FOR WATERING.

To water properly is an important and rather difficult matter. In giving rules for it, a few extracts from standard authorities will be offered, with a short summary of the whole. Let a few words precede, however, about drainage. The aim of watering is to keep the soil moist, so that the roots will be able to furnish the necessary juices or elements of nutrition; while this cannot be effected if the earth is dry, neither can it be done if the soil is wet; hence the necessity of perfect drainage. After the ball of earth is thoroughly moistened, all superfluous water must pass clean away; the arrangement of crocks or charcoal in the bottom of the pot secures this, and it must always be borne in mind, and seen to, that the drainage is so effective as to allow of a thorough watering without leaving the earth in the pot wet. We quote:—

"With regard to watering and cleanliness, which appertain the one to the other, the water used should always be a few degrees warmer than the temperature in which the plants live; the rule for watering should be to water only when the plants want it and then to water well; to cleanse the leaves, set the pots out in gentle showers from time to time, water overhead with a fine rose or syringe the most delicate plants. Watering should be done seldom in winter and early in the day, but not too early in the morning; let the temperature of the water be from five to ten degrees warmer than the minimum temperature of the house, and give it in such a way as to keep the soil moist, but not wet. As to time of watering, do not let the plants die; for want is, perhaps, the only rule that can be given; they may not want it much twice a month, and they may want it almost daily. Never immerse plants in cold water, and do not repeat the operation. They get into the habit of wanting constant watering; they will never do without it. On the contrary do not water unless it is necessary, and then give a good soaking."—*Vegetables and Flowers: how to grow them.*

"In hot dry seasons, when mortified with the blank looks of disappointment when, in answer to the question, 'When and how often should I water such plants?' I have been forced to reply, 'Just whenever they need it, and at no other time.' The sunny look and sparkling eye, the truest and most reliable sign of all 'thank you's,' could be obtained only after a series of explanations. 'How can I know when the plant needs watering?' Be attentive to its language, and it will tell you most unmistakably, by showing symptoms of suffering from thirst. But do not wait, or the symptoms of suffering in the leaves being wilted and hanging their heads like a bluish; for though a plant may recover after several such cases of neglect, in every case it is liable to a permanent injury. Watch for the first signs of distress, and there and then apply the water. 'Manuals for the many'—*Window-Gardening.*

It will be seen by these extracts that the first rule is to water alone when the plants require it, and then to water copiously; as in animal life water is taken only to quench thirst, so should it be with the plants; regular watering is mischievous unless there is regular thirst; but the window should be gone over daily and those plants watered which need it—it may be a single plant, the half, or all of them. To water the whole at random is to risk a lasting injury. Again we quote:—

"But the leaves of a plant frequently fall, especially in sunshine, and yet the soil seems moist enough, and even when I water, it does not always cure the evil. Are you sure that the soil is any more than *scarcely* moist? Because some people give such dribs of water, that the surface earth may be kept moist, and the bulk of the soil in the pot dry. There are two simple modes by which a little practice will enable you to decide in a moment: try the weight of a certain sized pot filled with moist, and a similar sized pot filled with dry soil, and you will know the difference. In the pot, whether the soil is uniformly moist or not, or strike the side of the pot with your knuckle, just as if you were trying the soundness of a china vessel in a store; if it emits a dull, heavy sound, the soil is moist; if the sound is light and ringing, the soil is dry. In the soil, if the water required will be lost, in proportion to the amount of foliage; this is owing to the rapid evaporation from the leaf surface. It will be, truly, in proportion to the growth: when it is vigorous, the soil will be kept moist; when growth is slow or weak, less must be given; for plants going to rest watering must be gradually reduced till it is almost discontinued. When flower-buds are formed and swelling for bloom, water should be given plentifully. Small pots require more water than large ones. The best time for watering in winter is in bright weather; never water if it is dull at this season, if you can avoid it; this is easily done, as plants require much less water in dark than in fine weather. The least mode of watering is from the surface earth, by lifting the pot, and pouring water into the saucer, and the water in the pot as watering from a jug does. Hard water should never be used without standing a day in the sun."

B. HINTON.

THE INTELLIGENT LUXURY OF MANOR LIFE.—The *London Pall-Mall Gazette* thinks it cannot be asserted with any appearance of truth, that there is in the public or private arrangements of English life any approach to Spartan rigor or discipline of mind or body. "It is not, on the contrary (it asks), our great object to get a maximum of enjoyment out of life, including, no doubt, the enjoyment, among other things, of a certain degree of activity both in mind and body? The *Gazette* continues:—"Our whole way of life, public and private, abounds in illustrations of this. Look for instance, at the country houses which are now just beginning to be filled with visitors. Is it unjust to describe them as the best and most luxuriously furnished castles of idleness, in the shape of gaudy hotels, that are to be found in the world? There is, a late breakfast, a season of loitering and chat and cigar-smoking, in the middle of the day, say from eleven to two, with the best part of an hour given to a really luxurious, though professedly rough, luncheon under a hedge. Another period of ease for dinner, and then an evening with the ladies, and perhaps an hour in the smoking-room afterwards. Is it possible to carry intelligent luxury further than this? and where is the energy of it? The only thing like exertion in the whole day is the shooting, and that is a walk as a day's work, even if he had a gun in his hand, would not be enough to brag about."

COLLECTION OF CUSTOMS.

The collections at the Custom House, in this port to-day, amounted to the sum of \$1325.00;

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

INSURRECTION IN CANDIA.

Candia, or Crete, is again in arms against the Turks. The revolutionary movement has thus far followed exactly the course of that which took place in 1833, but the proportion of the population of Crete, but the proportion of Mohammedans to Greeks is very small, and for 50 years nothing has kept the Greeks down but a large garrison of Turkish or Egyptian troops. In 1832 there was a general outbreak in Candia, arising from the utter despair of the people who had been oppressed and plundered beyond all endurance by the Janissaries. The people fought with such desperation that they utterly destroyed two large armies sent to subdue them. They held out until 1824, when they had practically gained their independence, but the sultan, who had stepped in and decided that Crete should be given to Mehmet Ali of Egypt. The Turks and the Cretans were equally disgusted with that arrangement.

The Egyptian rule for a time secured good order and prosperity in the island, but soon broke down, and the people, who had been so long oppressed, rose up in 1833 another revolt took place. The Mohammedans and the troops were driven into the fortresses, a national assembly was formed, and an appeal made to the three great Powers. These powers made the Cretans feel that they were the people by whom they were to be ruled. They held out some months, but finally yielded without any fighting. The leaders were afterwards executed. In 1841 another serious insurrection broke out, and the Greeks maintained themselves for four months, fighting some bloody battles.

From that time to the present there has been constant difficulty on the island. It has come back into the hands of the Turks, but they have learned nothing from experience. There has been no change of heart, but misrule, and the people have been constantly under the influence of emissaries from Greece, urging them to revolt. For many months they have been memorializing the Turkish Government to reduce their taxes and give them some civil rights, and to allow them to elect a national assembly to press their claims. The Turks tried to break this up, but it has withdrawn to the mountains and declared itself permanent. Many murders have been committed, and the Mohammedan population has taken sanctuary in the fortresses. The Turkish Governor has been ordered to disperse the rebels, but he reports himself as suffering severely from the gout that he cannot take the field. The Greek provincial government has made a very temperate, but earnest appeal to the European Powers, and has been given up to France. It does not really dare to take any extreme measures, and the people hope to gain their ends without actual fighting. I understand that the Porte complains that the American Consul has furnished the rebels with arms. It is believed that the rebels have a large stock of arms in Egypt. The troops now occupying the island are mostly Egyptian, a part of the 18,000 men loaned to the Sultan by the Pasha of Egypt, at the time when he was seeking to change the order of succession in favor of his own son. Others think that it will be given up to France, others that it will be annexed to the Kingdom of Greece. My own impression is that if the insurgents hold out well, it will retain a nominal connection with Turkey, but be made really independent, on a basis similar to that of the Danubian Principalities.

This result would satisfy the people of Crete, and would be more agreeable to the European Powers than any other. It would prepare the way for final independence, without bringing up just now, the question of maintaining the integrity of the Empire. It is expected that the way will thus be prepared all over Europe Turkey and in all the islands for the final disintegration of the Empire. No one hopes now for the final cure of the "sick man." The only question is whether Crete, and Candia, and Frankfort, and Berlin, and Vienna, will have a chance to remember what the empire is, and what it should be.

THE DIFFICULTY IN MONTENEGRO.—The question of Montenegro was regarded as settled, at the end of the war of last year, but it seems to be unsettled as ever. The Montenegrin demand the immediate withdrawal of the Turkish troops and such an extension of territory as shall give them a port in the Adriatic. In answer to these demands the Turks have largely increased their garrisons in the interior of the country, and have concentrated a large army on the frontiers. They have sent a fleet into the Adriatic, and Omar Pasha has left the army to take command of the forces about Montenegro.

In view of these warlike preparations the Montenegrins have sent an embassy to Vienna and St. Petersburg to pray for aid. The relations between Russia and this mountain principality have long been most intimate, and Russia has exercised a sort of protectorate there. We cannot predict the result of the present appeal, but it is not unlikely to complicate matters with European Turkey. If Russia does not interfere it will only because she sees that her time has not quite come. Turkey is not likely to yield, and unless she is forced to do so, Montenegro has always been a thorn in her side, and the military occupation of the country has given, during the last year, unheard-of peace and quiet to the surrounding country.

NEW OPPOSITIONS IN EGYPT.

The Pasha of Egypt came to Constantinople last spring and spent incredible sums of money in bribing the Sultan and all his court. He voluntarily increased his annual tribute some £300,000 sterling a year. He lent 18,000 men to the Sultan free of all expense, and enriched the army with what was really to sell his influence to the Porte. All this was done to change the order of succession in Egypt. It was fixed by treaty and by the law of the Koran so that the throne would have passed to the eldest brother of the present Viceroy. It was changed by decree of the Sultan to the son of the Viceroy.

Now all these bribes are to be paid and the Viceroy has addressed a memorial to the Porte, announcing his intention at once largely to increase all the taxes levied in Egypt. Poor England! What a day has she had! The sultan's son, your allowance of black bread and sugar, came must be reduced. You have now neither soul nor body which you can claim as your own; but you must cut short your hours of rest and sleep, and you must work for nothing and find yourselves; you must now pay for the privilege. Who does not wish himself a Pasha in Egypt under the paternal government of Ismail Pasha.

Those of your readers who have been in Egypt will no longer be surprised when they read this dretful announcement means—all the taxes in Egypt are to be largely increased. **THE PRINCE SAMOS.**—The island of Samos is blessed with a Christian prince, or rather a Greek prince, appointed by the Porte. He owes his appointment to Sir Henry Bulwer, the late English ambassador, and is a man having been a particular friend of Sir Henry.

The people of the island have just sent to Constantinople a long list of complaints against this worthy prince, and a Turkish official has been sent to Samos to investigate them. As Sir Henry is no longer here to defend his protégé, this man is likely to get his deserts. There is considerable excitement on the island, but it is not likely to lead to any outbreak.

A FORGIVEN LOAN TO BE GIVEN.

The interest due on the national debt of Turkey in July last was not paid. It was then promised that it should be paid in October. The Government has as yet made no provision for the four million dollars necessary for this purpose, but notice has been given of a forced loan to be levied on the interior of the empire. They do not dare to make a forced loan in Constantinople, where all the wealth of the country is concentrated. It would cause a commotion and would lead too heavily on the rich Pashas; but the interior, it is believed, can be oppressed to any extent without danger. The *modus operandi* of a forced loan is this:—The Pasha of each city or town calls the leading men of the communities, and, according to his judgment, compels them to reach the sum of the amount of money which he is to pay over with-

in so many days. If paid, that is the end of it. There is no pretence of paying back principal or interest. It is only by compulsion that it is called a loan. If the money demanded is not forthcoming, the unlucky subject is imprisoned at once. The Pasha expects to receive about as much for himself, in the way of bribes, as the whole amount which he receives on the loan. This is easily managed, because if any man is an enemy or refuses to pay the Pasha a bribe, his share of the loan can be put at so high a figure as to consume his whole property. There is no check of any kind upon the Pasha. He is required to raise the money. No one in Constantinople ever asks how it is raised.—*New York Tribune's Correspondent.*

THE CITY OF FRANKFORT.

It is difficult not to sympathize with the people of Frankfort in their misfortunes. The city, which dates from Charlemagne—which was a Free Town of the Empire, with Imperial privileges, then of the Confederation, and the seat of the Diet—the city in which Luther once lived and died, and in which the Reformation first broke out, and which has survived the storms of a thousand years, and whose liberties even the Congress of Vienna respected and reaffirmed—finds itself, in the shock of a month's unequal conflict, deprived at once of its freedom, its wealth, its hope, its hope of future financial prosperity, and the inherited dignity of its position. What it still retains is the respect which misfortune can always elicit. The Cathedral in which the Emperors of Germany were formerly crowned was crowded on Friday with thousands of people, and the worst of those Emperors to save them from Prussian rule. They listened to the sermon full of pathos in its tone and of resignation in its piety; but where were the thunders of Rome that once would have been launched against the Protestants? The Cathedral is no longer the seat of the Emperors, and the Emperors of Germany were formerly crowned was crowded on Friday with thousands of people, and the worst of those Emperors to save them from Prussian rule. They listened to the sermon full of pathos in its tone and of resignation in its piety; but where were the thunders of Rome that once would have been launched against the Protestants? The Cathedral is no longer the seat of the Emperors, and the Emperors of Germany were formerly crowned was crowded on Friday with thousands of people, and the worst of those Emperors to save them from Prussian rule. They listened to the sermon full of pathos in its tone and of resignation in its piety; but where were the thunders of Rome that once would have been launched against the Protestants? 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PORT OF QUEBEC.

VESSELS ARRIVED.
Oct. 6.
Back Roads, St. John, N. B., 19, Hans Hagen, lat.
Back Roads, St. John, N. B., 19, Hans Hagen, lat.
Back Roads, St. John, N. B., 19, Hans Hagen, lat.
Back Roads, St. John, N. B., 19, Hans Hagen, lat.
Back Roads, St. John, N. B., 19, Hans Hagen, lat.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.
Oct. 6.
Amelia, 100, London, J. B. Lawrence, dock.
Amelia, 100, London, J. B. Lawrence, dock.
Amelia, 100, London, J. B. Lawrence, dock.
Amelia, 100, London, J. B. Lawrence, dock.
Amelia, 100, London, J. B. Lawrence, dock.

ARRIVED AT QUEBEC.
Oct. 6.
Sally persons, staves, (Cap. Ronge).
Sally persons, staves, (Cap. Ronge).
Sally persons, staves, (Cap. Ronge).
Sally persons, staves, (Cap. Ronge).
Sally persons, staves, (Cap. Ronge).

ARRIVED COASTWISE.
Oct. 6.
Sept. 22—T. L. Co. Quebec, master, 22—Frank, Ar.
Sept. 22—T. L. Co. Quebec, master, 22—Frank, Ar.
Sept. 22—T. L. Co. Quebec, master, 22—Frank, Ar.
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Insolvent Act of 1864.

NOTICE.

THE CREDITORS of the undersigned are notified to meet at the Office of Messrs. THIBAUDEAU, THOMAS & CO., in Quebec, on the 22nd day of OCTOBER, at TWO o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving Statements of their affairs, and of naming an Assignee to whom they may make an ASSIGNMENT under the above Act.

CHAS. T. COTE,
L. N. CATELLIER.

Jacques et Marie.

JUST received, by the undersigned:

Jacques et Marie—Sous-vent d'un Peuple dispersé—par Napoléon Bonaparte.

Crucifix from the Round Table: a Feast for Epicures—by Joseph Barber.

Treasures from the True Writings of John Milton.

Poems by Elizabeth Akers.

Roses and Holly: a Gift-book for all the Year—with original illustrations by eminent artists.

—ALSO—

A few copies remaining of

SERMONS by George Joshiaphat Mountain, D.D., D.C.L., late Bishop of Quebec, published at the request of the Synod of the Diocese.

For Sale by

MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill,
Lower Town.

To Let.

THE undersigned are willing

to let one of their Hotels,

to the first of May next, and will

receive PROPOSALS up to the 12th inst., from

parties desiring of LEASING. To parties requiring

rooms, or suits of apartments, a most favorable

opportunity is presented; and for an Officers' Quarters, nothing could be more desirable.

They will also LET, to the 1st of May next, three FURNISHED HOUSES, on Haldimand Street.

W. RUSSELL & SON,
Quebec, October 8, 1866.

Labrador Herrings.

500 BARRELS, No. 1, Newfoundland

landing, ex "Carlin," and

For sale by

M. G. MOUNTAIN,
Quebec, Oct. 8, 1866.

Quebec Post Office,

1st of October, 1866.

DURING OCT. MONTHS, for the UNITED

KINGDOM, per CANADIAN LINE, via

ST. LAWRENCE, will be CLOSED at this Office

every Saturday, at 8.00 A.M.

Supplementary Bag, at 7.00 A.M.

And via Boston, with Mails for Halifax,

Newfoundland and Bermuda, on

Saturdays, the 13th and 27th of Oct.,

at 5.00 P.M.

And via Boston, with Mails for Halifax,

Newfoundland and Bermuda, on

Saturdays, at 5.00 P.M.

All letters posted for Supplementary Bag

must be prepaid by stamps.

REGISTERED LETTERS must be prepaid,

and posted fifteen minutes before the hours at

which mails are advertised to be closed.

J. SEWELL,
Postmaster.

THE PENIAN RAID

THE PENIAN RAID ON FORT ERIE, with an

account of the Battle of Ridgeway, June,

1866. By Major G. T. Denison, commanding

the "Governor General's Body Guard," and

author of "Manual of Outpost Duties," &c.

Wanted.

A SMART YOUNG WOMAN, as Sales-woman.
Apply to
LAIRD & TELFER.
Quebec, Oct. 3, 1866.

NOTICE.

M. GIBSON having made an assignment
of his whole STOCK in TRADE,
Books, Debits, &c., all persons indebted to the
said M. GIBSON, QUEBEC BABY LINEN & BER-
LIN WOOL STORE, are requested to make im-
mediate payment to
LAIRD & TELFER.

Quebec, Oct. 3, 1866.

Grand Trunk Railway.

Time Tables,
For October,
With Maps of all the Railway
Stations in Canada.

Price Five Cents.

For Sale by

MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill,
Quebec, Oct. 3, 1866.

BAILIFF'S SALE.

LOWER CANADA, } CIRCUIT COURT.
District of Quebec.

No 2842.

FEREOL DORVAL & al.,

Plaintiffs;

vs.

E. O. RICHARD & al.,

Defendants.

IN virtue of a writ of execution, issued in this

cause, the GOODS and CHATELAINS of the

above-named Defendant, consisting of Tables,

Chests of Drawers, Chairs, Sofas, &c., seized in

this cause, will be SOLD on the EIGHTH day of

OCTOBER, instant, at TEN o'clock, A.M., at the

Defendant's domicile.

PH. CAMPAGNA,
H. C. S.

PUBLIC SALE.

CIRCUIT COURT OF QUEBEC.

No. 531.

PIERRE CHATIGNY,

Plaintiff;

vs.

JOSEPH H. C. BLANC,

Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on TUESDAY,

the 9th of OCTOBER next, at 11 A.M., on the

Upper Town Market, will be SOLD, the

GOODS and CHATELAINS of the defendant, seized

in this cause, by the undersigned.

JAMES O'DOHERTY,
B. S. C.

PUBLIC SALE.

CIRCUIT COURT OF QUEBEC.

No. 422.

EDWARD B. HARRIS,

Plaintiff;

vs.

MATHIAS DUBE,

Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on TUESDAY,

the 9th of OCTOBER next, at 11 o'clock

A.M., on the Upper Town Market, will be SOLD

the GOODS and CHATELAINS of the defendant, seized

in this cause, by the undersigned.

JAMES O'DOHERTY,
B. S. C.

American Invoices—Discounts.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

It is directed by the Hon. the Finance Minister

that hereafter Weekly Notices be published

and furnished to Collectors of Customs, as to the

rate of discount to be allowed on American

Invoices, which is to be in accordance with the

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

[The substance of this Notice, as soon as it is received on board, is to be inserted in red ink on the Charts affected by it; and introduced into the margin, or otherwise in the page, of the Sailing Directions to which it relates. See Instructions, Navigation and Pilotage, p. 172.]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

[No. 48.]

Newfoundland—Heart's Content Harbour, Trinity Bay.

Caution to avoid Anchoring near Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

THE shore end of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable passes 150 yards west of Northern point, on the east side of the entrance to Heart's Content Harbour, Trinity Bay; and from this spot, two beacons—situated over the southern cove of the harbour—will be seen in line S. by W.; these beacons mark the direction of the Cable's first course into the harbour.

When the white beacon on the eastern shore is in line with the School-house, the Cable commences to curve to the eastward, and continues to do so until the Church tower is in line with the northern pier, on the shore under the Church; on this line the Atlantic Cable approaches the shore within a cable's length, and thence to the land under the Telegraph Office.

Vessels intending to anchor, should carefully avoid the line indicated above, by anchoring either east of the line of the Southern beacons, and north of the line where the East beacon (appearing midway between the School-house and the house next south of it) bears S. E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.; or by anchoring South of the line where the Telegraph station flag on a white washed stone (on the shore) bears S. E. by E., as on this latter line it is intended to place a second Telegraph Cable.

[All Bearings are Magnetic. Variation at Heart's Content, Newfoundland, 32° West in 1866.]

By Command of their Lordships,

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
28th August, 1866.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Chart—Heart's Content Harbour, No. 619.

PUBLIC SALE.

CIRCUIT COURT OF QUEBEC.

No. 531.

PIERRE CHATIGNY,

Plaintiff;

vs.

JOSEPH H. C. BLANC,

Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on TUESDAY,

the 9th of OCTOBER next, at 11 A.M., on the

Upper Town Market, will be SOLD, the

GOODS and CHATELAINS of the defendant, seized

in this cause, by the undersigned.

JAMES O'DOHERTY,
B. S. C.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

[No. 51.]

GULF OF MEXICO—UNITED STATES.

FIXED LIGHT ON CAPE ST. GEORGE.

Information has been received at the Admiralty, that the light on Cape St. George, West Coast of Florida, was re-established on the 1st day of August, 1866.

The light is a fixed white light, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 15 miles.

Fixed and Flashing Light on Cape San Blas.

Also, that the light on Cape San Blas, west coast of Florida, was re-established on the 23rd day of July, 1866.

The light is a fixed white light, varied by a flash every minute and a half, and in clear weather should be seen from a distance of 15 miles.

Fixed and Flashing Light at Jupiter Inlet.

Also, that the light at Jupiter Inlet, east coast of Florida, was re-established on the 28th day of June, 1866.

The light is a fixed white light, varied by a flash every minute and a half.

NORTH ATLANTIC.

Fog Signal at West Quoddy Head, State of Maine.

Also, that on and after the 15th day of August, the fog signal at West Quoddy Head, State of Maine, would be made by means of a Daholl trumpet, operated by a Roper hot-air engine, giving blasts of 5 seconds duration, with intervals of 20 seconds between the blasts.

The trumpet is placed in a small white building, a short distance south of the lighthouse, at an elevation of 75 feet above the mean level of the sea.

By Command of their Lordships,

GEO. HENRY RICHARDS,
Hydrographer.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London,
30th August, 1866.

Hats! Hats!

HENDERSON, RENFREW & CO.,
20, BUADE STREET.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a further supply of

GENTLEMEN'S FELT and WHITNEY HATS,

and warranted Waterproof Clothing.

ALWAYS ON HAND

A large assortment of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c.

AT LOW PRICES!

Quebec, Sept. 7, 1866.

SALT AFLOAT.

2000 B. SALT.

M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec, Sept. 19, 1866.

Important Sale!

DRY GOODS!

THE WHOLE STOCK

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, and
House Furnishings,
Belonging to the Firm of

LAIRD & TELFER,
Upper Town Market Place, Quebec,
TO BE SOLD OUT!

THIS is an opportunity that very rarely offers to purchasers. The Goods have all been bought at the Reduced Market Rates, and must be sold at prices that will command a quick sale.

The Fall Importations are arriving by every Steamer, so that the Newest Goods of the Season will be offered!

Charitable Institutions liberally dealt with. The Wholesale Trade will be supplied.

LAIRD & TELFER.
Quebec, Sept. 7, 1866.

HOSIERY.

BOYS AND GIRLS.

Sizes in White Cotton Sox,
Sizes in Brown Cotton Sox,
Sizes in Blue Cotton Sox,
Sizes in Fancy Cotton Sox.

MISSSES.

Sizes in White Cotton Hose,
Sizes in Fancy Cotton Hose.

WOMEN'S.

Women's White Cotton Hose,
Women's Brown Cotton Hose,
Women's Fancy Cotton Hose,
Women's Life Thread Hose,
Women's White Merino Hose,
Women's White Silk Hose.

A complete assortment of the above at

LAIRD & TELFER'S,
Quebec, June 25, 1866.

Straw & Leghorn Hats,

Straw Bonnets.

WE are still well assorted in the above goods, many of the shapes being well suited for the COUNTRY and the SEA SIDE.

Prices very moderate.

LAIRD & TELFER,
28 Fabrique St.
Quebec, July 16, 1866

