

words; nor did it seem to strike his evangelical mind that there was aught irreverent in thus coupling the name of the Lord with that of a parcel of idle loafers who go about from door to door, thrusting their useless wares, their unwelcome conversation and impertinent falsehoods upon the notice of honest men, and better Christians than themselves. Men of this Rev. Mr. Goadby's stamp and mental calibre may be able to perceive no difference betwixt the parable of the "Prodigal Son," and the thrilling narrative of the little dirty-faced boy, with a strong digestion and a weak conscience, who was suddenly cut off whilst feloniously appropriating to his own particular use the contents of a pot of jam from his mother's cupboard—betwixt the Lamb Who taketh away the sins of the world, and the intrusive, self-appointed "Tract-distributor." But to all men of taste, and to all Christians, such a blending of the holy with the profane, of the sublime with the ridiculous, is inexplicably disgusting, and is only redeemed from absurdity by its close proximity to blasphemy.

Not only does this Rev. Mr. Goadby find a close resemblance betwixt the sufferings of our City Swaddlers and loafers, and those which Our Lord accepted for the redemption of the world—but he discovers in the former a strong and certain proof of the Calvinistic doctrine of "natural depravity;" whilst we on the contrary see therein strong proof of that natural common sense, or intelligence with which the Creator has been pleased to endow his creatures, and find good reasons for congratulating ourselves upon its effects. What in short is more natural than that an intelligent and honest man, should summarily order one of these "Tract-distributors," out of his house! what more in accordance with the dictates of reason than that the Papist under whose nose the "Swaddler" has just thrust some scurrilous allusion to the Pope, and the unmentionable woman of Babylon, should peremptorily bid the impertinent intruder begone, accompanying his words with, perhaps, a significant gesture or movement of the toe of his boot towards the sitting part of the said "Tract-distributor's" earthly tabernacle! what more natural than that little boys in the streets should take up their parable against him, and in sportive mood give free vent to their opinions of his personal appearance and calling! There be men who look upon peg-tops as a symptom of reprobation, and upon a confirmed taste for gingerbread as the concomitant of an unregenerate spirit; to whom a game at ball is an unclean thing, and in whose eyes poking fun at a snivelling "Tract-distributor" is "a strong proof of natural depravity." With such men it is in vain to argue, for they are given over to delusions that they may believe a lie; but we may be permitted, we trust, to enter our protest against their assumptions, and to express our humble opinion that it is as natural and as innocent to laugh at a "Tract-distributor" as it is for a boy in his first courtois to take delight in ball and peg-tops, and to find a savory flavor in a slice of well-baked gingerbread.

**FRENCH PROTESTANTISM.**—The *Montreal Witness* took us to task a few days ago for the expression of our opinion of Italian Protestantism, of which Belial Achilli, and Gavazzi, are the fathers and representative men. We said that Italian Protestantism was but another name for infidelity; that Italians were too keen-witted, and too logical a people to discard Popery, only to order to take up with the anilities of Exeter Hall, and the drivellings of the conventicle; and that the rejection of Catholicity would be followed in Italy in the XIX. century, with the same results as those which followed the rejection of Catholicity in France, in the latter part of the XVIII. century. This the *Witness* indignantly repelled, as a gross libel upon the Holy Protestant Faith, and the religious movement now so hopefully progressing at Turin and other parts of the Italian Peninsula.

And yet from his own columns our opponent might have deduced ample reasons for giving us credit for accuracy, and for changing his jubilant tone, or song of triumph over Protestant progress, to a lower key. What we have predicted of Italian Protestantism, he shows to be true of French Protestantism; and the movement which he greets in Italy, and in which he finds so many causes for thankfulness and hopefulness—so runs the stereotyped twaddle of the evangelical world—is but the counterpart of that which his own Paris correspondent decries as now occurring in France. From the communication of the latter, who writes from Paris under date Dec. 24th 1861, we make some extracts:—

"The French Reformed Church, I regret to say, is exposed to great dangers from within. Torn and distracted by intestine dissensions, she presents a sad sight to the world. The crisis seems to have attained its culminating point. The struggle between the partisans of Rationalism, headed by M. Coquerel and Son on the one hand, and the supporters of evangelical orthodoxy under the leadership of Messrs. Grandpierre and Monod, on the other, is threatening to spread far and wide over France. The Rationalists have united themselves under the pompous name of *Liberal Protestant Union*—they profess to deny the authority of the Scriptures, the Divinity of Jesus Christ, justification by faith, in a word, the cardinal doctrines which form the basis of Christianity. As yet they have not attempted to deny the existence of God, and the immortality of the soul; but it is more than probable that ere long they will

renounce these doctrines, and openly range themselves under the banner of scepticism."—*Corr. of Montreal Witness.*

Painful to the Christian as must be the present aspect of the French "Reformed Church," there is nothing therein to excite surprise. Infidelity is the *terminus ad quem* of Protestantism, to which all must in time arrive, who consistently follow the broad Protestant road.—When the disease is allowed to run its natural course, a plentiful crop of blasphemy and infidelity is as much to be looked for from Protestantism, as is a crop of pustules in the ordinary course of an attack of small-pox.

All heresy is, in short, in the moral order much the same thing as varioloid fever in the physical. It is highly contagious, very dangerous, though greatly varying in intensity. Some take the disease in a mild, other in a more severe form; but as in every form of variola we may look for pustules, so in every case of moral small-pox, or heresy we may expect to find much febrile derangement, accompanied with pustular eruptions in the form of infidelity, and a discharge, more or less copious according to the severity of the disease, of offensive purulent matter. So it has been with the "Reformed Churches" of France; so also may we expect that it will be with the "Reformed Churches" of Italy. A careful and thorough diagnosis of the disease in one country, will enable us to predict its course in another; and it was from our knowledge of the moral results of Protestantism in France, that we formed our conclusions as to the aspect which the same disease was likely to assume upon the Southern side of the Alps.

And speaking of this—we would remind the editor of the *Witness* that he has not yet, attempted even, to meet us with the historical proof of the miraculous incarnation and birth of Christ; though he has reproached us with having said that there is no better historical proof of that miracle, than there is for many of what he calls Romish miracles. Whence this reticence? Is it that our evangelical contemporary is so wanting in charity as to refuse to tender evidence of which he is in possession, but the production of which would be of inestimable value to the cause of Christianity! But this hypothesis is untenable—for it is incompatible with his anxiety to convert French Canadian Papists from the error of their ways, and to bring them to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Spurgeon. Or is it because he knows that he has no such evidence to produce; that he knows that were he to attempt to establish the gospel narratives of the birth of Christ by historical evidence, he would inevitably parade his ignorance before the world, and make a fool of himself. This is we believe the true explanation of the saintly man's silence. He is good at shrieking and howling; and as every cock can crow on its own dung-hill, so on the platform of the Anniversary Meeting he utters as "grave words as you shall see in a summer's day." Nevertheless, when his mettle is put to the test, he proves a very Pistol, and like mine "ancient" eats his leek with most commendable discretion.

**RUN-AWAY CALVINIST PREACHER.**—A Mr. John Laing writes to the *Toronto Globe*, with the object of putting the public on their guard against a reverend runaway Calvinist; who having been arrested and committed to gaol on a charge of bigamy, succeeded in breaking out of prison in a most heartless manner on the 6th or 7th inst. The reverend delinquent has, it seems, a penchant for the weaker sex, and indulges the glorious liberty of the saints in a manner, and to an extent, that even the libidinous Fathers of the Reformation would themselves have censured.—Luther allowed princes and persons in high stations, the privilege of two wives; our absconded Calvinist, improving upon the teachings of Luther, has, it seems already, taken unto himself a fifth wife; and has besides made free with gold watches, articles of clothing, and other miscellaneous trifles, after which he hankered in a most unsainlike manner. A description is given of this "vessel," which we hope may lead to his arrest, and of which we reproduce some particulars, as published in the *Globe*:—

He rejoices sometimes in the name of Mavors; sometimes in that of Erskine; he has thin sandy hair, curling slightly; on the whole he is good looking, a great smoker; fond of drink, an indifferent general scholar, but well acquainted with Calvinistic theology—a good speaker, with fair command of language, and rich in illustration.

These are the marks by which the reverend man may be known. We recommend the Police to be on the look out for him, for we have grounds for suspecting that he was actually present in the flesh, on the platform at the late French Canadian Missionary Society Anniversary; and that he was one of the worthies who delivered those choice tirades against Popery and its abominations which made our ears to tingle. He would certainly make an invaluable *Colporteur*, or Bible-reader, for the French Canadians.

We have always insisted, from the commencement of the present contest betwixt the Federalists, and the Confederates in the United States, that it presented an almost exact historical parallel to the struggle betwixt the Jacobins and Girondists in the French Revolution. We find that our view of the civil war, strongly confirmed and insisted upon by the Northern or Federal press, which has from the beginning made no secret of its Jacobinical tendencies; and which now openly avows that success over the Southern Confederates can be obtained only by the vigorous prosecution of a Jacobinical policy.—Thus the *New York Tribune* of the 24th inst.,

having cited the terrible language of the ever infamous Jacobin, and Terrorist Cambon, makes the following application of the sanguinary and revolutionary counsels therein contained, to the Northern States:—

"Only a similar policy can reconstruct the American Union, and effect a permanent and satisfactory settlement of the present contest."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Ominous words these, and the death knell of all their personal liberties, to the people of the United States; to whom political salvation is proffered in the Gospel according to the *Sans Culottes*, as preached by the Terrorists of '93, and by the authors of September massacres.—And yet terrible as are these words, and dire as is their purport, there is truth, and an important truth in them. The Union is possible, only upon the conditions therein laid down; and it is for that Union—for a Republic "one and indivisible," and not for liberty, not for human freedom, nor yet for the Constitution, that the Federalists are fighting. The fate of the Constitution was doomed when, in an evil hour, the North attempted the subjugation of the South by force of arms; for the contest in which it then engaged was not, as some short sighted people imagine, a contest for the suppression of slavery; but—as Dr. Brownson well puts it in his last number—a contest betwixt the partisans of State Sovereignty on the one hand, and the supporters of the Union Sovereignty, and centralised despotism on the other:—

"The question whether the United States are, or are not a nation represented by the Federal Government, is precisely the issue between the loyal and seceding States, and which the war must settle."—*J. 122.*

**GRAND CONCERT.**—We would call attention to, and bespeak a numerous attendance at, the Grand Concert to be given at the City Concert Hall, on Monday evening next, under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Society, for the benefit of the charming vocalist, Mrs. Laura Honey Stevenson. The programme is most attractive; and will be sustained by a large body of well-known musicians, and the Band of the 47th Regiment, whose services have been kindly tendered by Col. Kelly. We need only add that we hope our citizens will testify, by their attendance, their appreciation of Mrs. Stevenson's high artistic talents.

**LONDON SEPARATE SCHOOLS.**—On Wednesday, the 8th inst., the election of trustees for the present year took place, and there being but little opposition in the different wards, resulted in the following gentlemen being duly elected:—No. 1, Messrs. Gee, Doyle, McLaughlin; No. 2, P. W. Darbey, Collinson, Ald. O'Brien; No. 3, John Wright, Mullin, O'Beirne; No. 4, McCune, Murphy, Dalton; No. 5, McPherson, Ronan, Pendergast; No. 6, P. Smith, Shea, Byrne; No. 7, O'Meara, McGill, Henry. A meeting of the newly elected board was held on Friday evening last for the election of officers, when—Frank Smith, Esq., was unanimously chosen Chairman, P. W. Darbey, Esq., Secretary, John Wright, Esq., Treasurer, and our excellent and worthy Dominican Father the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Local Superintendent. The different committees were then named, and at a meeting of the Finance Committee held the same evening, John Wright, Esq., was immediately elected Chairman.

**DISTRIBUTION OF BRITISH TROOPS THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE.**—We are enabled to put the public in possession of the decision of the military authorities in reference to the distribution of the troops throughout the Province. The information is received from an official quarter, and may therefore be relied upon as correct, though it is possible that slight alterations in the programme may take place. The judicious disposition of the troops available for the defence of the Province, has doubtless been the subject of much careful consideration. The matter has, of course, been decided by the Imperial authorities, and we doubt not that the Canadian public, especially those of the western section, will be entirely satisfied with the arrangements made. The troops will be disposed of as follows:—

**Montreal.**—Two field batteries of Artillery; one garrison ditto Royal Artillery; two battalions Foot Guards; one company of Sappers and Miners; the 1st battalion of the 16th and 47th Regiments; and one battalion of the Military Train.

**Quebec.**—Three batteries of Royal Artillery; the 1st battalion of the 17th Regiment; 4th battalion of the 60th Rifles.

**Kingston.**—Two batteries of Royal Artillery; the 62nd Regiment; and four companies strong of the Royal Canadian Rifles.

**Toronto.**—One field battery of Royal Artillery; the 30th Regiment; and one company of Sappers.

**Hamilton.**—One battery of Royal Artillery, one battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

**London.**—One field battery of the Royal Artillery; the 53rd Regiment (head-quarters); Royal Canadian Rifles (head-quarters); One battalion of the Military Train.

**Guelf.**—Four companies of the 63rd Regiment.

**St. Johns, L. C.**—Three Companies Royal Canadian Rifles.

**Chamby.**—One Company Royal Canadian Rifles.

**Isle-aux-Bois.**—One battery of the Royal Artillery; one company of 47th Regiment.

**Victoria Bridge, South Side.**—Detachment of 47th Regiment.

**Niagara.**—One Company of the Royal Canadian Rifles.

**Port Dalhousie.**—Fifty men of the Royal Canadian Rifles.

**Port Colborne.**—Fifty men of the Royal Canadian Rifles.

**Dunnville.**—Forty men of the Royal Canadian Rifles.

**St. Catharines.**—One company of the 30th Regiment.

**BALLOONS FOR THE CANADIAN EXPEDITION.**—The authorities have now before them a proposal for the employment of balloons in reconnoitering in the anticipated war in Canada. The thickly wooded nature of the country renders the work of reconnoitering in the ordinary manner very difficult, and the adoption of some such means of rising to a position for a clear, unobstructed view will be a very great advantage. The danger of being struck by shot is not so great as might at first sight be supposed; besides, the very great difficulty of hitting an object high up in the air, it would require a great number of shot to hit before any considerable escape of gas would take place; and unless a hole was made in the upper part of the balloon there would be no escape at all. Balloons were used by the French in the early part of the revolutionary war, and the Emperor Napoleon III was said to have been informed by these means of the surprise the Austrians were preparing for him, when he instead surprised them and beat them at Solferino. The Americans are said to employ them, but with what result is not

well known. Whether we should want them now for actual war or not, it would be a great advantage to make some experiments on the subject, with a view of getting over any difficulties in the way of their successful employment in the field; and with this object it is proposed that one should be made for the Royal Engineer Establishment at Chatham, where there is every facility for carrying out such improvements in the apparatus as experience may suggest with a view to rendering them perfectly available in actual operations.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

The City Council of Quebec have adopted an address of condolence to the Queen.

The Census shows that there are 637,174 males in Canada between the ages of 18 and 60; and in the whole population 51,767 more males than females, this excess being almost entirely in Upper Canada; in Lower Canada there are only 106 more males than females, yet in Montreal the females exceed the males by 3693, and in Quebec by 1887.

#### ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTE OF QUEBEC.

**NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT.**  
The Ninth Annual General Meeting of the members of the St. Patrick's Catholic Literary Institute took place, in the Hall of the Institute, on Tuesday, the 14th January.

**REPORT.**  
Your Council's term of office having now terminated, it becomes their duty to place before you a statement of the administration of the affairs of the Institute during the year just ended; and in doing so, your Council flatter themselves, that its interests have not been neglected, they having constantly had in view the placing of it on a secure and permanent basis.

One of the principal objects aimed at by your Council was to keep it as their predecessors in office have always done, a non-political institution; and by so doing, avoid those possible contingencies which but too often occur to ruin similar bodies.

**LECTURES.**  
During the last year four lectures were delivered in the Hall of the Institute by the following gentlemen, viz., Mr. Wither, of the United States, two; T. J. Walsh, Esq., B. C. L., of Montreal, Barrister, one; and the Rev. A. Trudeau, one. The praiseworthy efforts of these gentlemen were appreciated by the attendance of a numerous audience.

**LIBRARY.**  
No additions have been made to the Library during the past year.  
The number of volumes circulated by the Librarian amounts to 471.

**READING-ROOM.**  
The following newspapers and periodicals are regularly received, and to be found on the tables of the Reading Room, viz.:—*European*, 'The Dublin Nation,' 'Illustrated London News,' 'London Tablet,' 'Register,' and 'Rambler.'

*American*, 'New York Tablet,' and 'Boston Pilot.'  
*Canadian*,—Quebec 'Morning Chronicle,' 'Vindicator,' 'Gazette,' 'Courrier du Canada,' the Montreal *True Witness*, 'Canadian Freeman,' and 'Canada Gazette.'

Your Council take this opportunity to thank the proprietors of the following papers, who have sent their papers free, viz.:—Quebec Morning Chronicle, 'Courrier du Canada,' Montreal *True Witness*, 'Canadian Freeman,' and 'New York Tablet.'

Your Council have much pleasure in stating that the Reading Room has been well attended during the past year.

**DONATIONS.**  
Your Council beg to acknowledge the following donations, viz.:—From the Hon. C. Alleyne, the Consolidated Statutes of Lower Canada; from Mr. James Beuker, Donchette's British Dominions in North America, with plates; two vols. of the Modern Gazetteer; the Blakes and Planagans; Rule of Landlord and Tenant; and Parson's Christian Directory, for which they return their sincere thanks.

**ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1861.**  
The National Festival last year was celebrated by a Literary and Musical Soiree, in the Music Hall,—the attendance at which was even more numerous than on former occasions.

The Members of, and subscribers to, the Institute have reason to be proud of the success which has hitherto attended this manner of celebrating St. Patrick's Day.

Your Council have also much pleasure in stating that the number of members and subscribers has largely increased during the past year.

Yet the number is insignificant, when compared to the large body of young men belonging to the St. Patrick's Congregation in this city.

Accompanying this Report is the Treasurer's statement of receipts and expenditure.

Your Council, in resigning the trust reposed in them, would express a hope that their discharge of that trust will be considered satisfactory.

The whole nevertheless respectfully submitted.  
(Signed) T. J. MURPHY, President.  
EDWARD FOLEY, Rec. Sec.

**TREASURER'S REPORT.**  
The Treasurer in account with the St. Patrick's Catholic and Literary Institute.

RECEIPTS.	
To balance from last year.....	\$76 90
"Members' Subscriptions.....	179 50
"Subscribers do.....	66 00
"Lectures.....	89 04
"St. Patrick's Soiree.....	340 75
"Sale of Newspapers.....	21 40
	\$773 59

EXPENSES.	
By Guardian's Salary.....	\$140 00
"Rent.....	120 00
"Newspapers.....	40 69 1/2
"Advertising and Printing.....	31 77
"Postages.....	8 50
"Fuel and Gas.....	58 93
"St. Patrick's Soiree.....	203 85 1/2
"Lectures.....	25 00
"Sundries.....	8 65
"Balance on hand.....	136 19
	\$773 59

Quebec, 14th January 1862.  
JOHN O'LEARY, Treasurer.

Scrutineers having been appointed, the members present proceeded to ballot for a Council with the following result:—

Messrs. J. Maguire, T. J. Murphy, G. Neillan, L. Stafford, J. Lane, L. H. Coughlan, E. Foley, M. Connolly, T. McConnell, J. Lilly, M. O'Leary, T. M. Quigley, Kelly, M. F. Dunn, Hon. C. Alleyne, P. Henchy, J. P. O'Meara and J. O'Leary.

The meeting then adjourned, and the council met on Saturday, 18th January, for the election of officers—when the following gentlemen were elected:—

President—Hon. C. Alleyne.  
1st Vice-President—M. O'Leary.  
2nd Vice-President—J. S. Kelly.  
Recording Secretary—E. Foley.  
Corresponding Secretary—T. M. Quigley.  
Vice-Recording Secretary—M. T. Dunn.  
Vice-Corresponding Secretary—G. Neillan.  
Treasurer—J. O'Leary.  
Edward Foley, Rec. Sec.

**ARMY SUTLER'S EXPEDIENTS.**—Among the many expedients of sutlers to sell contraband liquor to soldiers, one is exceedingly novel. They drop a couple of peaches into a bottle of whisky and sell the compound as 'pickled peaches.' A more irreverent expedient is to have a tin can, made and painted like a hymn-book, and labelled 'The Boston Companion.'

**BIRTH.**  
In this city, on the 22nd instant, Mrs. Robert Patton, of a son.

**DIED.**  
In this city, on Thursday morning, the 30th inst., Honora Finnerly, relict of the late John Casey, aged 63 years, a native of the County Kerry, Ireland.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend her funeral on Saturday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, from her late residence, 100 Vire street, to the place of interment, Catholic Cemetery.

In Peterboro, on the 21st inst., Ellen, the beloved wife of Mr. Edward Lauder, formerly of Cobourg, aged 27 years.

**MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.**  
It is to be borne in mind that the following quotations, unless otherwise specified, are for round lots sold to shippers or produce dealers, and that the latter as a matter of course, must charge higher rates to their customers.

Flour Pollards, \$2 to \$2.50; Middlings, \$2.75 to \$3.00; Fine, \$3.75 to \$4; Superfine, No. 2, \$4.40 to \$4.50; Superfine, \$4.80 to \$4.85; Fancy, \$5.00; Extra, \$5.30 to \$5.50; Double Extra, \$5.60 to \$6.—Bags, \$2.50 to \$2.65 per 112 lbs.

The consumptive demand for No. 1 and lower grades is rather better.

Wheat in demand at \$1.02 ex-car for U.C. Spring. No sale for Winter Wheat.

Oatmeal per bbl. of 200 lbs., \$4 to \$4.20; per bag of 112 lbs., 10s to 10s 6d.

Ashes Pots \$6.70 to \$6.75; Inferiors 10c more; Pearls \$6.20 to \$6.25.

Butter 11 to 14 cents for good.  
Pork Prime, \$9 1/2; Prime Mess, \$12; Mess, \$12 to \$12 1/2. Nominal.

Dressed Hogs have been sold at \$3.75, and even a little less, but most holders ask \$4.

Letters from Detroit say that no more Dressed Hogs will be sent to Montreal; and parties who have already sent parcels, write to have them packed, rather than sell under four dollars. Indeed, some want \$5 for choice lots. Mess Pork cannot be brought from any point and sold subject to Montreal inspection at \$12; most of holders will not, therefore, sell at that price, but neither will they buy at it.

Lard 7c.  
Seeds Timothy Seed, per bushel of 45 lbs., \$1.50 to \$1.75; Flax Seed, per bushel of 66 lbs., \$1.50; Red Clover, per lb., 8c to 9c.—*Montreal Witness.*

#### GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT,

TO  
MRS. LAURA HONEY STEVENSON,  
Under the auspices of the  
St. Patrick's Society of Montreal.

A GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,  
As above, will be given at the  
CITY CONCERT HALL,

ON  
MONDAY EVENING, 3d FEBRUARY.

Programme in a future advertisement.  
TICKETS OF ADMISSION—25 Cents.

To be had at the usual places, from Members of the Committee, and at the door on the evening of the Entertainment.

Jan. 16.



THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, will be held at the St. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, 3rd Feb.

The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.  
P. O'MEARA,  
Assistant Rec. Sec.

Jan. 31, 1862.

#### WINTER GOODS,

AT  
TWENTY PER CENT. DISCOUNT,

(One Shilling Off each Dollar)  
FOR CASH,

AT McDUNNOUGH, MUIR & CO'S,  
185 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Jan. 23. 31.

#### WANTED,

BY the Trustees of the Catholic Separate School of TRENTON, a competent TEACHER, to whom a liberal Salary will be given.

Apply, by letter, post-paid, to the

**NOTICE.**  
Newspapers, Periodicals, Magazines, Fashion Books, Novels, Stationery, School Books, Children's Books, Song Books, Almanacs, Diaries and Postage Stamps, for sale at DALTON'S News Depot, Corner of Craig and St. Lawrence Streets, Montreal.

Jan. 17, 1862.

#### CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR.

160 DOZEN LUBIN'S PERFUMERY,  
JUST RECEIVED;

Winter Blossom, Jockey Club, Millefleur, Kiss-me-Quick, &c., &c.,—2s 6d per Bottle.

A large and choice assortment of Silver-capped and other Fancy Smelling Bottles, Violette, &c., Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes; Combs, &c., of every description and price; Fancy Soaps, in boxes, for presents.

**SYRUPS.**  
Ginger, Lemon, Pineapple, Orange, Sarsaparilla, &c., in Bottles, 1s 3d; Quart Bottles, 1s 6d; equal; if not sold superior to any in the city.

**R. J. DEVINS,**  
CHEMIST  
Next the Court House, Montreal.