

con-si-der-ation of his profits, the Rev. Mr. Ryerson imports from Europe: We publish the catalogue as given by the Colonist:—

- 1. General Survey of the English Metropolitan Roads.
2. Researches on the Food of Animals and the Fattening of Cattle.
3. American Poulterer's Companion.
4. A Treatise on Gas Works.
5. Advice to a Married Couple.
6. How to choose a Milch Cow.
7. A Whisper to a newly Married Pair.
8. A Treatise on Well Digging.

And instead of thanking Providence for having sent us such a judicious Chief Superintendent of Education—how think you reader that this profane man of the Colonist deals with this very ingenious speculation, by means of which our youth are furnished with an abundant supply of intellectual provender of the best description? Why! he treats it as an "imposition"—we tremble as we write the words—as an "imposition, which the good sense of the age cannot long tolerate." Oh! that we should have lived to see the Reverend Chief Superintendent of Education written down—"an impostor!" Yet so it is my masters.

Nor is this all; for the Colonist, increasing in profanity, makes still fiercer threats at that worthy official; whom he describes as "an arbitrary, unreasonable, and vastly overrated man," of whom "insolence" is the chief characteristic. Heedless of the Rev. Mr. Ryerson's wrath, "of his impertinence or displeasure" our most irreverent cotemporary thus returns to the charge:—

From Dr. Ryerson the shopkeeper, Dr. Ryerson the monopolist, Dr. Ryerson the official enemy of local trade, we shall in all probability soon be called upon to pass to Dr. Ryerson the Superintendent of Public Education for Canada West; and our present impression is that, even in that capacity, the irate official will be found to come far short of the current estimate of his merits. We may have to enquire into the working of the Public School System under his superintendence—to ascertain whether the management for which he is responsible, and for which he claims over-riding credit, really is consonant with good morals and good culture—to test the question, whether the details of his annual reports are always true; and generally indeed, to subject his pretensions as Superintendent to the scrutiny which is called for, not less by his own vanity, than by the interests of those of whom he pretends to be a special guardian. We may have to go further. We may have to subject this enterprising gentleman to the vulgar scrutiny of an accountant. We may have to examine his accounts year after year, to scan balances, to calculate interests, and to compare totals as they would appear according to a plain man's arithmetic, and as they do appear according to the refined intellects of a Ryerson. We may have to enquire whether the Auditor of public accounts, Mr. Langton, ever examined the accounts of the Department over which Dr. Ryerson presides; and, if not, we may have to call on Mr. Langton to discharge the unpleasant but very necessary duty. All this we may have to do, unless some spirited member of Parliament shall assume the initiative in the inquiry, and so take the matter off our hands. And as, in the progress of the inquiry, some things may be seen and said not specially complimentary to the choleric Superintendent, we entreat him to make up his mind, beforehand, to go through the ordeal with a decent show of temper, if not with composure. The Doctor has been so accustomed to bully people with impunity, that he may experience difficulty in complying with our suggestion; but it is a wise one, nevertheless, and he must submit to it with all the decorum at his command. The Doctor is a great man as a wholesale bookseller—a great man in the offices assigned to his command; but he is neither Pope nor Emperor, as he will find to his cost at so very distant day.

Alas! for the Chief Superintendent; for men, even Protestants, are beginning to find him out—and to suspect that, in spite of his bullying, and blustering, his insolence to Catholic Bishops, and arrogant assumption of dictatorial power, he is no better than a humbug, and that his pecuniary accounts require a thorough ventilation! Upon the whole we cannot wonder that, under the circumstances, detailed above, the Colonist should come to the following opinion as to the merits of "State-Schoolism" in Upper Canada, as administered by the Rev. Mr. Ryerson:—

"The more intelligent portion of the public, however, must now begin to see that, whatever may be the merits of our system of public instruction, in the back districts of the Province, in populous and wealthy communities it has signally failed to meet either the promises of its friends, or the educational wants of those who pay for it. The mass of the people, for example, hold it as a fixed principle, that secular and religious education should be combined—not so much, perhaps, from their desire to have their children lectured, in the school, on Church tenets, as from a conviction that herding youngsters together who have little, either religiously or socially, in common, is in itself pernicious; and that, as a general rule, the associations of the Common School, neither foster a high tone of intellectual thought, nor favor what may be called, moral culture.—It is not, we contend, the sectarian feeling, as some suppose, which is at work here. It is that honorable feeling of parental pride, which is at once the best guarantee for the intelligence and worth of those who are to succeed us, and the best assurance as to the future of the country. Nothing in the shape of hot-bed education can ever supersede the family duty, which the great mass of the people believe to be incumbent. A few years may be wasted in experiments in the larger and wealthier districts of the country. And several years more—perhaps a good many—may elapse, before it would be found either expedient or wise to change the existing system, as applied to the remote and sparsely-settled counties. But that the thing is not to be enduring the most short-sighted can see. In this city, a few more such annual reports as that now before us, will work its doom, at least here.—And one more proof will be afforded to theorists and declaimers, that the State can apply no sovereign specific for the cure of such evils as ignorance; and that, after all, whatever encouragement is given to the maintenance of public instruction, cannot long be continued to the institution of mixed schools—an institution which has always been a social anomaly, and must soon become a political injustice.—Toronto Colonist—March 31st.

From a correspondent we hear of the flourishing condition of the Port Hope St. Patrick's Association—a society organised but a short time ago under the name of the Port Hope Reading Room and Literary Club, but which has adopted the more appropriate title of the St. Patrick's Association.

A DAY TOO LATE.—The Toronto Mirror, is loud in its denunciations of the unfair distribution of the funds accruing from the secularised Clergy Reserves, and placed at the disposal of the Municipal bodies of Upper Canada. It strikes us however that it is useless to complain now; and that, above all, complaints are ridiculous on the part of one who, when the Clergy Reserves Bill was under discussion, heartily supported it in the, to Catholics, most obnoxious form in which it actually passed. During the course of that discussion we insisted, week after week, upon the necessity of an amendment making it obligatory upon the Municipal bodies to whom the Reserves' Fund was to be handed over, to admit Catholic Separate Schools to share in all appropriations by them made out of those funds for school purposes. We pointed out, but in vain, that if the secularisation Bill were allowed to pass without such an amendment, the very injustice of which the Mirror now complains, would most certainly be perpetrated; and week after week we in vain invoked the aid of our Toronto cotemporary in advocating the cause of the Catholic separate schools of Upper Canada—menaced as they were by the insidious provisions of the Clergy Reserves Bill. Alas! from the Mirror we could obtain no co-operation. When remonstrance against palpable injustice might have been of use, he was silent;—and amongst our "dough-faced" Catholic members of the House, not one was to be found honest enough to propose the necessary amendment.

The results of this apathy, or rather treachery, to the cause of the Catholics of Upper Canada, were clearly pointed out, not only by the TRUE WITNESS, but by the Catholic Citizen of Toronto; who, writing upon the subject in the month of August 1854, thus bewailed the evils which the servile conduct of the Ministerial Catholic press was about to bring upon us:—

"If the claims of Catholics and their demands for justice are disregarded, we broadly assert that to the admission of such journals as the Montreal Freeman, La Minerve, the Quebec Colonist, Le Canadien, and we grieve to say, our Toronto Mirror (whom we would fain have excluded from this sad list) to the Hink's policy, will the grievous frustration of Catholic hopes alone be attributable."—Catholic Citizen.

In short, had the Catholic press done its duty, and had the Catholic members of the Legislature done their duty, when the Clergy Reserves Bill was under discussion, by unanimously refusing to allow it to pass without a provision guaranteeing to Catholic separate schools a right to share in all appropriations made by the Municipalities of monies accruing to them from the secularised Clergy Reserves, the Catholics of Markham would not now have to complain through the columns of the Toronto Mirror of the gross wrong perpetrated upon their separate school at Thornhill. The Mirror must surely remember, whether he ever supported the TRUE WITNESS in urging as indispensable the adoption of such a provision in the Clergy Reserves Bill; and if his memory tells him that he did not, his conscience, if he has one, should now reproach him with having been accessory to the injustice actually inflicted upon the Catholics of Markham, from the want of the very clause upon which the TRUE WITNESS so often and so earnestly insisted. It is however too late to complain now. We are now reaping of what we have sown; we are now gathering the fruits of our own inconceivable folly, or rather of our political venality, during the autumnal session of 1854.

Our Southern neighbors cannot live long without an excitement. One day it is a Kossuth fever; the next Jenny-Lind worship; anon, a lager-bier enthusiasm. To day, the popular mania has assumed the outward aspect of religion. The New York papers, and indeed our American exchanges generally, come to us with their columns crowded with instances of what, in the cant passing slang is called "conversion" or "awakening." The fashionable mania—for in good sooth it is nothing else—has seized all classes and both sexes. The dainty demoiselle of the Fifth Avenue, and the shameless harlot of the Five-Points, affect equally to have been touched by some unaccountable but irresistible inward influence, the staid merchant and the common blackleg, may now any day be seen in an unnatural fraternization. Were there any reason to believe that the holy sentiment of true religion had invariably touched the hundreds of thousands who daily made such extraordinary outward pretensions of piety and repentance, these remarks would have been made in a different spirit; but we believe the eccentric demonstrations now observable in the United States to have no higher origin than that love of novelty for which the American people have already, even in this early stage of their national existence, make themselves remarkable, and in not a few instances ridiculous. A few weeks we venture to predict, will see this flood of "awakening" subside with as much suddenness as it arose, and the popular fever turned into a different direction. A new sea-serpent, another woolly boog, some Tom Thumb II. or other disgusting monstrosities, may probably diverted the monomania of the day into a new channel, and supplant the present rage for "conversion." But it is to be hoped that, while there will be less "awakening" there will be more of that real religion which, (and we say it with all reverence and humility) can alone be acceptable. Even now that the outward excitement is at its zenith, it is clear from the following imperfect table only of the crime perpetrated during one week in New York, the head-quarters of the "revival" movement, that the assumed feeling of heartfelt religion displayed by all classes of society, does not penetrate beneath the surface.

The above is from the Toronto Leader, a Protestant paper; and we insert it in order to convince "Chaudiere" of the Montreal Herald, that the opinion entertained by the TRUE WITNESS of the "Revival" mania, is shared by the most respectable and intelligent Protestants.—Amongst gentlemen, and men of education, there can be but one opinion as to the disgusting displays of cant, blasphemy, and hypocrisy, of which Canada and the United States have, during the late stagnation of business, been the theatre.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.—Were we given to the desponding mood; we should feel inclined to despair of the future of Canada, from the great want of manly feeling, and habits of self reliance, so general amongst the people of this country. We are becoming in short a nation of "office-hunters;" our population is composed mainly of sycophants, and "place-beggars;" and a population so composed, is not only unworthy of, but is incapable of exercising the privileges of freemen. It is almost impossible to imagine the extent to which this disgraceful spirit of fawning and cringing upon men in power is rife amongst the people of this Province; where every man blessed with health and strength, and possessed of ordinary industry, prudence, and perseverance, may by his own honest labor, earn for himself and family an honest independence, without having recourse to the vile arts of the "place-beggar." When will our people learn that there scarce crawls a more contemptible wretch on the face of the earth than the "office-hunter," who is too lazy to work for his livelihood, and relies, not upon the blessing of God upon his honest labor; but upon the smiles of "Jack-in-Office," for his daily bread?

But unfortunately in this country, the great object of every man's ambition seems to be to obtain some paltry government situation; and hence the decay, of public spirit, independence of feeling, and of all honorable sentiment. Hence the mean subservience to an unprincipled Ministry, and the meekness with which too many of us submit to insults, which if we had a spark of manhood in our composition, would kindle within our breasts, a fire of honest indignation against their perpetrators. For alas! all history, all experience shows that the last stage of hopeless moral corruption in a community, is indicated by the eagerness with which its members become candidates for office, and seek to exchange their honest independence for the degrading shackles of a government situation. For a nation of "place-hunters" there is no hope, no redemption.

And that we are rapidly sinking into this wretched condition is we fear only too certain. Our attention has been drawn to this melancholy and disgraceful fact, by a paragraph in our Upper Canada exchanges, which we subjoin, and to which for the honor of Canada and its children we wish it were in our power to give an unequalled contradiction. "OFFICE SEEKERS BY THE THOUSAND" is the heading of this paragraph; and there is something ominous, something fatal in the very title:—

OFFICE SEEKERS BY THE THOUSAND.—The hard times have added immensely to the list of candidates for office, if we may believe the editor of the London Prototype. Mr. Talbot complains that his friends are boring him dreadfully. These friends no doubt, urge him to stick to Government through thick and thin, until they are provided for. Hear him:—

"Not a little attention is required from members to their friends who are applicants for office; for never was there a period, perhaps, when government situations were more sought after. To give an idea of the solicitations for office, I may mention that there are considerably upwards of one thousand applicants for the half dozen inspectorships which are shortly to be filled up, and nearly every other appointment has a like number of claimants." Would that we could add that this vile thirst for office was confined to the Protestant portion of our community, and that the Catholic body, generally, was unstained with the sordid hankering. Alas! we fear it is not so; and that a large portion of that body—a portion far too large for the honor and interest of the Catholics of Canada—is as deeply infected with the prevalent corruption, as is any other portion of the body politic. It is this that makes us almost despair of seeing justice done to Catholics; for never, we may be sure, never will our reclamations be treated with respect, or our prayers for redress obtain a respectful hearing, until we shall have learned to hold the "place-beggar" in abhorrence, and shall have purged our ranks of the whole tribe of "Office-seekers" and "Government hacks."

SPECTACLES.—It would give us pleasure if we could state that no reader of our paper has any use for spectacles; that the vision of all of them is unimpaired; but we cannot believe this. We know some of them do use spectacles; and there are doubtless others who contemplate using them, but are not yet satisfied that they ought to do so. As a general thing it were well to put off the "evil day" as long as possible, for this reason, that the glasses commonly used, instead of restoring the vision, and curing weak eyes, confirm the diseases, and make it necessary to continue the use of them, until the wearer "shuffles off this mortal coil."

We have noticed for some weeks past that a new kind of spectacle has been introduced at Toronto; and that a number of the most respectable citizens of that city speak of them in terms of warm commendation. Amongst them we may mention the Anglican Bishop of Toronto, Professor Borell, Dr. C. Widmar, W. L. Mackenzie, Esq., the honorable member for Haldimand. These gentlemen have used the new spectacles, and therefore speak with experimental knowledge of their merit. We are using them for some time; and are glad to state that we fully endorse all that is said in favor of them. In using these glasses the eyes never suffer from fatigue, or any of the ill effects of ordinary glasses.

Having satisfied ourselves of the value of these new spectacles, we have thought it but proper that we should state their worth to our readers, so that all of them who desire to get a pair of spectacles, which will prove beneficial to their eyes, may know where to find them.

Messrs. Semmons & Co. have an Office at No. 210 Notre Dame Street; and will remain there, as we understand, until the 1st of May.

"ROME, ITS RULER, AND ITS INSTITUTIONS." By John Francis Maguire, M.P. D. & J. Sadlier & Co., New York and Montreal.

The high estimation in which this most valuable work is held at Rome, is evinced by the subjoined letter from the Sovereign Pontiff to its author, conferring upon him the well merited distinction of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. Long may Mr. Maguire live to enjoy his well won honors, and to uphold by his able pen the rights and privileges of the Holy Father:—

"PROB. POP.—TO JOHN FRANCIS MAGUIRE, &c. &c. "Well-beloved Son, Health and Apostolic Benediction.—It behoveth the Roman Pontiff to decorate with illustrious titles of honour those individuals who, honourably distinguished for their attachment to religion, and endowed with singular talents, are anxious to display a peculiar fidelity and reverence towards us and the Chair of St. Peter. Now we are right well aware of the remarkable proof you have given of your affectionate devotedness to us and the Apostolic See, in your recently-published work, the fruit of once of your pious sentiments, and of your learning and genius. "Wherefore, in consideration of these your eminent merits, we are moved to bestow upon you a most honourable title of rank, and thereby to testify our hearty good-will and favourable disposition towards you. Having resolved, therefore, to bestow on you a very high and special decoration, and, to effect only, releasing you from all ecclesiastical censures and penalties, should you have incurred any such, we hereby, in virtue of our Apostolic authority, elect and constitute you a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory the Great, of the Civil Class; and enjoin you, accordingly, in the companionship and number of the said most illustrious Order, giving you free and full leave, and authorising you to wear the Badge and Insignia of this Order; that is to say, an octagonal Golden Cross of the larger size, bearing in the middle, on a red ground, a representation of St. Gregory the Great. This cross to be suspended from the neck by a silken red ribbon, edged at each side with yellow. Furthermore, to guard against any mistake or difficulty in arranging the Badge, we direct the annexed design to be delivered into your hands. "Given at St. Peter's, Rome, under the seal of the Fisherman's Ring, the 5th day of March, A.D. MDCCCLVIII, the twelfth year of our Pontificate."

With such a recommendation there can be no doubt that Mr. Maguire's work will be eagerly sought after by the Catholic public, and its intrinsic merits will do the rest. It is, in fact, a book which every one, every Catholic especially should read, if he wishes to know something of the internal condition of the Papal States and their august ruler. Its perusal will serve to disabuse the mind of the Protestant of many a darling prejudice, will strengthen the attachment of the Catholic to the See of Peter, and tend to confirm his loyalty to the Pastor of Pastors, to whom has been confided the charge of feeding the flock purchased by Christ's dear blood. Of the admirable manner in which this work has been brought out by the Messrs. Sadliers it is impossible to speak too highly.

At a meeting of the Historical Society of the State of Michigan, held on the 16th inst., at the Young Men's Hall, Detroit, U.S.—the Honorable R. F. H. Withersell being in the chair—the following gentlemen were elected, viz:—Honorary Member—Maximilian Bihaud, LL.D., Professor of Legislation in St. Mary's College, Montreal; Corresponding Member—J. B. Meilleur, M.D., LL.D., Montreal.

An inquest has been held on the body of Elie Nopper; and as we anticipated has resulted in the disproving of the malicious slanders of a portion of the Protestant press to the effect that the deceased came to his death in consequence of injuries inflicted upon him in January last by the friends of the defendant in the Corrigan murder case. From the evidence of Drs. Fremont and McFarlane who had made a post-mortem examination on the body of the late Elie Nopper it is now fully established that his death was the result of acute inflammation of the lungs, brought on by sudden exposure to cold when over-heated by exercise. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony.

That the success of Mr. Ferguson's Bill for doing away with the separate schools of Upper Canada would be speedily followed by the overthrow of the whole school system in that section of the Province, is the plainly expressed opinion of several of our Protestant cotemporaries. The British Standard, a staunch Protestant journal, states as a well known fact that "a large number of Protestants are in favor of granting those"—separate—"schools to all denominations;" and this no doubt is the policy to which we must come at last, if we do not take up with Voluntaryism. But whether the Denominational or the Voluntary system be in store for us, there can be no doubt that Mr. Ferguson's movement in the matter, will do much to shake the stability of the present system of State-Schoolism—a system which must be overthrown before the reign of "Freedom of Education" can be inaugurated in Upper Canada.

A public meeting was held on Wednesday last, His Honor the Mayor in the Chair, in the City Concert Hall. Resolutions condemnatory of the Ministerial Bill for changing the laws relating to Usury, were adopted, and ordered to be sent to the City Representatives.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—Marie Anne Crispin, and Bte. Desforges, received sentence of death from Judge Aylwin on Wednesday last.

The water is to be let into the Lachine Canal on Tuesday next, the 27th inst.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Again would we remind our readers, that we cannot insert anonymous communications.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.—Fifth Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Montreal.—To be Captain—Lieutenant Henry Kavanagh, vice Bartley, who is permitted to retire with the rank of Major, on the Unattached List. To be Lieutenant—Eugene James Donnelly, vice Kavanagh, promoted. To be Ensign—Daniel Rooney, Gentleman, vice Donnelly, promoted.

We clip the following paragraph from the Toronto correspondence of the Montreal Herald:—

"The Organs at once of the Irish Catholics and the Ministry here are recommending the former not to petition any more, but to form "Franchise Clubs"—a euphonious synonym for gun clubs—and to defend themselves by powder and ball, whenever they may think themselves attacked. They excommunicate M'Gee, nominally, because of his declaration, that, in a free government where the majority rules there can be no thought of righting one's self by physical violence, but really because he votes on the wrong side of the House to please them. Rather singular that these journals, which are day after day recommending their readers to take the law into their own hands, and to revenge themselves, according to their own ideas of Justice, by fire and sword, should be the chosen organs of the government, and distinguished by those favours, which, it is well known, would be withdrawn from them in an hour if they ventured to say an independent word with respect to any member of the government."

THE PROTESTANT PRESS ON ORANGEISM.—Now that the question of the Incorporation of this deadly-to-the-country's-interest-Association, is being discussed, we feel that we cannot too strongly urge upon our legislators the necessity of putting down, with a strong hand, an institution fraught with principles so deadly, and whose members do not scruple to entrap within its folds, the young, the innocent, and the unwary, under the specious plea, that if they would not see Protestantism extinguished in the land, they must join the Orange ranks. Away with such reasoning. Orangeism has never done anything for Protestantism, but to injure it, and has been a deadly foe to religion; it incultates the very reverse of Christian sentiments, and must receive the most unqualified condemnation of every true patriot, and of every true Christian. We have had our say upon this villainous Association; and confident that its application will not only be ignominiously rejected, but also its existence declared illegal, we leave the subject, we trust for ever.—Cornwall Freeholder.

Chilblains.—This painful affection may be easily cured by a few applications of Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer. It is equally effectual in curing scalds, burns, &c. No family should be without it.

Died, At her residence, 59 Nazareth street, Ellen O'Keefe, aged 56 years, native of County Tyrone, Ireland, and widow of the late Bernard McAnaney. At Quebec, on the 16th inst., Mr. Wm. O'Brien, Stedore, aged 43 years, a native of Trimont, Waterford, Ireland.

MONTREAL MARKET PRICES. Table with columns for item, unit, and price. Items include Flour, Oatmeal, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Peas, Beans, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Beef, Pork, Butter, Eggs, Fresh Pork, Ashes-Pots, Pearls.

LECTURE ON SANSFIELD! BY THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE, Esq., M.P.P., AT THE CITY CONCERT HALL, ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 26th.

AS Mr. M'GEE is to be in Town on MONDAY next, he has, at the request of his friends, consented to lecture on that Evening. SUBJECT—"THE CAREER AND CHARACTER OF PATRICK SANSFIELD."

A Meeting of Mr. M'Gee's friends will be held THIS EVENING, at the St. PATRICK'S HALL, at EIGHT o'clock, for the purpose of forming a Committee to carry out arrangements for the above Lecture. April 22.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM. MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON—Gentlemen.—I am at a loss to express with words the satisfaction it gives me to inform you of the benefit I have received from the use of your Pain Killer. About one year since, I was attacked with the inflammatory rheumatism, being unable to walk for eight weeks; besides the confinement to the house, the pain I experienced no tongue can describe. But to return to the object of this letter. On the 27th of December last I had a more severe attack than before, I immediately commenced using the Pain Killer made by you, which to my surprise, immediately relieved me of pain, and saved me the necessity of being confined to my bed for one day. It is now eleven days since the attack, and the inflammation has entirely subsided. My limbs, which were tremendously swollen, have assumed their natural shape. In short I am entirely well; and feel bound, by the common sympathies of my nature for those who may be thus afflicted, to make the above statement, that all may resort to the Pain Killer, that time, expense, and a world of suffering may be prevented. HENRY WREED, Clerk at 117 Genesee Street, Utica.

Lyman, Savage & Co., and Carter, Kerry & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

A LUXURY FOR HOME. IF our readers would have a positive Luxury for the Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the "Persian Balm" for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving, Champoning, Bathing; Removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun-marks, and all disagreeable appearances of the skin. It is unequalled. No Traveller should be without this beautiful preparation; as it soothes the Burning sensation of the Skin while Travelling, and renders it soft. No person can have Sore or Chapped Hands, or Face, and use the "Persian Balm" at their Toilet. Try this great "Home Luxury." S. B. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburg, N. Y. LAMPLUGH & CAMPBELL, Wholesale Agents, Montreal.