

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

A letter from Geneva of the 22nd of September, to Paris, which might be headed "The Misfortunes of Rochefort," reads thus:—

The Lanterne has had no luck during his stay here. He alighted, on arriving at the Hotel de Bussie, but after two days the goings and comings of the Bazouas, Galliards, father and son, Arnoulds, with their long beards and stouched hats, who took a pleasure in pestering Rochefort, ended in disgusting the master of the house, who gave his guest notice to quit. Nor did the traveller remain much longer at the Hotel des Bergues, his next place of refuge. As the proprietor was approaching him with a serious air, Rochefort did not allow him to speak. "I understand," said he, "that I trouble you here and that you give me warning." At the Ecu de Geneve he stayed four days, but at the end of that time a numerous English family arrived, and having met the editor of the Lanterne on the staircase, the father said to the hotel-keeper, "You have M. Rochefort here?" and immediately gave orders for the luggage to be carried away. The master of the house rushed forward and assured him that the objectionable guest should instantly depart. The fourth station was the Hotel du Lac, where he remained until his departure for Vevey. At the latter place he came plump against Prince Napoleon (Jerome). He did not meet with much sympathy in the streets of Geneva, and was even hooded.

That France has not forgotten the events of the past four years is evident from her steady persistence in keeping up and increasing her military preparations in spite of her enormous burden of debt and taxation. Orders, says the Journal de Paris, have been given now to proceed immediately with the manufacture of the musket, model 1874, system Gras. These weapons will only be constructed in the workshops of the State; private firms will not be called upon to assist. The calculation is that in about a year a million of them will be made. Then only will the new arm be placed in the hands of the soldiers of the active army, and the men of the reserve and the territorial army will be drilled in the management of this musket. The Chassepots will be withdrawn, and they will be altered to the new pattern. France has at present 1,800,000 of them. One year will be necessary for that transformation; so that, by adding 200,000 new ones to be constructed in the interval, the Minister of War counts upon possessing, at the end of 1876, 3,000,000 of muskets, (model Gras), with a store of 250 metal cartridges per weapon. The manufacture will afterwards be continued on a normal scale, and in proportion to the resources of the ordinary budget of war.—Gazette.

ITALY.

Pius IX and His Family.—In the Journal de Florence we read the following:—"We translate from the Monitore degli Ordini Religiosi an interesting letter concerning the person and family of the Pope; and although to the greater number of our readers the facts may be familiar it may not be uninteresting to collect them here. The following is the letter:—

"I am at Sinigaglia, and as you may well suppose, I do not forget to make use of the opportunity thus afforded me of collecting all the facts concerning the early history of the Holy Father which yet remain in this place. The palace of the Mastai family is noble in its elevation, but very simple within. It is built in red brick, with marble steps before the entrance, and is five stories high, with five windows to each. The room in which Pius IX. was born is on the second floor, and is tenanted by his sister-in-law, the Countess Vittoria, who is the same age as the Pontiff.

"In ascending the staircase a Madonna may be seen, before which burns a lamp with which the Pope replaced an old one last year. On the first floor in the chapel is a beautiful painting, of great value. Here the youthful John Mary Mastai used to attend Holy Mass, and here he offered the Holy Sacrifice twice after being raised to the Holy See. The house of Count Jerome, Father of Pius IX., passed to his eldest son, Count Gabriel, who was a benefactor to the city. After his death Count Lewis, his son, who married a Countess del Drago, became the proprietor.

"Outside the Capuchin gate, on the left of the fountain raised Count Gabriel, may be seen a modest little cottage in a niche of the wall, of which stand a Mater dolorosa with the following inscription in Italian:—"MDCCCLXVI. Learn, O passer-by, that within this cottage my mother Marianna Chivani gave suck to Pius IX., P. O. M., and me, Dominico Governatori. O, if the dear old lady were alive, what a consolation! what a feast this would be for her."

"The foster-brother of Pius IX. still lives, his health being robust, and he works as a labourer in the fields as Pius IX. himself works in the fields which God has given him to cultivate.

"The tomb of the Mastai family is in the church of St. Mary Magdalen, before the altar of St. Antony of Padua. The inscriptions bear the following record:—"John Mary, great grandfather of Pius IX., lived 73 years. Hercules, his grandfather, 93 years. Jerome, his father, 83 years. His mother, 99 years." As for his three brothers, Joseph died at 76 years, Gabriel at 88, and Gaetan at 89 years of age. The latter restored the church of St. Magdalen, and left a legacy to the hospital for the support of ten men and ten women in perpetuity. This longevity, which is a privilege of the Mastai family, ought to inspire us with a great confidence. Pius IX. will be yet, we hope, for a long time preserved to the Church."

PROGRESS OF SPOLIATION.—Ninety-seven convents have been up to the present date seized by the Giunta Liquidatrice, and the pension orders delivered to the expelled inmates of religious houses are 2,129, for a gross sum of 984,882 lire and fifty centesimi, being an average for each pensioner of 462 lire and eight centesimi, or something under sixteen pounds English per head. Forty three of the convents were taken by Government for public offices or barracks, eight were given to the Roman Municipality, one to the provincial authorities, and one, the Collegio Romano, to the Minister for Public Instruction. To the Minerva Library were brought the number of 59,248 volumes, taken from the libraries of the suppressed convents. The amount of church property sold by the Giunta came to 12,250,352 lire.

DISCIPLINE IN THE ARMY.—A soldier lately requested leave of absence for the purpose of attending as witness in a lawsuit, and exhibited his summons to appear and give evidence. The cause of action arose before the enrolment of the soldier. The military authorities conceived the soldier's request to be a mere pretext to get away for a few days from duty, and sent the soldier to prison for ten days. Not long after the commander of the regiment was informed by the Tribunal that the cause had been adjourned for the production of the soldier, whose evidence was necessary. In the Italian army the poor soldier is obliged to undergo the punishment first, and afterwards he is permitted to complain or protest. Another soldier was present at the field exercises, and the movements and orders were given by the commander of the battalion, not of the company. The last order was to file arms and to break up ranks, and was given by the battalion commander. A soldier who obeyed this as well as the other orders was punished by one of the officers of his company with ten days' confinement to quarters. He ought, it seems, to have waited until his immediate superior repeated the command of the head of the battalion. The

soldiers are much harassed by the unnecessary rigour of military discipline.

THE SECRET SOCIETY AT RAVENNA.—The cause of the terrible and audacious murders which have for some years been committed with impunity in Ravenna has been at last revealed. It will probably be remembered that some of these were committed in open day, and in the streets or square of the city, and that fear or complicity always prevented any evidence being obtained from those who had witnessed them. One of the members of a secret association, moved by remorse, or, as he himself declares, by horror at the idea that his only son might be suspected of having a murderer for his father, has now come forward to denounce twenty-three persons, one of whom is his own brother, as composing the society by which these crimes were ordered and perpetrated. The association originally consisted of twelve, and was gradually enlarged, and its professed object was to avenge any oppression of the lower classes. The Cavaliere Monghini, an ex-director of the National Bank, was stabbed for having refused to discount bills for small tradesmen; a surgeon named Fusconi for having said, at a time when grain was dear, that the owners of it had a right to act in their own interest, and that the people "must suffer hunger so as to be reduced to eat horses' litter"; a Procurator was murdered in revenge for the continued imprisonment of some of the band; and the brothers Tassinari, members of the association, for drunkenness, lest they should betray its secrets. The Correspondent of the Times thinks that some of the members of the society were not "the most degraded of men," as they served "with credit" under Garibaldi, a kind of certificate which to those who know much of the composition of that hero's forces will not perhaps carry much weight. The twenty-three persons accused are now in prison awaiting their trial, but unless the extreme penalty of the law is inflicted on those who are convicted, as it never is in Italy, their condemnation will, as the Times perceives, be utterly ineffectual towards stamping out this kind of crime.—Tablet.

SPAIN.

THE WAR IN SPAIN.—Spanish warfare is carried on in a singular manner which reminds one of the days in which generals used to fight a battle and then go into winter quarters for six months. Inactivity is at present the order of the day; indeed, since the battle of Albarzuza and the death of Concha, the Republicans have executed no important movement, unless the release of Puigcerda by Lopez Dominguez can be so called. Moriones has been looking, from the villages of Barasoain and Garinoain, at the Carlists who occupy the heights of Carrascal, and are offering him battle, but only a few shots have been exchanged. An attempt was made to relieve Pamplona, which was hard pressed, but a simple movement in the Carlist lines seems to have been enough to stop the convoy. Since then Pamplona is said to have been actually relieved; but, on the other hand, ten battalions under Moriones have been defeated by the Carlist Brigadier Perula, and two battalions of Navarrese at Bicarum. In the matter of the "atrocities" General Dorregaray is said to have addressed a letter to General Laserna, inquiring whether some agreement or convention might not be entered into with a view of rendering the method of warfare more humane, and according to a Carlist telegram Laserna has declined, alleging the orders of his Government, and repeating the charge against the Carlists. At the same time a fresh story about Republican atrocities at the village of Castellar de Nuch has been published in the Monde. After a day and a half's fighting the Carlists evacuated the place, and the Republicans are said to have pillaged and burnt it, assassinating the inoffensive inhabitants, among whom was an old man, firing on children, and outraging and beating the women.—Tablet.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK AND THE OLD-CATHOLICS.—The Berlin Borsen Courier, a National-Liberal paper, which, as a rule, goes through thick and thin to defend Prince Bismarck and his associates, is little pleased with the Old-Catholic Conference at Friburg. Drawing at parallel the disciples of Ronge and the Old Catholics, it says:—"The opposition made against Papal Infallibility by a few Catholics, theologians, canonists, and professors, and merchant princes, has excited a different kind of feeling to that excited by Ronge and his followers, with whom the Old Catholics have nothing in common but their hatred of Rome; and perhaps also, and it seems more than perhaps, the same end. Ronge cloped with the wife of a rich merchant in Hamburg, of the name of Mayer, leaving his flock to dissolve itself with the utmost speed into a thing of the past. In both these movements we find the Government using every means in its power to advance them, and the people distrustful of the religious reforms thrust upon them by order of the authorities. In the case now before us there are many other grounds for our want of sympathy; principally, however, their indecision, their constant wavering between loyalty and rebellion, between the belief in authority and scientific pretensions, and sophistical dogmatizing; added to which is the absence of any leader possessed of the gift of winning for himself admiration and enthusiasm, without which no religious reform is possible. Granted that a man of Dellinger's incontestably great scientific ability has joined them, granted that other sincere well-meaning, good-natured men are in their ranks, still these good-natured people are but second-rate musicians. For singing the praises of a new religion very different men and quite other means are wanted. It seems to us that the Old-Catholics have acquired some considerable degree of influence only over the telegraphic department. We have to thank this Reformation for our present, latest intelligence! Bishop Reinkens is really wanting in everything necessary to make him the prophet of the new religion except belief in himself, of which he possesses any quantity." The article concludes as follows:—"No! the pulpits of wisdom we have been favoured with in the Old-Catholic congresses, lectures, and sermons, will never cause the overthrow of the Papacy, and no movement of reform even ran a more pitiful course than this one 'licensed by authority!'"

FREEMASONRY IN ITS TRUE COLOURS.—Many Englishmen acquainted only with the aspect which Freemasonry presents in their own country regard it as a harmless, convivial, and benevolent association and wonder at the pronounced language in which the Catholic Church condemns and denounces it. Perhaps the following extract from a German Masonic newspaper, the Banhütte, may give them a more correct idea of what the true spirit of Freemasonry really is. The extract is also of interest as showing the opinion of the sceptical party in Germany respecting the power of Protestant orthodoxy to arrest their progress:—"Protestantism, unable to extricate itself from that slavish subjection to the letter as opposed to the spirit in which it remains hopelessly imbedded as in a quicksand, and lacking completely all the motive power of a vigorous and progressive intellectual life, has of itself crumbled away into multitudinous sects, all utterly powerless against others and divided amongst themselves, so that now it can be considered only in the light of a dead letter. The only existing real and vital power is United Catholic Christendom, welded into one body by Jesuit influence. This acts as a formidable drag to the wheels of progress, and as a barrier to the development and enlightenment of the human race, and as such must be regarded by all Freemasons who have the interest of our League near at heart. He who would win largely must stake high. According to the dictum of the Oubour, which states, 'Helft Roman, Catholic, Papal, and Infallible, every Freemason must, ipso facto, cease to be a Christian. This Church is supremely hostile, not only to Freemasonry

but to all associations whose aim is to spread enlightenment and civilization. If therefore we desire to be true Freemasons, and to further the cause, to the advancement of which we have pledged ourselves, we must without reserve or hesitation adopt as our own the words of Strauss, and proclaim aloud: 'We are no longer Christians, we are simply Freemasons; nothing less and nothing more.' We must concentrate all our powers to effect the one thing necessary—to unite all mankind in the bond of a common humanity. Mere dilettanteism in Freemasonry can never be of real service to the human race, nor win for the Brotherhood real respect. The present time is not one of compromise; let us refuse to carry a doubtful banner."—German Corr. of Tablet.

CHOLERA AND BIRDS.—The London Globe says: German naturalists have called attention to a new incident with regard to the outbreak of epidemics. It is on record that an extraordinary flight of birds has occurred simultaneously with the appearance of the disease. The occasions have been so numerous, and in so many countries, that it is impossible to regard the coincidence as merely accidental. Thus, as far back as the year 1848 birds of all kinds deserted the towns of St. Petersburg and Riga, and it was in that year that the cholera broke out. The epidemic proceeded in its westward course the following year, and the same phenomenon was observed in Western Prussia in 1849, and in Hanover 1850. In all these cases the facts chronicled as having occurred at the time, but they were not supposed to have any relation mutually. But when these phenomena were more closely observed by men of science more accurate details were given. Thus, it was found that in the little town of Pizemysl, in Galicia, all the jack-daws took flight from the streets into the country on the 26th of September, 1872, and that cholera broke out there two days afterward. On the 30th of November these birds returned from their spontaneous quarantine, and by that time the last case of the disease had been recorded. The same results had been observed in Southern Germany last year. Both Munich and Nuremberg were visited by this epidemic in the Autumn; and in these towns it was observed not merely that the larger birds fled from the environs into the open country, but that sparrows and swallows deserted the town. It was a repetition of the article in the sailor's creed—that rats desert a sinking ship. The inhabitants of Nuremberg looked with joy for the return of the sparrows, who seemed to have arrived as soon as the danger disappeared. Foreign physicians seem to think the state of the atmosphere when the poison is in the air has a direct effect upon the birds, who instinctively fly from it. But the whole phenomenon seems capable of a much more simple solution. It is a well known thing that during the getting in of the harvest, sparrows and the kind of birds that are found in the neighbourhood of towns fly off to the fields. This may be tested much nearer home than Germany or Western Russia. When the harvest has been reaped they would naturally return to the shelter of streets and houses. Even swallows, though they do not seek the corn fields for grain, find the insects which they feed upon in the fields, and these birds also return to their town quarters to reassemble for their winter flight. The simple people of Nuremberg and Bavaria probably accepted as an omen an event which happened to be coincident with the arrival of the dreadful epidemic, but which in fact, was of annual occurrence and had no real connection with it.

MARKING PENS.—A novelty has been introduced in this line in the shape of a glass pen which will not corrode or wear out, there is no split at the point to catch or splatter, and the ink flows freely off the point. This pen and a bottle of Foyson's Indelible Ink should be in the possession of every house-keeper.

EAST INDIA HEMP.

And What We Know About It. Instead of devoting a column to the merits of this strange and wonderful plant, we remain silent and let it speak for itself through other lips than ours, believing that those who have suffered most can better tell the story. We will here quote word for word from letters recently received, simply adding our testimony to the rest, in saying that when this plant is properly prepared, we know that it positively cures consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours.

Liverpool, Beach Meadows, Queens Co., Nova Scotia, Aug. 27, 1874. Please send \$29 worth of India Hemp. I can not tell you with pen the great good this herb done me. I was as weak as a cat; could hardly stand on my legs; no appetite; constant pain in my lungs; the doctor had given me up, and I saw death before my eyes. But this medicine has raised me to the enjoyment of life and health. I can now walk two and three miles without fatigue; have a good appetite; am free from pain; sleep soundly, and am doing well. I have no fears of consumption now. ISAAC J. GARRETT. Thorntown, Boone Co., Ind., 1st Month 20, 1867.

Friends Craddock & Co. Mr. Findley Barker, who was so low with Consumption, and only weighed one hundred and twenty-five pounds when he commenced to take your medicine now weighs one hundred and eighty-four pounds, and says he feels as well as ever he did in his life. Yours truly, ROBERT COX.

THE FOLLOWING CONFIRMS THE ABOVE, SEVEN YEARS LATER: THORNTOWN, BOONE CO., IND., Jan. 30, 1874.

I have tried so much that I have lost all confidence in Patent Medicines, and would not have sent for your remedy, only I saw in your testimonials that of Robt. Cox, in the case of Findley Barker, with whom I am personally acquainted, and know that Mr. Barker was cured of Consumption, and is now well and hearty. I am also acquainted with Robert Cox, and feel that Cannabis ought to do as much for me as it did for Barker. Yours in faith, JOHN B. WETHERALD. Sweet Valley, Luzerne Co., Pa., April 20, 1874.

I have used your Cannabis Indica Syrup for the last ten years with astonishing success in acute and chronic Pulmonary Affections, and I believe it has no equal for such diseases. DR. J. N. DAVENPORT. Deep River, Potosi, Iowa, Jan. 3, 1874.

I have just seen your advertisement in my paper I know all about the Cannabis Indica. Fifteen years ago it cured my daughter of the Asthma; she had it very bad for several years, but was perfectly cured. JACOB TRUET. Montezuma, Tenn.

My daughter (Miss Crowder) has gotten entirely well of Consumption. Hers was a case of fifteen years standing. So you see we have tested the virtues of India Hemp, and now have no doubts as to what it will do. Truly yours, CROWDER & MUSE. Lovelaceville, Ballard Co., Ky.

Mother has been suffering with Bronchitis for twenty years, and tried most all kinds of medicine, and says the Cannabis Indica is the only thing that gives her relief. JANE A. ARMBROOK. N. B.—This Remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical \$2.50 per bottle, or three bottles for \$8.50. Pills and Ointment \$1.25 each. Sent at our risk. Address: CRADDOCK & CO., 1632 Race Street, Philadelphia.

A late Duke of Athole had invited a well known character, a writer of Perth, to come up and meet him at Dunkeld for the transaction of some business. The Duke mentioned the day and hour when he should receive the man of law, who accordingly came punctually at the appointed time and place. But the Duke had forgotten the appointment; and gone to the hill from which he could not return for some hours. A Highlander present described the Perth writer's indignation, and his mode of showing it by a most elaborate course of swearing. "But whom did he swear at?" was the enquiry made of the narrator, who replied, "Oh, he didn't swear at any thing particular, but just stude in ta middle of ta road and swore at lairge."

BREAKFAST—EPPE'S COCOA—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills!"—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk. Sold by Grocers in Packets only, labelled—"James Epps & Co. Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London." MANUFACTURERS OF COCOA.—"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps & Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Euston Road, London."—See article in Cassell's Household Guide.

P. N. LECLAIR, (Late of Alexandria,) PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, AND OBSTETRICIAN, 615 CRAIG STREET. CONSULTATION HOURS—8 to 10 A.M.; 12 to 2 P.M.—4

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