

FRENCH AND YANKEE JACOBINS.—We have on more than one occasion pointed out the striking similarity betwixt the language and acts of the Jacobins of the French Revolution, and those of the Yankee Unionists, or Federalists, as they by a strange misnomer style themselves; and from thence we have concluded to the identity of the spirit which animates the latter, with that which imparted a diabolical energy to the Terrorists of the Convention. As an apt illustration of our theory, we may compare the recent attempt of the Yankee Jacobins to destroy, for ever, the Port of Charleston, by sinking vessels laden with stones at its entrance, and the language used by the Northern press upon the occasion—with the acts and language of the Convention towards the city of Lyons when the last efforts of the Girondists to set up a Federal Republic in France had been crushed by the more energetic Jacobins. Charleston, we are triumphantly told by the organs of Yankee Jacobinism, no longer exists as a seaport; it is now an inland city, and its commerce and prosperity are for ever cut off. Compare this language with that of the Convention towards the Girondists of Lyons, whose doom is thus emphatically described by the author of the "French Revolution":—

"Lyons in fact is a town to be abolished; not Lyons henceforth, but 'Commune d'Arrondissement' freed; the very name of it shall perish. It is to be razed, this once great City, if Jacobinism properly is right; and a pillar to be erected on the ruins with this inscription: 'Lyons rebelled against the Republic; Lyons is no more.' Couthon, Collet, Convention Representatives, succeed one another; there is work for the hangman; work for the hammerman, not in building. The very Houses of Arrondissement, we say, are doomed. Paralytic Couthon, borne in a chair, taps on the wall, with emblematic malice, saying: 'La Loi te frappe'—the Law strikes thee; masons, with wedge and crowbar, begin demolition. Crash of downfall, dim ruin, and dust clouds fly in the winter wind.—*Carlyle's Hist. French Revolution.*"

The more closely we examine into the incidents of the great civil war now raging; the more carefully we scrutinise the acts, the language and objects of the combatants, and the more minutely we analyse their respective motives—the more firmly must we be convinced of the fact, that the great drama of the French Revolution—with new scenery, new actors, and properties indeed—but identical in plot, origin, and probably in denouement, is now being played out before our eyes, on the western shores of the Atlantic. The same hideous passions, the same unprincipled lust of conquest, and disregard for all human and divine obligations, are at work amongst the Northerners, as those which stimulated the Couthons, the Jourdan Coupe-Tetes, the Lebons, the Collet d'Herbois, and the other for ever infamous heroes of triumphant French Jacobinism; and it is in this fact, intuitively felt, even if not clearly perceived, that is to be found the secret of the favor which the cause of the North has found amongst all the Liberals and Revolutionists of Europe; and of the sympathy with the South, which obtains amongst all Conservatives, all lovers of liberty, and the great mass of Catholics throughout the world. The heart of Garibaldi yearns towards the Northerners; because in their success, he by the keen hellish instinct wherewith he is plentifully endowed, foresees the triumph of the principles of democratic absolutism, of which also he is the armed apostle in Europe. So too all the demagogues and revolutionists of Europe sympathise with the Yankee Jacobins, and implore the blessings of the father of Jacobinism upon the Northern hosts; and so too, intuitively, all Conservatives, all lovers of freedom, who know that the triumph of democracy is but the prelude to Caesarism, or military despotism, wish well to the Southerners; not because the latter are slaveholders, but because they are fighting against centralisation, and in defence of the principle of local self-government; whilst, on the other hand, the war cry of the Northerners is that of the French Jacobins—"A Republic, One and Indivisible," to which must be added as its logical complement, the Jacobin formula—"Fraternity or Death." If reports which reach us from the South, through the columns of *Blackwood*, may be relied upon, the Southerners will prefer "Death" to the ignominious alternative of "Fraternity" with Yankee Jacobins.

"Pobre o rico,
Burric es burrico."
"Rich or poor, an ass is always an ass."

The light-heartedness of Irishmen under the heaviest calamities, and in the hour of the extremest peril, is an acknowledged national trait. Sir Robert Peel must have known this surely, and desired to put it to its severest test, when he mounted his low-backed car, to take a scamper "across country" with the "Prince of Pealers" as his counterpoise. There is something *adjectively* appropriate in this association of knight errantry, sitting so jauntily on a jaunting car. Peel and the Peeler are two degrees, at least, of comparison, and will provoke similitude with that other knight-errantry, or *arant fool*, Don Quixote, and his by no means a fool—squire Sancho Panza. Sir Robert Peel, with the barber's basin on his head, with Sir H. Bowring for his Sancho, and the slight deviation of a jaunting car for his Rosinante, riding through the country to rescue the fair damsels of Ireland from the monster Famine, will furnish a worthy theme for some future Cervantes. And yet there is something too awful in this fearless mockery of misery for us to make light of it. "Pobre o rico, burric es burrico" is true; and yet the pity is, that the ass, be he rich or be he poor, should be allowed to get his head so far as to break through all bonds of common decency and decorum.—'Tis indeed a melancholy sight in these our days to see a brainless puppy decked out in the trappings of Chief Secretary, and sent to mock a nation over whom the demon Famine is spreading his destroying wings. It is surely at all times

the utmost refinement of cruelty to jeer at misfortune; but when that misfortune is seen approaching habited in the guise of the destroying angel, before whose fell breath not only the first born are doomed to destruction, but parent as well as child—the second born as well as the first, and all indiscriminately;—it is surely too much even for Jack-in-Office brutality to put on the cap and bells, and dance with jibes and jeers through this scene of death. If England would not aid, she should at least not deride her foster sister. English misrule has been wont at all times to play strange pranks before high heaven in Ireland; but never did it play prank more strange, nor more foul withal, than when it sent this spurless knight to act the jester at the court of misery. England's faculty of invention is acknowledged great; but the ingenuity of her cruelty must have been sorely taxed in the discovery of this novel mode of torture. It becomes the duty of the Irishmen of Canada to enter their solemn protest against these studied insults to their mother country. Let them show before the world that they have souls; and that they will not brook unprotestingly these abominations. They owe it to humanity; they owe it to the land that nursed and reared them to reveal the miseries that are heaped upon her. They have escaped them, it is true, by severe trial of severing their home ties; but are they therefore to forget their brethren who have been left behind in bondage? Enjoying the fullest freedom in Canada, let them shew that they know and appreciate it, and in their deep appreciation, let them strive to win it for others.

SACERDOS.

To the Editor of the True Witness.
Brockville, Jan. 6, 1862.

Sir—The faithful Catholic inhabitants of Brockville were very much pleased and rejoiced on last Sunday morning, in hearing that His Lordship, Bishop Horan, had arrived among them, and would celebrate Mass and preach. At about eleven o'clock, His Lordship, accompanied by our well-beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Byrne, entered the Church, and immediately every eye in that large and commodious building sought to obtain a glance at his amiable countenance, the appearance of which impressed the beholder with love and reverence, as well as gratitude to Almighty God, for placing over them so holy, zealous, and attentive a Bishop. His Lordship sang Mass in a sweet clear voice, which sent a thrill of solemn devotion to the hearts of all who were silently assisting at the "august mystery." Mass being ended, His Lordship ascended the pulpit, taking his text words from Job, "Man's days are short," and proceeded to deliver a beautiful and eloquent sermon. He dwelt with much force and clearness upon the shortness of human life—the certainty of death—the irretrievable recovery of past time—and the very doubtful prospect of the future, energetically imploring his hearers to make good use of the present, to spend it in the fear and love of their God, so that when the Divine Redeemer should send His messenger to summon them to His judgment, they could console themselves with the reflection that their earthly pilgrimage had been spent in accordance with the laws of their Creator. The discourse occupied an hour in delivery, and evinced deep intellectual reasoning, far beyond the descriptive power of your correspondent, to even faintly portray.

In closing, His Lordship alluded to the vital necessity of Catholics sustaining and upholding their Separate Schools, in order that their children might receive an education pure and undefiled—paying a touching and well merited tribute of praise to the sons of beautiful but down-trodden Erin, whose sufferings, under the bloodiest persecutions, for the faith, are beyond human comprehension. And why have they suffered thus? That they might transmit to their posterity, in the same holy condition, the faith which they received from their forefathers. Here in Canada, we enjoyed the privilege of taking ourselves for the support of our schools, which was a great blessing indeed. Why then should Catholics become tepid and lax? Why should they not pay their mites cheerfully for so desirable an end? for after all they could do, to secure a religious training for the children that the Lord had blessed them, with it would be no more than had been done for themselves, by pious and truly Catholic parents. This certainly was well timed, and tended to show the anxiety His Lordship has for the welfare and prosperity of our Separate Schools. May he be long spared to govern the Diocese of Kingston.

We have, Mr. Editor, in this town a well-organised Separate School, presided over by Mr. P. J. Maher, whose ability for the responsible position was evidenced in the very satisfactory examination which took place a few days since in the presence of our own much esteemed Pastor, the Rev. Mr. McDonagh, of Perth, and a number of the parents of the pupils, who expressed themselves well pleased with the way the scholars bore the trial. The ready answers to questions given, and the keen desire manifested by the children for knowledge, as well as their orderly and becoming conduct, spoke volumes for all connected.

Mr. Maher is certainly entitled to great praise for the able manner in which he has conducted the school since taking charge.

Trusting you will excuse me for trespassing so much on your valuable space,
I remain yours, &c.,
CATHOLICUS.

VICTORIA BURN.—The *Herald* says:—"We believe a guard mounted for the first time on Saturday at the Victoria Bridge. The object is to prevent any gunpowder experiments by amateur sappers and miners from the other side of the lines, should any such persons be inclined to visit us."

THE "LOW ORANGEMEN."—The *Weekly Register* takes a very correct view of the state of parties in this Province. "Treating of the feeling of the Canadians, generally, towards the British Government, and of the little favor which a proposition for 'Annexation' to the Northern States would meet with, our well-informed London contemporary observes:—

"In fact, the tone of the Canadian journals prove that there is no party favorable to such a Union, except that of those miserable Orangemen who so deeply disgraced themselves on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales."

This is perfectly true. As a general rule Catholics and Protestants are united on this one point at all events—That their duty and their interests oblige them to maintain the actually existing connection betwixt the Canada and the Imperial Government; and if there be any exceptions to this, they must be looked for, as our contemporary remarks, amongst the ranks of the "low Orangemen," in whose bosoms still rankles and festers the memory of the snubbing which they received from the Heir Apparent to the British Throne. Because these men were not allowed to flaunt their party banners in his presence, and in his train to swagger through the streets of Kingston, helming out their devil's litany, "to hell with the Pope." Orangemen in Canada has made no secret of its essential and inherent disloyalty. Its chief organ, the *British Herald*, publishes weekly, and with approbation, ribald and treasonable articles from the rabid Orange journals of the North of Ireland; and the disloyal sentiments expressed by the latter are thus disseminated and made popular amongst the "low Orangemen" of Upper Canada. Catholics here are well aware of this; and from their knowledge of this fact, it is not difficult for them to decide upon the attitude which it is their duty and their interest to assume towards the advocates of "Annexation."

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the subjoined translation of an editorial from the *Minerva* of the 8th instant. The sentiments expressed by our French contemporary are alike honorable to his head and to his heart; and are we hope, and firmly believe, shared in by all his compatriots, with the exception of a miserable clique of rouges or demagogues, who, as destitute of honor and patriotism as of religion, would sacrifice their country to the alien, with the hope of thereby promoting their own dirty personal ends. These men, however, are as contemptible in point of numbers as of intelligence; and though they make a great parade of wisdom before the more ignorant, illiterate and demoralised section of our community, decking themselves out for that purpose in the political *razzle* of the philosopherlings of the last century; and though they incessantly vent with much froth and fury the exploded fallacies of the days of Louis Quinze, as if they were newly discovered truths, instead of absurdities which any moderately well instructed washerwoman would be ashamed to utter—yet in spite of all their parade, gesticulations, and fus-tian balderdash, they excite—outside of the pot-shops and places of debauch—no other feelings than those of wonder, and contempt; wonder that in the nineteenth century, men did not should still cling to such silly nonsense; and contempt for their utter want of honor, patriotism, and every noble and elevating sentiment. The following is a translation of the article from the *Minerva* to which we have above alluded:—

"There is in the world a certain people harrassed by its worship of matter, and its neglect of things belonging to the order of intelligence. Amongst these the great moving principle is interest, selfishness. But with us the heart still feels, nor has the mind sacrificed its noble royalty. National honor is not an empty word in our vocabulary, and we are sufficiently attached to liberty, to hate despotism and arbitrary rule."

"When the American press speaks of forcibly annexing Canada to the United States, should we keep silence, or should we proclaim our detestation of the great republic, and our attachment to the monarchical government of Great Britain? We have known you so long and so well, that your threats of annexation excite in us a lively antipathy, and a profound disgust. For us, annexation means the loss of our nationality, and of our religion, in a by no means distant future. But we cling to these things, not by pride or vanity, but by sentiments of our heart, and by our reason. We are but a small people indeed, but we have a history, and thank God that history is bright and without stain. It contains pages which you perhaps would desire to see effaced, but those pages shall still live. England knows them, France knows them, and so long as the Canadians possess an inch of territory on this Continent, there will be hearts to keep alive the glorious memories of the brave men of 1812, and the name of Glenside shall live."

INTERESTING ITEMS.—Our esteemed Catholic contemporary the *Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph* publishes a table of "INTERESTING MEMORABLE EVENTS IN NORTH AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORY." We make a few extracts, which no doubt, will prove interesting, and shall we trust prove also "instructive" to our Catholic readers in Canada:—

"1834, Aug. 11—Convict burned by a mob, in Charleston, Massachusetts."
"1844, May 6—Know-Nothingism! Demolition of St. Augustine's, St. Michael's, and a Nunery at Philadelphia."
"1844, July 5—Catholic Church at Southwark (Phil.) attacked, several killed."
"1855, Aug. 6—The Know-Nothing conflagration—massacre in Louisville, Ky."
"1861, Aug. 18—Catholic Church of Sydney, Shelby Co., Ohio, blown up by powder."
What with "conflagration-massacres," with blowing up of Catholic Churches, pulling down

of Nunneries, and shooting down Papists, our "free and enlightened" on the other side of the Lines, have had a very busy time of it lately.—To them it must have been fine sport; but whether Catholics enjoyed the fun is questionable.—There is, however, no accounting for tastes; a certain class of dogs are said to be fond of a particular description of puddings: some people seem to like being kicked; and perhaps upon the whole, the little recreations in which Yankee Protestants are in the habit of indulging at the expense of Catholics, may be intensely gratifying to the latter.

MANDEMENT OF THE RIGHT REV. ADMINISTRATOR OF THE ARCHDIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

Below we publish the patriotic mandement of His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Baillargeon, Administrator of the Archdiocese of Quebec, calling upon the Catholics to respond without delay to the call of the Governor-General for the formation of active service companies for the defence of the country in case of danger:—

"Charles Francois Baillargeon, by the mercy of God, and the Grace of the Holy, Apostolic See, Bishop of Tioia, Administrator of the Diocese of Quebec, &c., &c."

"To our dearly beloved brethren, the clergy and the faithful of the diocese of Quebec, greeting and benediction in our Lord Jesus Christ."

His Excellency the Governor General, in view of the probability of war with the Northern States of America, has ordered the calling out of a portion of the Sedentary Militia of the Province. For this purpose a company of volunteers is to be formed from each Battalion to be employed, in case of need, in active service. We are confident, dearly beloved brethren, that everywhere you will hasten to respond to the call of the representative of our most gracious Sovereign. We are now called upon to place ourselves in a condition to defend and protect our country and our institutions, that is to say, all that we hold most sacred and dear in the world, after our holy religion; and when such grave interests are in danger we should not shrink before any sacrifice."

All young men should, therefore, have at heart, at this moment, to serve such a noble cause. They will be proud to march in the footsteps of our forefathers who, on two memorable occasions, covered themselves with glory in repelling the invasions sent by the American Union to conquer the country. It will be a glorious thing for them to imitate the bright example of the multitude of their young compatriots who, in former times, enrolled themselves in military companies, to devote themselves to the service of their fatherland."

Should the danger of which we are apprehensive, under actual circumstances, pass away, we cannot, however, conceal from ourselves the fact that new difficulties may arise on the first occasion and force us to take up arms. It would, therefore, be an immense advantage for our militia men to be skilled, in advance, in the art of war so as to be ready to encounter the enemy if he should assail us. The most efficacious means which we can employ to decide the enemy to remain at peace with us is to show him that we are well prepared to receive him."

We invite therefore those persons who are in a position to exercise some influence in their localities, not to omit making use of it, to aid in the formation of the volunteer company which each battalion of militia is called on to furnish. They will have no difficulty in making our loyal people understand how noble—how glorious it is to fight for our country; and that religion as well as honor makes it a strict duty. Our faithful diocessans have on more than one occasion proved that they know this call of religion and honor. We are confident, dearly beloved brethren, that everywhere you will respond to it with a praiseworthy spirit of emulation; and that in each parish companies of brave men will be formed who will take part in the defence of our country, if a recourse to arms becomes necessary."

But as all our efforts would be useless without the help of Him who holds our destinies in His hands we shall make it our duty, dearly beloved brethren, to address our most fervent prayers to Him, to obtain, before all, that He may be pleased to avert the terrible scourge of war; but that, if it be His will that we should undergo its horrors, He may vouchsafe to give our warriors strength and courage and grant them victory."

For these causes, invoking the Holy Name of God, we have ruled, and do rule as follows:—

1st. On all Sundays and holidays, after the recital of the litanies of the Blessed Virgin for our Holy Father the Pope, there will be added, until further order, the recitation of a *Pater* and an *Ave* for the preservation of peace, or for the happy success of our arms should war take place.

2nd. Each priest will add to the daily Mass, after the orison *Pro Papa*, the orison of the *Mass Pro Pace*.

This pastoral letter shall be read and published at the pulpit of all the parochial churches, on the first Sunday or holiday after it has been received.

Given at the Archbishop's Palace of Quebec, under our hand, the seal of our diocese and the counter-signature of our Secretary, this twenty-sixth day of December one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

C. P., Bishop of Tioia, Administrator.

By His Lordship, EUGENE LAMARCAIN, Secy.

Monsieur Georges.—By a letter received from His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Guigues, we learn that the Very Reverend Father Fabre, of Marseilles, has been elected Superior General of the Society of the Rev. Fathers Oblats. Father Fabre is well known in France as a man of superior talents and attainments, and is possessed of great administrative powers. His election, we learn, has been received with the greatest satisfaction by the members of the congregation. The Right Rev. Bishop of this diocese, continues in the enjoyment of good health, and expects to return to Canada towards the end of this month or in the beginning of the next. We trust that Providence may grant him a safe return to his devoted people.—*Ottawa Tribune.*

Flood.—Yesterday a portion of Griffintown was flooded, owing to the recent rise of the river. The water only reached the lowest parts covering yards and fields in the vicinity of Colborne, Catherine and McDow streets. It was feared the flood would reach some higher localities during the night, as the water was forcing its way up in the afternoon. It is about on a level with the parapet in Water Street.—*Montreal Herald, 8th inst.*

We understand that the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, which recently arrived at Halifax in the *Australasian*, will arrive at Montreal within a few days, coming overland to Riviere du Loup by detachments of 100 or thereabout at a time. They will be quartered in the Montreal College, College street, which has been fitted up for their occupation, and in which the 15th company of Royal Engineers has been quartered since Friday.—*Id.*

The War Department has advertised for tenders for the construction of earth works and palisading at Port Dalhousie, Port Colborne, St. Catharines, and such other places on the Welland Canal as may be hereafter decided on.

THE INDIAN MOVING.—We are informed that the Six Nations held a grand Council a few days since, and deputized five of their Chiefs to wait upon the Indian Agent, David Thorburn, Esq., and request him to inform the Commander-in-Chief that there were 600 of them armed, drilled and equipped, and ready to take the field at an hour's notice, if their services should be required. This is no more than might have been expected, considering the liberal and humane treatment the Indians have ever received from the British Government. During the war of 1812, the Indians did great service to the Government, and we believe will do the same again should the occasion unfortunately arise.—*St. Catherine's Journal.*

CANADIANS UNITED.—From all sides, fresh evidence comes to hand of the thorough unity of purpose of the Canadian people, to fight as one man if need should be, for the flag under which they have enjoyed the blessings of a liberty unknown in any former time to any dependency of any empire in the world. The most gratifying evidence of the loyalty of the Irish Catholic population of the country comes in from every side. The solemn appeal of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, and of the administrator of the Archdiocese of Quebec to the Roman Catholics of Lower Canada, to do their duty in the present crisis, will meet with a ready response. A hundred thousand men will be ready to show that the blood which flowed in the veins of the men of Chateaugay has not degenerated. Any invaders of Canada who come among us now will meet such a reception as will send them speedily homeward.—*Montreal Gazette.*

UNIFORMS OF THE MILITIA.—We understand that the Government has decided, and we think properly, that the uniforms of Militia shall be the same as those of the Regulars. Besides the confusion caused by a multiplicity of uniforms and the chance of the Regulars firing into the Militia, it is of great importance that the enemy should not be able to distinguish the Militia from the Regulars. An enemy discovering the Militia would be likely to direct its attack on them for the purpose of throwing them into confusion. The uniform of the Sedentary Militia will be red, and we can at once get from England clothing for 50,000 men, ready made. It seems to us these arguments are decisive and the decision of the Government will commend itself to the good sense of the community.—*Montreal Gazette.*

The American press may depend on it, its appeals to the passions or prejudices of the Irish population will effect little. It was, in the end, our own people—God grant that it may not, but should Providence be pleased to permit it, the Irish Catholics of Canada will be found in the hour of trial, in connection with their fellow citizens of other nationalities and creeds, bravely and manfully doing their duty to their flag and their country—a duty solemnly and strictly enjoined by the teachings of the religion which they profess.—*Ottawa Tribune.*

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MARKETS.
Wheat—U. C. Spring, in cars, has been sold at \$1 06c., at which good samples are in demand.
Oatmeal, per bbl. of 200 lbs., \$4 25c.
Barley—48 to 50c. per 50 lbs.
Oats—About a half-penny a pound.
Peas per 50 lbs., 65c.
Ashes—Pots, are advancing still further, the price being \$7 to \$7 50c.; Inferiors, 5c. more; Pearls, very dull at \$6 40c.
Butter—Store-packed 12c. to 13c., and choice Dairy, 14c. to 15c.
Pork—Prime \$10 to \$11; Prime Mess \$12; Thin Mess \$14; Mess \$15.
Dressed Hogs, \$4 to \$4 75c.—*Montreal Witness.*

Birth.
At Valleyfield, on the 15th ult., the wife of Mr. O. O'Reilly, of a daughter.
At Picton, on the 28th ult., Mrs. Thomas Shannon, of a son.
At Newmarket, on the 2nd instant, the wife of Mr. Thomas Claffy, of a daughter.

WANTED,
BY the Trustees of the Catholic Separate School of TRENTON, a competent TRACER, to whom a liberal Salary will be given.
Apply, by letter, post-paid, to the Rev. H. BARRAGAN, Sec. Tres.
Jan. 8, 1862.

LOTTERY! LOTTERY! LOTTERY!
THE LOTTERY in favor of the ASYLUM of St. VINCENT OF PAUL will take place on TUESDAY, the 14th instant, in the HALL of the Asylum, VISITATION STREET.
Bring your Tickets.



A SPECIAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will be held THIS EVENING (Friday) at the Society's Hall, Place d'Armes, for the purpose of making arrangements for a CONCERT, and for the discussion of other matters of importance connected with the Society.
The Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.
P. O'MEARA, Assistant Sec. Sec.
Jan. 19, 1862.

TO TEACHERS.
A MALE and FEMALE TEACHER, holding Second Class Certificates, are Wanted in the Roman Catholic Separate School, Peterboro, to whom a competent Salary will be given.
THOMAS LEONARD, Trustees.
JAMES B. DUNN, Trustees.
Peterboro Dec. 17, 1861.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR.

160 DOZEN LUBIN'S PERFUMERY,
JUST RECEIVED;
Winter Blossom, Jockey Club, Millefleur, Kiss-me-Quick, &c., &c.,—25 6d per Bottle.

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

SYRRUPS.

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

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