

OUR "NATURAL ALLIES."—The *Bowmanville Statesman*, whose editor played so distinguished a part at the recent Convention of the "Protestant Reformers," has at all events one merit: that of being frank, and of making no attempt to conceal the scorn and aversion which "Protestant Reformers" entertain towards Popery. Even when they can get the help of Papists; even when the latter condescend to do their dirty work, they still hate and despise their unprincipled allies, and plainly tell them so to their teeth; so confident are they that, in their eagerness after place, those Popish allies will submit to any indignity that may be offered to them. Thus the *Bowmanville Statesman* replies in the following terms to the boast of the *Toronto Mirror* that Catholics in religion are necessarily "Liberals" in politics:—

"The *Toronto Mirror* is labouring to make the public believe that the Roman Catholics secured to Upper Canada her liberation from the domination of the old family compact; and that had it not been for them, the Clergy Reserves question would not yet be settled. Now, what do you think the *Mirror* wishes us to understand by this?—simply that the Roman Catholics are a very liberal people, and that they are governed entirely by the principles of equal justice to all.

We do not deny that the Catholics have supported many liberal measures; but they did so because their employers paid for all such votes out of the public funds, in the shape of endowments to nunneries, and other Catholic institutions. The Roman Catholics knew full well that they could not get a share of the Clergy Reserve lands; but they saw a chance of getting money from the government, if these lands were taken away from the denominations who claimed them; and for this reason they voted for their secularization.

Having by a feigned support of liberal measures induced the Baldwin and Hincks administrations to pay large sums to their "peculiar institutions," they then felt themselves in a position to dictate to future governments; and from that time till the present, the Catholic system has been a curse to Canada. We do not wish to cloak our antipathy to the papal system: with the individuals who adhere to it, as individuals, we have no enmity; but we must declare our intention to do all in our power to uproot the system from Canadian soil."

These are the thoughts that Catholics receive—and verily they amply deserve them—from their Liberal Protestant allies, for their suicidal policy on the Clergy Reserves Question. The editor of the *Statesman* should however bear this in mind; that, however correct may be his appreciation of the mercenary motives which induced some Catholics to support "Secularization," his remarks are not of general application. He should remember that the very highest authorities of the Catholic Church at all events, gave no sanction to that measure; and that the TRUE WITNESS, firmly, though humbly and ineffectually, offered to it all the opposition in its power.—The not very flattering remarks of the *Bowmanville Statesman* are therefore not applicable to the general Catholic body, but only to that small section of it to which we have applied the term of "Government hacks." Of those who preferred the interests of their Church to those of a party, the great majority amongst Catholics were opposed to the "Secularization" policy of the "Liberals" of Upper Canada; but in the days of Mr Hincks as at the present moment, motives of personal interest and political advancement, prevailed over every other consideration.

And Liberal Catholics are now reaping the fruits of their short-sighted policy. They loved Hincks more than the interests of their religion, and verily they now have their reward. They have provoked a spirit of most bitter hatred against the property of the Catholic Church amongst those who were the sufferers by "Secularization"; and in return they have earned, richly earned, the thorough contempt of those for whose sakes they consented to endorse the proposition "that it is desirable to abolish all semblance even of connection between Church and State."

And as it has been in the past, so shall it be in the future. Catholics may see by the extracts given above from the "Protestant Reform" press, what kind of thanks they receive from the hands of their Liberal allies for past services to the Liberal cause; and may therefore easily form a very good idea of what they have to expect from the gratitude of the "Protestant Reform" party when, by their alliance with the latter, they shall have raised that party to power.—"We must declare our intention," says the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada, "to do all in our power to uproot the system—the Papal system—from Canadian soil." This is the language of the *Bowmanville Statesman*; this is the substance of the language of the *Globe*, of Mr. G. Brown, and the "Protestant Reformers" generally; this is the object of the Toronto Convention, and the great end of the policy of all its promoters.

The *British Standard* complains of an article in a late issue of the TRUE WITNESS, wherein was detailed the manner in which the Communion Service is celebrated in the Protestant Episcopal church of the United States. We can only say, in answer to our cotemporary, that the offensive expressions in question were by us faithfully copied from a Protestant paper, the *New York Christian Inquirer*; wherein was published a letter from a person professing himself a member of the Episcopal sect, and who deplored the gross irreverence of his own pastors. The "huge demijohn" of liquor "under the altar," the consecrated bread carried away by the sexton for the dogs, and the chalices turned up to drain, were all therein faithfully chronicled; and our sole offence is the transferring of the description thereof to our columns. For further particulars we would refer the *British Standard* to the *N. Y. Churchman*, a Protestant Episcopal paper, in which the offensive communication originally appeared, and from whence it was copied into many of the journals of the United States. It is therefore most absurd, and indeed unjust on the part of our Canadian cotemporary to reproach us with reproducing the complaints which certainly originated with Protest-

ants. If offensive to the feelings of Protestants they should remember that it is from a Protestant, and not from a Catholic source, that they emanate.

We admit however that we are responsible for the paragraph wherein we denied the validity of Protestant Orders; and this point—that of the validity of Anglican Orders—we are fully prepared to discuss with our Protestant cotemporary. The question is a historical question; and resolves itself into the question of the consecration of Matthew Parker—Queen Elizabeth's Archbishop of Canterbury. We deny that the said Parker ever was consecrated; and if our cotemporary pretends that he was, we call upon him for proof. The *onus probandi* rests with him.

For the rest, we disclaim any intention of outraging the feelings of our non-Catholic brethren, and least of all, those of members of the Anglican sect. We can admire their many noble virtues in the natural order, their high scientific attainments, their scholarship, and general amiability; but we cannot recognise in their ministers any right to the title of Priest or Bishop. For this reason we therefore do not look upon the scenes described by the Protestant correspondent of the *N. Y. Churchman* with the same horror as that with which we should regard them, did we believe in the validity of Protestant Episcopal Orders. But nevertheless we regret the gross irreverence—to say the least—with which upon Protestant testimony, it appears that the most solemn rites of their religion are treated by men calling themselves Priests and Bishops in the Church of Christ. If the scenes described by a Protestant correspondent of a Protestant Episcopal paper, did occur in a Protestant Episcopal church, then we say again, that those scenes would have been more becoming, if enacted in a grog-shop, than in a building devoted to the worship of God. However, for further particulars, and as to the party really responsible for what appeared in our columns, we again refer the *British Standard* to the *N. Y. Churchman*.

PROTESTANT ASCENDENCY.—The Catholics of Upper Canada are beginning to taste the first fruits of their new policy, and their "natural allies" are losing no opportunity that may present itself for indulging to the full their anti-Catholic prejudices. As a slight specimen of the indignities to which our coreligionists are exposed, we may cite the action of the Town Council of Guelph, in giving—despite the remonstrances of the Catholic tax-payers—the use of the Town Hall to an anti-Catholic lecturer, to deliver therein a course of lectures against Popery. "A Catholic" giving an account of this insult through the columns of the *Toronto Mirror*, assures us that the Catholics of Guelph, "are determined that their religious principles and civil rights shall not be infringed or trampled upon, even by a Protestant majority." This determination we applaud; though we see not how it is to be carried out, except with the assistance of the Catholics of this section of the Province, and the renewal of their interference with the affairs of Upper Canada; but unfortunately that assistance has been already scornfully rejected, that interference has been insultingly spurned, by the representatives of the Catholics of the Upper Province at the Toronto Convention. As Catholics we sympathise with our Western brethren, and our indignation is stirred at the very mention of the cowardly insults which are offered through them, by a brute majority, to our common religion. As Catholics, we long to avenge them, and to lend them a helping hand to obtain justice from their Protestant task masters; but with the proceedings of the Convention staring us in the face, and the express repudiation by the Catholic delegates of Lower Canadian interference, it is impossible for us to take any active part in the affairs of the Catholics of Upper Canada.

"Our cotemporary," says the *Ottawa Tribune*, referring to the TRUE WITNESS—"is in error in supposing that the Catholics of Upper Canada have abandoned, or are indifferent about, the School Question. The few Catholic delegates who assisted at the Convention can no more be considered the representatives of the Catholic community of Western Canada than they can of the people of Timbucktoo. The Catholics of Upper Canada are as staunch to-day on the question of Separate Schools as they ever were, and they repudiate the pusillanimous conduct of these Catholic delegates."—*Ottawa Tribune*, 26th ult.

This we can readily, and do most cheerfully believe to be the truth; but if it is so, it is for the Catholics of Upper Canada to make the fact apparent.

The School Question—as we have often said—is a question in which they are far more immediately interested than we are; and whilst hitherto all that the Catholics of Upper Canada endeavour in the shape of Separate Schools is due entirely to the disinterested interference of Catholic Lower Canada on behalf of the Catholic minority of the Western section of the Province,—we have the right to expect that for the future the latter shall do something to help themselves. They have talked long enough and loud enough, but hearers know, to little or no purpose. It is indeed almost time for them to act; but at all events, publicly to repudiate indignantly the action of their delegates, if by the latter they have been, as we believe they have been, misrepresented.

As for us of Lower Canada, after the infamous treatment that we have received from those whom, at so much risk to ourselves, and with so many sacrifices of our interests, we have hitherto befriended; and at whose urgent and reiterated entreaties for Lower Canadian sympathy and co-operation, we have interfered with their local affairs—*i.e.*, the School Question of Upper Canada—we cannot see how or why we should be expected again so to interfere, or again to take the slightest interest in Upper Canadian politics. We have been distinctly told by the colleagues of the Catholic delegates of Upper Canada, that the great grievance of which they have to complain, that which justifies their hostility to Lower Canada, is our interference in favor of Catholic Separate Schools; by their silence the Catholic delegates have ratified this charge against us, and

given their assent to the overthrow of that system of schools, which we of Lower Canada have with much trouble, built up for them. Until the verdict of the Catholic delegates shall have been formally set aside by the Catholics of Upper Canada, we of the Lower Province must be fools indeed, if we ever again raise a finger to save them from the consequences of their suicidal policy. We have our own affairs to attend to; our representatives have the interests of Catholic Lower Canada to attend to; and it is too much to expect that we and they should expose those interests to danger, for the sake of men who reject our proffered assistance with insult and the basest ingratitude.

THE REV. DR. CAHILL.—This distinguished lecturer, writer and patriot, arrived in New York by the steamer *Africa*. He proposes remaining some time on this Continent, and will visit its chief cities, and objects of interest in the course of a tour that it is his design to make. No doubt we shall have the pleasure of seeing him at Montreal, and that we shall enjoy the still higher privilege of hearing him lecture. The St. Patrick's Society of this City have, for that purpose, invited the reverend gentleman to lecture before them, and we sincerely hope that their invitation may be accepted. In the meantime, we heartily offer to our illustrious visitor congratulations upon his safe arrival, and bid him welcome to this Western Hemisphere.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—This Association feels great pleasure in being able to announce to the public, that the distinguished Lecturer, L. S. Ives, LL.D., late Protestant Bishop of South Carolina, has consented to Lecture before it on the 28th and 30th of the current month, and on the 2nd of January, 1860.

On Wednesday, the 30th ult., the men and officers of Number Four Company Volunteer Rifles presented Major Devlin with the following address, upon the occasion of his promotion to the rank of Battalion Major:—

To Major Devlin:

DEAR SIR.—We, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of No. 4 Volunteer Militia Rifle Company, desire to avail ourselves of this opportunity to congratulate you upon your well-deserved promotion to the rank of Major in the First Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles of Canada; and at the same time to address you a few words expressive of our sentiments towards you before you leave the Company which is indebted to you for its organization, and which you have so well and so successfully commanded from that period up to the present moment.

Knowing, as we do, how earnestly, and how devotedly you have, during the past sixteen years of your residence in this city, expended your time, your talents, and your professional services in promoting the interests of our countrymen, we should be ungrateful, indeed, if we allowed this opportunity to pass away without recording our admiration of your invaluable services, and without assuring you that we know of no Irishman upon this side of the Atlantic who deserves better than you do the respect and gratitude of his fellow-countrymen.

We are well aware, Sir, that like most immigrants from the old land, you have had your share of difficulties to contend against; but we can also bear honorable testimony to the fact that by your own untiring efforts you have bravely and manfully triumphed over the difficulties which imperilled your progress, and it is, therefore, with no uncommon feeling of pride, and pleasure that we now assure you how heartily we rejoice in seeing the great success which you have achieved, and the proud position which you have obtained in this land of your adoption. But upon this part of your career we will not dwell longer, as we would confine ourselves at present to enumerating and expressing to you our thanks for the important services which you have rendered to us in particular. To you, Sir, we owe our organization as a corps, and if the excellence of our discipline and our efficiency as a portion of the Canadian Force has attracted the notice and won the commendation of the authorities, it is to you, Sir, to your indefatigable exertions and to your example, that that excellence of our organization and efficiency of our discipline are mainly due.

We are proud, then, to acknowledge the obligations under which, as Irishmen and as citizen soldiers of this free and happy land, we lie to you; and feel at the same time that we are but discharging a duty—a most pleasant and honorable duty, in our endeavors thus imperfectly to convey to you a tribute of our respectful admiration. And, we are convinced that it will be by making it our constant duty to maintain the high reputation which No. 4 Company has acquired under your command, that we shall best evince our gratitude, and give you the best proofs of the esteem in which we hold you.

Permit us then, Sir, in conclusion, to tender you our best thanks; and to assure you that whilst we shall ever watch your future course with the most ardent wishes for your health and prosperity, we shall at the same time make it our endeavor to walk in your footsteps and to imitate that career of usefulness which has won for you, Sir, the respect and gratitude of your brother-soldiers and your fellow-countrymen.

Signed on behalf of the Company,
JOHN GILLIES,
Secretary to No. 4 V. M. R. Co.

Montreal, Nov. 30, 1859.
Major Devlin replied in the following terms:

Captain Mullins, Lieutenant Gillies, and Men of No. 4 Company:
I was informed, before I came here this evening, that it was your intention to reiterate the expression of that kindly feeling which you have upon more than one occasion evinced towards me; but, I confess to you that I had no idea your kindness would have carried with it the presentation of an address so very flattering as the one which you have placed this moment in my hands. Viewing it, however, as an unmistakable mark of your confidence and of your esteem, I do not hesitate to accept it, although I feel that I cannot adequately express my sense of gratefulness to you for the generosity which dictated the sentiment it contains.

But, believe me, when I assert that as it has been in days gone past, so shall it be during the future of my life, the object of my highest ambition, to merit the good opinion of my countrymen by works of usefulness and a rigid adherence to the long established principles which have been the guide of your conduct and mine up to this time; and upon the inviolability of which I believe now, as I have always believed, still depend our honor, our character, and our prosperity as an integral portion of the great Canadian family.

No. 4.—You have said that, like most immigrants from the old land, I have had my share of difficulties to contend against. Nothing can be more true: and in adhering to this part of your address, my object is to impress upon you, who are still young men, the value and importance of perseverance, for I am persuaded that with the numerous advantages which Canada holds out to every man of temperate and in-

dustrious habits, the emigrant who lands upon her shores with a determination to succeed cannot fail to obtain the object of his pursuit, and sooner or later to see himself master and proprietor of a free and happy home. In proof of which fact I might mention, if indeed proof was necessary, that not very many years ago no inconsiderable number of our wealthiest merchants, now a class of men whose enterprise and character reflect credit upon themselves and honor upon the city in which they live, filled as humble situations as any amongst us. But these, looking around, saw at a glance that to acquire a name and a position worthy of having, they must commence at the bottom of the ladder and persevere diligently until they climbed to its top; and I venture to say that out of the large number who thus commenced their career, very few, if any, failed to gain the golden prize. Let us then endeavor to profit by the lessons which experience teaches; and if now and again we should be met with unexpected difficulties remember that we are emigrants of necessity and not of choice, and that as such we must not shrink from the contest, though adversity should in its bitterest form assail us; for after all, the severity of the battle when successfully fought will only tend to enhance the value of the victory which leaves us masters of the field.

No. 4.—You have been pleased to say that to me is mainly due the credit of your organization, efficiency, and discipline. But it is my duty to do you the justice to acknowledge, that although I may fairly claim the honor of your organization as a company, that, nevertheless, the merit of the respected position which you now hold in the Force is not due to me but to yourselves—to your own assiduity—to the attention which you have paid to your drill—to the excellence of your conduct, which, I am proud to say, has never once been called in question—to the readiness with which you expended, not only a large share of your time, but also a very considerable part of your daily income, in acquiring a correct knowledge of military discipline, without which it is utterly impossible that any Company can become either useful or effective. Let us, however, hope that hereafter it will not be necessary for the Active Militia Force to expend their private means, as they have hitherto been obliged to do, in defraying expenses in the pursuit of military acquirements, which ought to be borne by the Government of the country, to whom they have dedicated their services.

If it is the will of Canada, as it seems to be, that a certain number of her citizens should be trained to the use of arms, she ought to be prepared to fulfill her part of the engagement by dealing, not in a niggardly but in a liberal spirit, with those who have so patriotically accepted her invitation, and shown so much readiness in putting themselves in a position to be prepared to meet any emergency that may arise, requiring the intervention of a well organized armed force to uphold her authority and maintain her independence. I regret, however, to be obliged to say that if we judge of the future by the past, there is but little room left to indulge the hope of a more liberal encouragement; for, unfortunately, session after session of Parliament we see that there are always to be found amongst the august members who compose that establishment, a few factious individuals, who, whilst they boast of their loyalty, make it a point, under the false pretence of economy, to do all in their power to ignore the Militia Law of the Province and the objects it contemplates; nor, indeed, are they always content to stop here, for not infrequently we find that their indignant protests are not only levelled against the Law which says Canada should be so armed as to be able, in the hour of need to draw strength and courage from our own resources, but harled with equal force against her citizen-soldiers, whose usefulness and efficiency are sometimes made the sport of their contemptible buffoonery. Yet, let me say, that it is only justice to add that we have every reason to believe that these harmless jokers are not in this particular the true exponents of the will, or sentiments of the Canadian people, and that despite the sneers of our opponents, and the difficulties which the Force has had to battle against, it is gratifying to be able to state that it has proved itself superior to every obstacle, and fairly won the proud title of First Battalion Volunteer Militia Rifles of Canada; but a few days ago conferred upon it by his Excellency the Governor General our Commander-in-Chief. Nay more, I contend that the organization of this large Force has been the means of drawing our fellow-citizens more closely together and of strengthening more firmly than ever those friendly ties which we may boast distinguish, in an especial manner, our flourishing city from all others upon this continent. And this too, notwithstanding that many well meaning men predicted at the outset results the very opposite; but time, the great revealer of events, has I am sure agreeably disappointed their unfounded fears, and conclusively shown that however much the men of the First Battalion may differ from each other upon political and religious grounds, they are when in uniform forgetful of every sectional difference, remembering only that the true soldier never degrades his high trust by stooping to become the partisan of any party.

Indeed, so thoroughly convinced am I of this fact, that if to-morrow any of our Catholic Institutions had occasion to apprehend violence, I would most willingly, if its defence rested with me, entrust it to the Protestant members of the Force, with a perfect consciousness that they would protect it whilst there was a man left able to hold a rifle or pull a trigger; and what I say of this part of our number, I would answer with my life I could also say of you, who are Catholics, if you were called upon to render similar services to your Protestant fellow-citizens—united then as the Brigade is—I have no fear that your fraternal intercourse will ever be interrupted, or that you will even for a moment forfeit the high character which, by the excellence of your conduct, has frequently elicited the commendations of the Press of our city, endorsed by the hearty approval of our fellow-citizens.

No. 4.—I fear I have exhausted your patience; but before I conclude I deem it to be my duty to acknowledge the gratitude we owe to our esteemed friend Col Wilby—Colonel of the Brigade—whom I now see here. But for him I doubt very much if the Rifles would command the confidence and present the soldierly appearance which has gained them an enviable distinction. Col. Wilby, as a disciplinarian, has, I think, no superior; and when I say that he has given the entire Force the full benefit of his long experience, and that to his untiring exertions and indomitable energy are chiefly due the vitality and military reputation of the Brigade, I am satisfied I only express the feelings of every man amongst us. Like a true soldier as he is, he stood by us to the hour of need, encouraged us in our difficulties; and never, I believe, will the kindness and attention which he has thus shown to us be forgotten by those who, like ourselves, are the grateful recipients of his favors. Nor is Col. Wilby the only soldier of long experience to whom we stand specially indebted; there is another who should not, upon this occasion, pass unnoticed, I allude to Ensign Rooney, of No. 5, but of him with the limited time now at my disposal, it is only permitted me to say that I believe there is not a more whole-souled Irishman living. No. 4, I am confident, will never forget him, whom I might call "the father of the company," who instructed us in our infancy, and who has richly earned our lasting gratitude, as well by the excellence of his training as by the patriotic motives which prompted him to adopt us as his pupils.

No. 4.—Once more permit me to thank you for your considerate kindness; and rest assured that although you will from this night act under the able command of Captain Mullins, and our well tried and tried friend, Lieutenant Gillies, I will not, in the new rank to which I have been raised, be less mindful of your interests or less anxious to see you attain all the happiness and prosperity which you can desire in this (to borrow your own appropriate expression) free and happy land.

PROTESTANT PROGRESS.—The following extract is from an article in an American paper, given by the *Montreal Witness* amongst its selected matter:—

"The spirit of religion, of which we hear so much vaunting is fast dying out, and infidelity taking its place. Crime is encouraged by the decay of our Judicial system, and the hope of impunity held out by the remission of juries. The excesses which follow are so demoralising the public mind that murders are thought little or nothing of. Familiarity with scenes of blood is blunting the consciences of men to every sense of humanity and Christian feeling."

SENTENCE ON MR. FELLOWS.—The Court of Queen's Bench has pronounced sentence on Mr. Fellows, condemning him to six months' imprisonment in the common gaol, and to pay a fine of Two hundred pounds.

The following Commercial Review has been taken from the *Montreal Witness* of Wednesday last.

The weather has been severe, with a good deal of snow. It is now milder.

Business in all its departments is quite inactive, so that there is very little to report.

WHEAT.—U. C. Spring has been sold from stores at \$1.15 since our last. We hear of no large transactions, and there is very little arriving.

Flour has been rather inactive at the high prices mentioned in our last. Sales of small parcels have been made at \$5.35 for Superfine, which is the asking price. Were a quantity placed in the market for sale, however, it would not realise that rate.

ASHERS.—Pots and Pans 27s 3d.

Pork has shown a tendency to advance all over the interior, and consequently there is very little arriving. The price here is firm at the rates so often quoted already, viz., \$5.50 to \$5.50.

BUTTER is unchanged in price. The demand is very slack, but there is not much coming, and the stock in this market is not, we believe, very heavy. We quote it at 14c. to 15c.

FISH.—Lake White Fish is in fair demand at \$7 to \$7.1 for good full catch in retail parcels. Lake Trout is not so saleable at \$8 to \$9.

MONEY is easy for business paper.

BONSECOURS AND ST. ANNE'S MARKETS

Wheat—None in market.

Oats may be quoted at 2s to 2s 1d. Supply large.

Barley 3s to 3s 8d. Fair supply.

Indian Corn 3s 9d to 4s. Small Supply.

Peas 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Good supply.

Flax Seed 5s 6d to 6s. Very Scarce.

Timothy Seed 10s to 10s 6d. Very Scarce.

Bag Flour 15s to 16s. Fair supply.

Oatmeal 10s 6d to 11s. Supply very fair.

Butter—Fresh, 1s 3d to 1s 4d.; Salt, 10½ to 11d.

Eggs 11d to 1s.

Potatoes 3s 9d to 4s.

Hay and Straw remain the same.

Poultry—Good supply. Turkeys, 7s 6d to 10s.

Geese, 5s to 7s 6d. Ducks, 3s to 4s. Fowls 2s to 2s 6d.

Game—Partridge, 3s to 3s 6d. Wild Ducks, 2s to 3s. Hares, 1s to 1s 3d.

The above prices are by the pair; these are the selling prices.

Remarks.—The attendance at the market not very large; the supply of produce very fair.

The People's Pamphlet, which may be had (gratis) of dealers in Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, abounds in certificates of the most reliable character, and such as will convince the most incredulous that it is invaluable as a family medicine.

Died.

In Montreal, on the 6th inst., Catherine Pierce, the beloved wife of Mr. Mathew Kearney, aged 36 years. In this city, on the 6th inst., Albert, youngest son of William Wilson, printer, aged 18 months. On the 4th inst., at his residence, Vonville, Colonel William Crosbie Hanson, aged 68 years.

SAINT LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS, NO. 77 BLEURY STREET—WILLIAM GUNNINGHAM, PROPRIETOR.—THE LARGEST MANUFACTORY IN MARBLE IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

W. C. begs to inform the public that he has built, this last summer, a large building, where he now is enabled to add to his former business the manufacturing of Marble Mantle Pieces, with a great assortment of beautiful American Grates to fit them. Persons in want of any article in the above line will find that they will be much benefited by calling and examining the great assortment of work manufactured, as they certainly must buy, in consequence of the great reduction in prices.

N.B.—W. C. wishes to inform those in the trade that he has opened a Wholesale Establishment, where unwrought Marble of various descriptions and qualities can be bought at as reasonable a price, if not cheaper, than it can be purchased elsewhere.

Montreal, Nov. 24.

LAND FOR SALE.

TWELVE HUNDRED ACRES, in the County of HASTINGS, Canada West, with Water privileges, and in the midst of good Roads and Settlements, will be SOLD IN SMALL or LARGE LOTS, to suit the Buyer.

For particulars, apply to 223 Notre Dame Street.

NEW CITY GAS COMPANY.

PRICE OF COKE REDUCED
TO \$4 PER CHALDRON,
Delivered Within the City Limits.
Dec. 1, 1859.

P. F. WALSH,

Practical and Scientific Watchmaker,
HAS REMOVED TO
178 NOTRE DAME STREET,
(Next door to O'Connor's Boot & Shoe Store.)

CALL and examine his NEW and SPLENDID assortment of Watches, Jewellery, and Plated Ware. P. F. Walsh has also on hand the BEST SELECTED and most varied assortment of FANCY GOODS, Toys, Perfumery, Chaplains, Rosaries, Decades, and other religious and symbolic articles.

Buy your Fancy and other Stationary from P. F. WALSH, 178 Notre Dame Street, of which he has on hand the VERY BEST QUALITY.

Special attention given to REPAIRING and TIMING all kinds of Watches, by competent workmen, under his personal superintendence.

No Watches taken for Repairs that cannot be Warranted.

BUSINESS DEVICE:

Quick Sales and Light Profit.
Nov. 17, 1859.