

and the suppression of land-grasping Romish Institutions; and they call upon the Catholics of Upper Canada to aid them in carrying out the schemes of the Convention to this end. There is no ambiguity about the language of the Protestant Reformers. They tell their Catholic supporters that it is a rod for Catholic backs that the Convention is making: and they expect that their allies, true to the instincts of "place-beggars," will lick the hands upraised to scourge them, will kiss the foot that is quivering in its anxiety to kick them. In supporting the Protestant Reformers, and giving their countenance to the scheme of the Convention, the Catholics of Upper Canada are now warned that they are supporting a policy whose object is the "entire abolition of money grants for sectarian purposes," i.e., for separate or sectarian schools; and which when "once in operation" will lead to the extinction of all Catholic religious and charitable corporations.

These be it remembered are the words of a leading member of the Toronto Convention, and include its entire policy. The end of that policy is, the inauguration of "Protestant Ascendancy," and the suppression of Catholic influence in the Legislature. The means by which that end are to be attained are:—1st A repeal of the existing Legislative Union; and 2d, the substitution, in lieu thereof, of a system of Federation. Thus it will be seen that the views of our correspondent are fully corroborated by the leading organs of the Protestant Reform party; and that the triumph of that party would be, humanly speaking, the ruin of the Catholics of Upper Canada.

This however is a matter that concerns not us, so much as it does our Western friends. If, for the sake of their personal interests, they see fit to strengthen the hands of that party which meditates their humiliation; if, dazzled by the bright prospects of government situations to be thrown open to them in the event of the accession to power of the Protestant Reformers, they band themselves with that party to effect the overthrow of our institutions; and if, to carry favor with the men who in their hearts must despise their baseness, and who take no pains to conceal their scorn for them and the sordid motives by which they are actuated, Catholics can degrade themselves so far as to listen in silence to the taunts of their new-found allies, denouncing the interference of Lower Canadians in behalf of the oppressed Catholic minority of the Upper Province—we of Lower Canada cannot be expected again to interest, or exert ourselves to save them from the inevitable consequences of their own acts. They reproach us—or what amounts to precisely the same thing—they, without a word of remonstrance, allow their colleagues of the Convention to reproach us—of Lower Canada—with our interference with their Common School system; by their silence they ratify the abuse heaped upon us in the Convention, because of our efforts to obtain for them the benefit of Separate Schools; and certainly, until this conduct of their delegates to the Convention shall have been formally repudiated by the Catholic laity of Upper Canada, we of the Lower Province cannot be expected to be so foolish as again to expose ourselves to be rebuked for our interference with the affairs of Upper Canada—even though the object of that interference should be to protect the Catholic minority of that section of the Province from impending ruin.

For thus, divested of all embarrassing accessories, stands the fact. The Convention—at which Catholic delegates assisted—has laid down the principle that interference on the part of Lower Canada with the local affairs, and especially with the common school system, of Upper Canada is an evil that must be put an end to by means of organic changes in the Constitution.—By their assistance at the Convention, and their non-protest against its Resolutions, the Catholic delegates—and through them the Catholic laity of Upper Canada their supposed constituents—must, until the contrary shall have been proved, be assumed to acquiesce in the "non-interference" Resolutions of the Convention; and such being the case, we Catholics of Lower Canada, cannot again presume to interfere in the affairs of those who reject that interference as an insult and an outrage.

LETTERS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE PRESENT POSITION OF POLITICS IN CANADA—WRITTEN ON THE OCCASION OF THE POLITICAL CONVENTION. By Isaac Buchanan, M.P.P. for Hamilton.

These letters are written by a man who is evidently more intent upon telling the truth, than upon acquiring popularity. At the very outset he hesitates not to contradict flatly the favorite dictum of the Clear Grits, and to do justice to Lower Canada:—

"I have become satisfied that the Lower Canadians have in truth no desire to dominate over Upper Canada, and that the possibility of their doing so has flowed from so many Upper Canadians having supported the principle of the single majority, in the hope eventually of getting the Lower Canadians under their feet in the continued operation of this principle."—p. 3.

Again, with regard to the School Question, he says in his second letter:—

"We dare not any longer shut our eyes to the fact, that a great future divides, and always will divide, the population of Upper Canada into two classes—those who believe that the eternal salvation of their children would be imperilled by the use in the school of our authorized version of the Bible, and those who will never submit to allow it to be banished from the school; but, on the contrary, will feel it their duty for ever to exert themselves to have it more blended with the education of their children.—And surely, in these circumstances, it is doing the Roman Catholic population no more than the barest justice to allow them to get the amount which Roman Catholics are assessed, and a proportionate amount of the public school money, to support Roman Catholic Schools—these endowed schools to be, of course, equally with the Protestant schools, open to public inspection. That any set of men claiming the name of Liberal party should continue to avoid settling this vexed question, in this liberal way, seems incredible. It would amount to party-slandering."—p. 8.

Though Mr. Buchanan hardly states the question, as betwixt Catholics and Protestants, fairly, and does not place its merits on their right basis, we recognise in the above a spirit of true liber-

ality which we should look for in vain amongst the members of the pseudo-liberal party; and if all would but approach the question in the same spirit that he has manifested, we feel certain that it might be speedily and finally settled in a manner satisfactory, to Catholics certainly, and to all Protestants who are willing to do by others as they would themselves be done by. But then in the matter of schools, it is neither the diffusion of education, nor the maintenance of justice, upon which the Liberals are intent; but upon the proselytism of young Papists, and the assertion of "Protestant Ascendancy." This is why it is so hard a matter to settle the School question of Upper Canada.

The Pilot of Saturday last gives the following explanation of its statement that, in obstructions the Church of Rome holds the opposite doctrine to that which obtains in British practice:—

"We never meant to say that the Church of Rome holds that the life of the mother should be sacrificed to save the child in utero, but that it teaches the opposite doctrine to what is British practice, namely, sacrifice the child if necessary, but at all hazards save the mother."

With this explanation it will be seen that the Pilot admits the truth of our charge against British "obstetric morality;" and that it recognises the fact that, in the Protestant world the maxim that it is lawful to do evil that good may follow, does extensively prevail, and is reduced to practice. Thus, by Protestant showing, the immoral maxim that "the end justifies the means," appears to be a Protestant, not a Popish dogma.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—We are requested to remind the members of the St. Patrick's Society that the debate opened at their last meeting will be continued on Monday evening next, at the usual time and place; and we may add that we were highly pleased to learn that the important subject under discussion was ably treated by the gentlemen who have already spoken upon it. We hope that the meeting called for Monday evening will be well attended, and that ere long every Irish Catholic will feel that he has not performed this duty he owes to the land of his forefathers, until he has enrolled himself a member of the St. Patrick's Society.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

London, C.W., Nov. 21st, 1859.

MY DEAR SIR—Your review of the Convention, held in Toronto on 9th inst., places the Catholics of Western Canada just in the position they deserve, presuming the premises you argue from to be correct. Your remarks are perfectly clear and conclusive; and those for whom they are intended, must feel that your deductions and conclusions on the merits of the case, as presented to your view from the report of the great Convention, are justified.

This being the case, it becomes essentially necessary to remove any erroneous impression that may have obtained among our coreligionists of Canada East, through the conduct of some of the delegates to the Convention. This is due especially to you, Sir, in the first place, for your indefatigable efforts in the cause of truth and justice; and in justice to the Catholics of Canada West, who have been innocently placed in a false position.

So far as Canada is concerned, I can safely say, that the Catholics had neither sympathy nor confidence in the movement to elect delegates to the Convention. Out of between twelve and fifteen hundred Catholics in the City, not one even in a hundred took part at the meeting held to elect delegates; it was well understood to be a Clear Grit gathering with which Catholics could not consistently identify themselves. Therefore the Catholics of London are not responsible in the slightest degree for the conduct of men who were appointed by interests inimical to their religion. The result showed this; for those delegates proved faithful to those who sent them, and the Catholics of this community were not disappointed—"Men do not gather figs off thorns."

With regard to the Convention, my first impression was that its object was to unite the "Reform Party"—i.e., those who were in the habit of voting together previous to the election of 1857. With this view I saw no objection to the Convention, but still I had no confidence whatever in its promoters. And here it may not be out of place to inquire what had occurred to make this Convention necessary? Allow me to give a brief outline of what I consider the cause why, and it is simply this:

A crusade was instituted against one of the most faithful and consistent elements of that great party, which had done so much for united Canada, by an unprincipled demagogue, who devoted himself and his newspaper to exciting and moulding to his purpose the worst passions of our nature. Did he succeed? He did succeed indeed in sowing the seed of religious animosity, which it will take generations to eradicate. But he failed in becoming the champion and leader of that high Protestant party with which he intended to relieve Canada of the evils of Romanism and Priestcraft. He allied himself with Orangemen, the natural enemy of Catholicity. By the Orangemen he was received with open arms; they used him; and with his assistance obtained a status in the country never dreamt of by the most sanguine amongst them ten years ago. After which this dupe was cast aside as a thing that could not be used any more to advantage.

Where next do you find this adventurer? Abandoned by all, save the infatuated few who would follow him to the lower regions, if necessary, he finds his only salvation is to get back into the ranks of those whom he had systematically reviled for seven years. Now this would be all right did he, like the prodigal son, confess his error, and manifest his penitence for the evils which he has done to the country and the "Reform Party." On the contrary, he declares plainly that what he has done is now; and all he wants is to find dupes silly enough to place in his hands the power to carry out his platform of 1857.

I appeal to the Catholics of Canada West, and ask them whether I am right or wrong in the foregoing? And I would ask them also, was not the School Question the great issue at the last election? What would have been the result had it been otherwise? Why, have been the result had it been otherwise? Why, the Separate School clause would have been swept from the Statute Book altogether. What is the difference between now and then? None whatever.

What course then should those who desire to have their memories respected by those who come after them adopt? Why, to assert openly and fearlessly that, inasmuch as separate schools are by the whole Catholic world deemed indispensable, it behooves the children of that Church to exercise those means and privileges within their power to obtain them. This you may depend will be done; for there are Catholics in every county in Western Canada who fear their God, and know the great responsibilities He has imposed upon them. They know this also of every party which has not the moral courage to take up the School Question, and legislate upon it; that its members are either wilfully ignorant of the nature of that question, or so essentially illiberal as not to be disposed to do justice to the Catholics whose support they seek.

In conclusion, Sir, I trust you will make your mind easy about the disposition of the Catholics of Western Canada on the School Question. Their minds are made up; the sophistry of the Toronto Freeman notwithstanding.—Yours,

A CATHOLIC.

THE TORONTO "FREEMAN."

(From the Ottawa Tribune.)

The Toronto Freeman in noticing our leading article of the 22d ultimo, deals in statements as unworthy of a gentleman as they are of a paper professing to be Catholic. It is not the first time that the Freeman has descended to personalities and abuse, when commenting on Catholic journals not coinciding with his views. In the present case, however, he has far overstepped the mark.

With reference to the assertion of the Freeman, as to the proprietorship of the Tribune, we must say a few words. The assertion that a Law Firm in this city purchased the Tribune from the late Mr. Barker, or the executors to his estate, is, of course without foundation—there being even a shadow of plausibility about it, and we have struggled hard to convince ourselves that the Freeman writer was not aware of its falsity when he made it. At best, it was but a hap-hazard conjecture on his part, or an incendiary effort to destroy those who stand in his way. In any case we advise him to calm his passion. Let him, as a professing Catholic, remember that he should not bear false witness against his neighbor, or covet his neighbors goods or reputation. For his own sake we advise him to practice moderation—throw aside abuse and evil speaking, and take to reason and common-sense logic. As a lesson in this particular, we will instruct him. The publisher of the Tribune, as the Freeman could have learned on reference to our columns, is Mr. Frederick E. O'Connor, of this city. As to Mr. O'Connor's social position, or his claims to the confidence of Catholics, Mr. McGehee will be able and doubtless willing to instruct the Freeman. He is not a lawyer, and is the sole manager and publisher of the Tribune, and the responsible conductor of it. Associated with him in the Editorial department is his brother, a Catholic Clergyman of this city, the writer of the present article, and the writer of the article which has afforded the Freeman an opportunity of throwing insult on his neighbor and outraging those properties carefully guarded by sensitive and discreet writers for the Press. We trust the Freeman will see the necessity for an apology to its readers and the Catholics of Upper Canada under the circumstances, and that for the future he will be more prudent in his mode of argumentation with his Catholic confederates of the Press.

The substance of our charge against the Freeman—or rather of our corrective information (if we may use the expression) to our Lower Canada Catholic contemporaries, relative to the political views of the Freeman and those of the Catholics of Upper Canada—was that that journal is not the mouth-piece of Upper Canada Catholic politics. We instanced two questions—"Representation by Population" and "Repeal of the Union," on which such is the case, and on which the Freeman by its views was creating against us the enmity of the Catholics of Lower Canada.

Had the Freeman in his remarks on our article instead of descending to abuse, come out and stated what are the views of the Catholics of Upper Canada on these questions, he would himself have decided the question of identity of politics. Will he say that the vast majority of the Catholics of Upper Canada are favorable to these questions? Will he maintain that the Catholic hierarchy of Upper Canada entertain views favourable to the first-mentioned? And if not, had we not just reason for the position we took?

The meetings held in Upper Canada, approbative of the part the Freeman acted in the late controversy even were they what he would fain make them appear—go but a very short distance in undermining our position. Everybody knows how easy it is to get up such meetings in times of excitement, especially when the cry of danger to nationality is made the chief lever in working them up. Had the Freeman's policies been divested of that mantle of nationality which he so cunningly and ingeniously wore around them to disguise their deformity, reflecting minds will, we think, agree with us, that not one of the meetings mentioned would ever have been held—or if they had, it would have been for an entirely different purpose.

EXTRAORDINARY LAND-SLIP AT ST. HILAIRE.—On Monday the 14th instant, an extraordinary land-slip occurred at St. Hilaire, on the right bank of the Richelieu. It commenced at about nine o'clock that evening, and was accompanied by a sound like thunder, lasting for about half an hour. The St. Hyacinthe Courier says that a tract of land, about 20 acres square, (we presume 400 acres in all are meant) sunk in that space of time a depth of 50 feet. A correspondent of the Gazette, who visited the locality on Friday, says:—"We approached the site of the slip, walking in a northerly direction on the highest table land in the vicinity, until we came suddenly upon it, when an extraordinary spectacle arrested our attention and made us pause. We were on the brink of an enormous basin or pit, caused by the sinking of about 50 acres of land, as near as we could estimate without measuring, to the depth of about 30 feet!—Habitants in the vicinity drew upon their imaginations for a greater depth than this, but the hard fact of measurement would not support excited fancy.—The bottom presented a strange appearance, one in some particulars difficult to account for. In places the surface had quite disappeared; in others, the newly ploughed furrows were visible; in others, the turf; and in others, one saw parts of fences. All over the bottom, as it were, at regular intervals, were numerous pyramids or cones, having somewhat the appearance of dividing walls, with their strata lying horizontally. Between these the surface has sunk. They evidently stand in their natural position, but they may have moved from their original places.—Walking round the westerly edge, we came to what may be termed the neck of a gully, about 100 or 150 feet broad, leading to the river, and distant from it about five-eighths of a mile. Along this gully the earth has been forced to about the middle of the river. We have here the curious phenomenon of an earth stream, if such a term may be used. It is the nearest description one can think of. The surface is rough and broken, something like the ice on the St. Lawrence after packing. It has evidently been poured along with great force, down the gully, in a stream as it were, about 15 feet deep, from the pressure of millions of tons of the loosened mass above in many places quantities of unctuous blue clay have oozed up, quite as slippery as soft soap.—Probably this rests on some hard inclined plane. The force of the pressure may be imagined when it is stated that the soil is here quite stiff and clayey; and the force may be perceived by examining the rough manner in which it has swept past projecting points in the gully some of which are pretty well greased with soft clay.—Trees and fences are carried along. If houses or cattle had been on the site they also would have been carried away. M. Veaugeois's workshop, on the west side of the ravine on the river bank had the earth piled to the roof on one side. He reports that it rolled smoothly and respectably along about as fast as a horse's trot. The earth stream down the gully cuts through four farms, making six altogether affected by the slip. Ascending and walking in a south easterly direction we see the marks of another similar slip, in years past, in an opposite direction. Undoubtedly in due time we shall have an exact scientific description from Sir W. E. Logan, with measurements and bearings precisely taken. A land-slip of somewhat the same nature, but of more serious character, occurred in the spring of 1840, on the River Missinongue, leading into Lake St. Peter. It blocked up the river, and carried away forest trees.

farmsteads, horses, cows and sheep. It was ably described in a paper read before the Geological Society of London in 1842."

A furious gale from the East, accompanied with rain, commenced here last Saturday morning and continued to blow violently throughout the day and the greater part of Saturday night. It must have done a great deal of damage to the boats about the Coves, for all the ships from the Coves to the entrance of the St. Charles were filled with saw logs and debris yesterday morning—thousands of logs must have got adrift, a great part of which will no doubt be lost to the owners. We have as yet heard of but one disaster among the shipping,—that is the John Bull, which is said to be ashore at Point St. Laurent full of water.—Quebec Journal.

THE PROGRESS OF PERITH.—The Stratford Examiner publishes an estimate, made by Mr. Sinton, of the increase of the population and wealth of the county of Perth. From this it appears that in the year 1852 the population was only 15,000, now it is over 30,000 having increased more than double in the short space of seven years. The increase in the value of property is still more striking. In 1852 the assessed value of the county was £533,606; in 1859 it is £1,431,710. In other words while the population has doubled itself in seven years, the material wealth of the county has increased threefold during the same period. The Examiner recommends those who are continually crouching about ruin and decay, to bear these facts in mind.

AN EXTRAORDINARY VERDICT.—We have just read of a circumstance which lately occurred in the Township of Williams, which cast all we have heard for sometime back entirely into the shade. It appears that a tavern kept by Mr. Prangley, near the Grand Trunk Railway, the tavern keeper himself being at St. Mary's at the time. He called for liquor, and having indulged rather freely, went out with his brothers, taking the railway track home. Passing over a bridge he lost his balance, and fell from the parapet—the effect of which was death. Now comes the sequel. A coroner's jury was held on the body before Mr. Henderson, when the witnesses brought in a verdict of manslaughter against the tavern keeper, Prangley, for giving him the "heavy wet," while the poor man was 30 miles distant from his home at the time. O tempora! O mores! Mr. Detective Groves, of this city, took Prangley to jail yesterday, and the poor fellow remains here until, perhaps, he either procures bail, or lies incarcerated till the next assize.—London Protectors.

CHARACTER OF THE CONVENTION.—The Montreal Commercial Advertiser accuses us of misrepresenting and underrating the importance of the Convention. We cannot plead guilty to its charge. Our reports have been fairly given, and remain entirely unchallenged. We have done full justice to the individual respectability of the delegates; and in imputing to a large proportion of them the desire of office, we are fully borne out by the opinions of many among themselves. One delegate assured us that he believed more than half of the delegates to be self-appointed, or nominated at private meetings. He himself had never heard of the meeting at which he was nominated, and considered himself a mere spectator. Another showed us a delegate's ticket which had been given him on his paying a dollar towards expenses, although he had never pretended to be a delegate at all. And we know that cases occurred, where, as in St. Patrick's Ward here, three men nominated five delegates. Similar things are stated to have happened in the County of Peterboro', where 4 meetings could only muster 120 people, which is perhaps, a fair equivalent to the 100 Clear Grits who elected 35 delegates in this city. Then again the fact that the Convention represented nobody but the Clear Grits west of Toronto, and a very few to the eastward, is of itself conclusive evidence of the absence of any claim to represent public opinion in Upper Canada. Is the political destiny of a country to be decided by the vote of a mere majority, at a meeting only comprising delegates from—if we may take Toronto and Peterboro' as criteria—less than the two-hundredth part of the population? It must be a sorry party, indeed, which could muster five delegates from every municipality in the Upper Province, yet there were whole counties—half-a-dozen probably—which did not send as many delegates between them. But the most conclusive argument against the Convention as a whole, is that the majority changed their vote between Federation and Dissolution, for no better reason than Mr. George Brown's passionate remonstrance, that if they voted according to their own convictions he would be kept out of office for two years at least. This argument was conclusive—unanswerable—overpowering.—Toronto Colonist.

IS UPPER CANADA ROBBED?—The London Free Press copies the London's tabular statement which we published a few days ago, showing that out of \$34,810,832 spent on the public works of Canada, \$26,871,585 has been spent in Upper and the balance in Lower Canada. The Free Press then comments on the statement as follows:—

"Now, are these things so? Is it a verity that out of \$55,000,000 spent on the Public Works in Canada, \$37,000,000, nearly, has been paid away from the Upper Province? In August last the Hon. Mr. Alexander took the matter of the relative expenditure of the Provinces in hand, and showed from a statement then published by him that there had been spent in Upper Canada an excess of \$16,000,000. At that time the Globe promised to deal with the matter, but up to the present time no refutation of the facts alleged has appeared. But when an issue is taken between the Provinces, and it is stated as an argument in favor of a Dissolution of the Union that the money of Upper Canadians is wrung from them for expenditure in Lower Canada, and that the public debt has increased to its present height in consequence of undue expenditure within the other Province, it is material that the facts should be elicited. If the statement which we present to-day is truth, the public debt has been increased more by Upper than by Lower Canada, to the extent, indeed, of nineteen millions of dollars!

"From the calculation made as to the interest payable annually from the general exchequer for moneys expended on public works, it appears that that necessitated by Upper Canadian improvements is more than double that payable for improvements in Lower Canada—in fact \$1,135,940 a-year more!—a very large sum truly.

"If we turn to the amount of taxation secured by the Customs, which is alleged, and we think truly, is contributed to more largely by the people of Upper than Lower Canada—what do we find? It amounted in 1858—the last published accounts being for that year—to \$3,268,157. Thus it will be seen that the interest on the debt caused by public works in Upper Canada absorbs more than two-thirds of the whole Customs Revenue! We ask the candid reader, the man who desires to do justice to his fellow-subjects, how is it possible to maintain, in the face of such facts, the allegation that Upper Canada is systematically robbed, and that a Dissolution of the Union, or some other kind of disconnection with Lower Canada, is necessary in order to avoid further depletion at the hands of the people of that portion of the Province? Many other conclusions may be drawn from the figures adduced, and among others that it is in Upper, not Lower Canada that the great extravagance takes place, but we shall reserve a consideration of them for a future occasion."

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—This medicine has become an article of commerce—a thing no medicine ever became before. Perry Killer is as much an item in every bale of goods sent to country merchants, as tea, coffee or sugar. This fact speaks volumes in its favor.—Glens Falls Messenger.

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

The weather has been cold, with a good deal of snow. The Grand Trunk continues to do a large business and the Bridge will, it is said, be opened for the first time on Thursday. The city and wharf terminus are it is said, arranged for, to be on either side of the mouth of the Lachine Canal.

Flour is in good supply and moderate demand. Fine to No. 2 unbranded is \$4.25 to \$4.60; Super-fine is firm at \$5.10 to \$5.15; Fancy, \$5.30 to \$5.35; Extra, \$5.75 to \$6; Double Extra, about \$6.50; Bag Flour, 145 to 148 3d per 112 lbs.

Outmeal is dull at \$4.50. Rye Flour nominal at \$3.50.

Wheat.—Spring continues at \$1.16 to \$1.12 1/2 by car-load. No Winter Wheat in market.

Pots have ranged for some weeks from 70 to 72 1/2 cents per 60 lbs, by the car-load.

Oats are in good demand at about one cent a pound.

Barley is about 60 cents for 50 lbs. Ashes.—Pots, 27s 6d; Pearls, 33s 3d. The freight to Britain, via Portland, is 40s for Pots and 45s for Pearls. The shipments to Britain last summer and early fall, we are informed, generally show a loss. Pork, in carcass, is in good demand at \$5 1/2 to \$6 1/2. Averages of about 200 being about \$6. Mess Pork is \$17 1/2 to \$17 3/4. The lower grades nominal. Beef unsold.

Butter is 15 to 15 1/2 cents for store-packed, and 16 to 18 cents for dairy. There is a fair demand, probably for the purpose of holding till spring. Cheese.—Good is \$10 to \$12 per 100 lbs.

MONSIEURS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS.

Wheat may be quoted at 6s per 70 lbs. Very scarce. Oats—2s to 2s 3d. Plentiful supply.

Barley—3s to 3s 3d. Scarce. Indian Corn—3s 6d to 3s 9d. Very scarce.

Pears—3s 6d to 3s 9d. Very plentiful. Buckwheat—2s 6d to 2s 9d. Supply very small.

Flax Seed—6s. The quantity brought of late very small.

Bag Flour—14s to 16s 3d. Large supply. Outmeal—11s to 11s 3d. Supply large.

Curraned—11s per quintal. Very scarce. Butter—Fresh, 1s to 1s 3d; Salt, 10d to 11 1/2d.

Eggs—10d to 1s. Potatoes—3s 6d to 4s 6d per bag of 1 1/2 bushels. The latter price is paid for the best Upper Canada Potatoes.

SINGERS SEWING MACHINES (CANADIAN MAKE).

(From the London Free Press.)

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. E. J. Nagle, to be found in another column, who advertises the establishment of a manufactory for the production of Singer's celebrated Sewing Machines at Montreal. Mr. Nagle, having had some years' experience in Singer's factory, is thoroughly acquainted with the manufacture of the most delicate workmanship connected with the sewing machine. A number of the men employed by Mr. Nagle in the construction of sewing machines have worked in Singer's factory for seven years, and have been engaged in the sewing machine business from its infancy up to the present time, and are thorough practical mechanics. Those who purchase of him may therefore expect a first-class article.

The list of certificates in the advertisement from Montreal manufacturing firms affords a sure guarantee of the efficiency of the machines made by Mr. Nagle. A similar machine to Singer's is offered for sale by Mr. N. at greatly reduced rates, and purchasers of the article will be directly encouraging "home manufacturers." The public will not be slow in patronizing his establishment.—[See advertisement]

SAINT LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS, NO. 77 BUREY 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. 21.

Birth.

On the 7th inst., the wife of M. Joseph Paire, of a daughter.

Died.

In this city, on the 23d instant, Ellen Carroll, (a native of the Kingdom of Ireland,) wife of Mr. John Mulloy, aged 50 years, regretted by a large circle of friends.

Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, which will take place this (Friday) morning, at eight o'clock, from the residence of her son (Wm. Booth), No. 30, Laquechere Street, to the Catholic Cemetery, without further notice, as no cards will be issued.

In this city, on the 17th inst., Mr. James Potts, Printer, for many years connected with the Montreal Herald, a native of Carlisle, England, aged 49 years.

In Montreal, on the 19th instant, Anne Sime, aged 59, relict of the late Daniel McLaren, Esq., Teacher of Dancing, Perth, Scotland, and mother-in-law of Mr. William Ower, Printer.

Near Philadelphia, on the 15th instant, Denis O'Brien, father of W. O'Brien of this city, aged 61 years.

No. 4 ATTENTION!

THE Members of No. 4 Rifle Company are requested to meet at their Drill Room, Victoria Hall, on Wednesday evening next, 30th instant, at half-past seven o'clock, in winter uniform.

By order, J. GILLIES, Sec.

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, Chaplets, Rosaries, Decades, and other religious and symbolic articles.

Buy your Fancy and other Stationery 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.