The Upper Canada Convention

Montreal Herald.

AND DAILY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

VOLUME LI. MONTREAL, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1859. NUMBER 272.

MONTREAL HERALD
STEAM BOOK & JOB PRINTING OFFICE
No. 309 Notre Dame Street,
(Near St. Francois Xavier St.,)
MONTREAL.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that having ENLARGED h STOCK of PRINTING MATERIALS, STEAM PRESSES, &c., he is now prepared to undertake every description of Printing, such as Books, Pamphlets, Magazines, Insurance Policies, Programmes Catalogues, Posting Bills, Hand Bills, Railway Bills, Steamboat Bills, Circulars, Invitation and Funeral Letters, Druggists and other Labels Military Forms of every description, &c., with despatch, and at the LOWEST CITY PRICES.
☞ Business Cards neatly and promptly executed.
JAMES POTTS
Jan. 26. 22

CANADA
FUR COMPANY.
GREENE & SONS.
305 St. Paul Street,
MONTREAL.
Solicit the inspection of Country Merchants to their Extensive Assortment of MADE-UP FURS, consisting of Caps, Boas, Gauntlets, Victorines, Mitts, Cuffs, Coats, &c., &c.
BUFFALO ROBES
AND
BUCK MITTS, &c.
Prices Low.
TERMS LIBERAL.
GREENE & SONS.
The Highest Price Paid for all kinds of Raw Furs.
Oct. 27. 2m 256

TO DRY GOODS BUYERS.
CLEARING SALE
OF
RIBBONS, HOSIERY,
Lace, Smallwares, &c.
THE undersigned beg to intimate, that, being about to dissolve partnership, all their remaining Stock, after this date, will be offered at and under cost prices.
The Stock is well assorted in the above classes of Goods, and all quite new, presenting to Retail Merchants a most favourable opportunity of purchasing.
Terms during the Sale 5 per cent. off for Cash or 4 months' Bill; all sales under $100, Cash, unless where accounts are already open.
BAYNE, SPENCE & CO.,
Wholesale Dry Goods Importers,
268 St. Paul Street.
Montreal, 2nd Nov., 1858. du-261

REFINED COAL OIL,
25 BARRELS PRIME QUALITY. Superior to any Foreign OIL, and at
Reduced Price,
by the Barrel or Half-Barrel.
W. R. HIBBARD,
Depot Columbian Oil Co.,
161 St. Paul Street,
Montreal.
November 1. 260

LEATHER.
CHAMPLAIN TANNERY
SPANISH SOLE LEATHER
For sale at
163 St. Paul Street.
BY
JAMES RICHARDSON.
November 1. 1m-260

LIGHT EQUAL TO GAS,
For Half the Price!
THE CELEBRATED PATENT FAIRY LAMPS and PURE LIQUID GAS, "not explosive," give the safest, cheapest, and most brilliant light of any, without smoke or smell at one half the cost of the usual Oil Lamps.
To be had Wholesale and Retail of
JAMES FAIRIE,
Oil and Lamp Store,
55 St. Francois Xavier St,
Two doors from Notre Dame Street.
Oct. 25. 1m 254

For Dessert.
FRESH TURKEY FIGS,
Layer Raisins in boxes,
Prunes, Dates, Grapes,
Orange Rings,
Orange Chips,
Lemon Chips,
Lemon Rings.
Preserved Ginger,
Canton Dry Ginger,
Crystalized Fruits,
Preserved Fruits,
English Cheese,
American Cheese,
Cakes, Crackers,
Biscuits, &c., &c.
For Sale by
R. THOMAS,
Family Grocer, Bonaventure Building.
October 29. 258

CHOICE
Green and Black
TEAS.
BLACK—Pekoe,
Flowery do.
Orange Fl'd do,
Souchong,
Ningyong,
"Velvet Leaf" Oolong,
Oolong Souchong,
Pouchong,
English Congou,
Breakfast Souchong.
GREEN—"The Creamy" Hyson,
Sup. Old Hyson,
Young do,
Curious do,
Choice Imperial,
Gunpowder,
Hyson Twankay,
Twankay,
In chests, half-boxes and catties, constantly on hand and for sale at
Rd. THOMAS'
Family Grocery.
October 29. 258

Relishes! Relishes!!
SMOKED SALMON,
Finnan Haddies,
Yarmouth Bloaters,
Bologna Sausages,
Potted Meats.
Lobsters in tins,
Salmon in tins,
Mackerel in tins,
Oysters in tins,
Sardines,
Anchovies.
For Sale by
R. THOMAS,
Family Grocer, Bonaventure Building.
October 29. 258

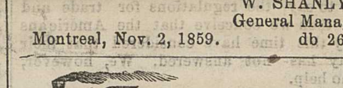
Flour and Meal.
EXTRA FINE PASTRY FLOUR
Buck Wheat do
Graham do
Oatmeal,
Indian Meal,
Cracked Wheat,
GroundRice.
For Sale at
R. THOMAS'
Family Grocery.
October 29. 258

"JAVA"
Fine Old Government
JAVA COFFEE,
Fresh Ground every morning, at
Rd. THOMAS'
Family Grocery.
October 29. 258

Finnan Haddies.
JUST RECEIVED, per Express, a supply of the above Article.
A. WALSH,
West End Grocery.
October 29. 258

Whitney's Patent Flour.
THE Subscribers, Agents for this Superior Family Flour, have just received a Supply, in Barrels, half barrels and small packages.
GREGORY & CO.,
37 Commissioners Street.
October 27. 1m-256

Grand Trunk Railway.
Completion of the Line.
ON and after the 21st NOVEMBER, Express Passenger and Freight Trains will be run through from Portland and Quebec, to and from Detroit, connecting at Detroit Junction with the Trains of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Detroit and Milwaukie Railways.
The completion of the Victoria Bridge, before the close of navigation, will prevent any interruptions to the traffic, and will enable Freight to be sent through to or from St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago, with *but one Transhipment.*
At Sarnia the Company have erected extensive Freight Warehouses, and are now prepared to received Flour and other rolling Freight intended to go Eastward by Railway, and Store the same, for a reasonable time, free of charge.
W. SHANLY,
General Manager.
Montreal, Nov. 2, 1859. db 262



The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada.
ADJOURNED MEETING.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company, will be held at the Company's Office, in the City of Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, the SEVENTH day of DECEMBER, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-nine, at TWELVE o'clock, Noon, precisely, for the purpose of receiving a Report from the Directors, and for the transaction of other business. Such day and place of meeting being the day and place of meeting to which the meeting convened for the 7th November was adjourned.
By order of the Directors,
JOHN M. GRANT,
Secretary.
Head Office, Montreal, Nov. 7, 1859. 1m-266

NEW YORK & HARTFORD
Insurance Companies.
HEAD OFFICE—19 St. Francois Xavier Street
Phœnix,
Park,
King's County,
City of Hartford.
RISKS taken at as low rates as by any other Responsible Company, and settlements prompt in case of Loss. Apply to
THOMAS H. MAXWELL, or
PROSPER CARRIGAN,
Sub Agents.
THOMAS MAXWELL,
General Agent.
October 31. 259

Canadian Flour and Grain Depot.
R. A. GOODENOUGH,
37 Pearl Street..............New York.
CASH CAPITAL, $100,000.
STRICTLY BROKERAGE and COMMISSION. Orders for Staple Groceries promptly executed; and General Shipping Agency.
Nov. 9. r 267

J. W. HOPKINS,
Architect.
OFFICE...NO. 3 UNION BUILDINGS.
Oct. 25. 1m 254

R. A. LEACH,
ADVOCATE,
46 Little St. James Street,
MONTREAL.
October 19. 1y-249

COAL GRATES FOR SALE.
ARRIVED PER STEAMER ANGLO-SAXON.
COAL GRATES,
LATEST DESIGN OF PATTERN, exquisitely handsome, with FENDERS, &c., to match, from the Manufactory of Messrs. Yates, Haywood & Co., Effingham Works, Rotherham, to intending purchasers will be found worthy of special notice, as they are to be sold Cheap.
ANDREW HAYES,
No. 7 Little St. Joseph Street.
Nov. 2. 261

JAMES CREAN,
COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS,
House Agent,
&c., &c,
11 ST. MARY STREET.
ORDERS through the Post-Office promptly attended to.
References:
R. D. COLLIS, Esq.,
H. L. ROUTH, Esq.,
DAVID TORRANCE, Esq.,
JOHN CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Nov. 9. 3m-267

Mocha,
Java,
Manilla, and
Jamaica Coffee,
Warranted Pure, and Fresh Ground every morning.
Very Superior English Breakfast Souchong, Young and Old Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial, and all other kinds of TEA, of the choicest description.
CHOCOLATE and COCOA, of own manufacture.
SPICES of all kinds.
This Establishment warrants every article to be pure and genuine as represented.
London Tea Warehouse,
37 Great St. James Street,
Adjoining the Methodist Church.
November 8. 266

Canadian Pictures after Kreighoff.
THE Subscribers have now on view SPECIMENS of CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS from two very characteristic Studies of French Canadian Figures, by KREIGHOFF.
They are well suited in style for Chromo-Lithography. The work is being executed in one of the best London establishments.
Those wishing to possess or to send to their friends Pictures characteristic of the country, and at the same time specimens of the style and coloring of our National Artist, will be able to do so at a very low rate by leaving their names.
Subscription........$5 per pair.
B. DAWSON & SON,
23 Great St. James Street.
November 2. 261

Annual Register of Rural Affairs.
B. DAWSON & SON have just received—The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs & Cultivators' Almanac for 1860, containing practical suggestions for the Farmer and Horticulturist. Embellished with 180 Engravings, including Houses, Farm Buildings, Implements, Fruits, Flowers, &c., &c. By J. J. Thomas. Price 25 cents.
For Sale at
No. 23 Great St. James Street.
Nov. 10. 268

Sugar, Molasses, Codfish, &c.
IN STORE and FOR SALE by the undersigned—
320 hhds Bright Porto Rico and Cuba Sugar
80 puns Bright Muscovado and Clayed Molasses
1000 qtls Prime Large Table Codfish
Bags Pimenta
Boxes Fresh Lobsters
Puns fine flavor Strong Imitation Jamaica Rum
Hhds / Qr-casks } Superior Port Wine
And to arrive, ex "M. Flora," from Canso,
Barrels / Hf-brls } Very Choice Extra and No. 1 Split and Round Herrings
J. & J. MITCHELL.
Nov. 7. 265

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

TENDERS, in duplic te, will be received at this Office, until NOON on TUESDAY, the 15th NOVEMBER, from all persons willing to RENT BY THE YEAR, and the Lease to be renewable by mutual consent, the following

LAND AT MONTREAL,
VIZ:

All that Farm or Parcel of Land, with appurtenances thereunto belonging, commonly known as the EXERCISING GROUND or LOGAN'S FARM, the property of the War Department, and containing about 115 *acres* English, or 136 *arpents* 12 *perches* French. The Land to be let for GRAZING PURPOSES ONLY, and possession may be obtained at once, but rent and yearly tenure to be reckoned from 1st April, 1860.

The Tenant to keep fences and premises in good order and condition, to pay all taxes, and to conform to every Municipal regulation.

No buildings, barriers, or fences are to be erected, nor is snow, rubbish, or filth to be deposited thereon, nor excavations made, nor are materials of any kind belonging to the premises to be removed or carried away therefrom, without the written permission of the Commanding Royal Engineer in Canada. The Tenant will also be required to protect the standing wood and timber on the premises from injury, and shall not be permitted to cut it down for fencing or any other purpose whatever.

The free use of the grounds for the exercising or encampment of Her Majesty's Troops, and for the exercise or recreation of the Officers of the Garrison, and their families, will be reserved.

The Lease may terminate on the first day of April of each year, by either party giving the other 3 months previous notice, or the War Department may at any time resume possession, by giving 3 months notice, or by remission of 3 months rent; and rent to be *payable quarterly.*

A Plan of the Land may be seen, and every other information obtained at the Office of the *Commanding Royal Engineer,* Notre Dame St., Montreal.

Commissariat, Canada,
Montreal, 3rd Nov., 1859. 262

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received at this Office, until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 15th November, from all persons willing to RENT BY THE YEAR, and lease to be renewable by mutual consent, the following

Land at Longueuil,
VIZ:

All those FARMS or PARCELS OF LAND at Longueuil, belonging to the War Department, with apurtenances and buildings attached, fronting on the River St. Lawrence, and now held under three separate leases, viz: No. 1 by Mr. Louis Demers, consisting of about 73 arpents; No. 2 by Mr. James Hardie, consisting of about 54 arpents; and No. 3 by Mr. Demers, consisting of about 92 arpents. The whole may now be let separately, or in one block, and may be used for agricultural purposes generally. The rent and yearly tenure to be reckoned from 1st April, 1860, but possession only to be given from 1st of May.

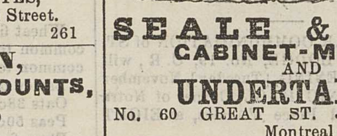
The tenant to keep the fences and premises in good order and condition, to pay all taxes, and to conform to every municipal regulation.

No buildings, wharves, jetties, or any structures whatever, to be erected, nor are excavations to be made, or material of any kind belonging to the premises to be removed or carried away therefrom, without the written permission of the Commanding Royal Engineer in Canada.

The lease may terminate on the 1st April of each year, by either party giving the other 3 months previous notice, or the War Department may if necessary resume possession at any time, by giving 3 months notice, or by remission of 6 months rent. The rent to be *payable half-yearly.*

A Plan may be seen, and every other information obtained, at the *Commanding Royal Engineer's Office,* Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Commissariat, Canada,
Montreal, 3rd Nov., 1859. du-262



SEALE & TEES,
CABINET-MAKERS
AND
UNDERTAKERS,
No. 60 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
Montreal
PARTICULAR attention is invited to our Stock of
ZINC AND LEAD COFFINS,
At very low Prices, and the only coffins that can be warranted Air Tight.
A large assortment of COFFINS & TRIMMINGS, Wholesale and Retail, and Funerals urnished with all required.
Office Desks of our own manufacture on hand and made to order. Shops fitted, &c.
July 22. 173

JAMES JOHNSTON & CO.
WOULD respectfully inform their Customers and the Trade generally, that they have
REMOVED
From St. Paul Street
TO THE
NEW BUILDING,
NO. 42 ST. PETER STREET,
Corner of Recollet Street, and are now receiving and opening their
FALL STOCK,
Comprising the newest styles in all descriptions of
Fancy Dry Goods,
with a very extensive assortment in every department.
—Also,—
A large and well-assorted Stock of
Heavy Staple Cotton and Woollen
GOODS.
to which they would solicit the inspection of Town and Country buyers.
Oct. 22. 252

HOOP SKIRTS FOR THE MILLION!
No. 202 Notre Dame Street.
TRIGG & NICHOLS have just received 100 dozen of the Newest Designs, which they are prepared to offer to purchasers at unprecedentedly Low Prices—

Gem of Fashion.	Queen of Diamonds.
Opera.	Isabella.
Promenade.	Wove Skirt.
Union Hair.	Expansion.
Zephyr Quilt.	Balmoral.
Patent Corsets.	Cane Hoops.
Marline.	Patent Skirt Supporters.

Messrs. TRIGG & NICHOLS also keep on hand, at their Store in Notre Dame Street, a large and varied assortment of TOYS and FANCY GOODS and PAPER-HANGINGS, which they offer to the Public at Moderate Profits.
An inspection of their Stock is solicited.
October 26. 1m-255

GRAND TRUNK CLOTHING STORE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 87 McGill and No. 27 Recollet Streets,
MONTREAL.
THE undersigned, CLOTHIERS and OUTFITTERS, respectfully beg leave to inform the Public that they have now completed their Fall and Winter Importations, and are prepared to offer for Sale a very large and well assorted Stock of
Ready-Made Clothing, Outfitting, &c,
Also, English, French and German Cloths, Doeskins, Cassimeres and Vestings, of every style and quality. They have also on hand a large assortment of Scotch Tweeds and Irish Freizes, very suitable for this season.
DONNELLY & O'BRIEN,
Oct. 26. 2m 255

SCHOLASTIC DEPARTMENTS
OF THE
THOMAS MOLSON COLLEGE,
QUEBEC SUBURBS, MONTREAL.
1859-60.

Young Gentlemen's Department:
THE SECOND TERM of the Second Session will commence on the 7th of NOVEMBER, 1859, and terminate on the 3rd of FEBRUARY, 1860. The Session is divided into four equal Terms.
The Course of Study will include the Greek, Latin, French and English Languages, Mathematics, History, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, Writing, Drawing, and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Terms:
Autumnal Term from the 24th Aug. to the 4th Nov., 1859.
Winter do, from the 7th Nov. to 3rd Feb., 1860.
Spring do, from 6th Feb. to 13th April, 1860.
Summer do, from 16th April to 28th June, 1860.

Fees.
First Class, $8 per term; Second Class, $7 per term, Third Class, $6 per term; Fourth Class, $5 per term; Fifth Class, $4 per term; Sixth Class, $ per term.
☞In addition to which, 50 cents per term will be charged for Stationery, and 50 cents per term for Fuel. The whole payable in advance.

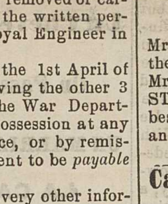
Young Ladies' Department:
The Session and Terms will be the same as those of the Young Gentlemen's Department; and the Course of Study will include the Latin, French and English Languages, History, Geography, Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic, Writing, Drawing, Vocal and Instrumental Music, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, &c-

Fees.
First Class, $6 per term; Second Class, $5 per term; Third Class, $3 per term; Fourth Class, $2 per term. Fifty cents additional per term for Stationery, and 50 cents for Fuel.

Application for admission must be made to the Rev. Alfred Stone, No. 3 Molson Terrace.
The Professors have Accommodations for Boarders.
☞ Pupils are received during any part of the Term, and are requested to attend only these places of Worship which their Parents prefer.
October 25. 1m-254

Education.
MR. CREIGHTON, A.M., Trinity College Dublin, having received many promises of support, begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that he purposes, [D.V] to open an Academy for Young Gentlemen in this City on the 5th instant.
Mr. C. will undertake to impart to his pupils a sound English, Classical, Mathematical, and Commercial education, and will endeavour, in every instance, to carry out the views of parents with reference to the future career in life of their sons, by devoting particular attention to such branches of study as may be best calculated to fit them respectively for their several pursuits, whether Professional or Mercantile.
Pupils will be received, for the present, at the Residence, No. 157 Upper St. Urbain Street, where terms (which are moderate,) and other particulars, can be ascertained.
May 3. 104

FRENCH MILL STONES



IMPORTED AND MANUFACTURED WITH DESPATCH.
Mr. LOUIS TISSIER, Mill Stone Manufacturer, from France, begs to inform Flour-Mill owners that he takes Orders heretofore executed by the late Mr. William Burry, for whom he has acted in the capacity of Foreman during three years. Mr. L. Tissier has on hand TWELVE MILL STONES, which he can warrant to be of the best kind and manufacture. Enquire at 137 and 216 St. Joseph Street.
Oct. 11. 3m 242

Canadian Millers' & Grain Depot,
37 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.
R. A. GOODENOUGH, Broker.
Cash Capital, $400,000.
FLOUR can now be laid down in New York at Montreal rates, and 30 cents per barrel less than Boston, from all the Western Ports, making New York the best market for Canada Flour, as freights and insurance seaward can be had at all seasons at less rates than any other point. For many years past, Canada brands of Flour have been used by "American Millers" upon inferior Flour. This year, as the wheat is generally good, this counterfeiting will not be so extensively done; with care, Canada Flour will command full prices in the New York Market, both for export and consumption. Commissions charged in proportion to risks taken.
Twenty-five years experience as Broker warrants the Subscriber in assuming that he understands the wants of the trade, and will give it his personal attention.
☞ Orders from Wholesale Grocers promptly executed.
OFFICE......37 Pearl Street, New York.
R. A. GOODENOUGH.
Oct. 19. 1m 249

China, Glass and Earthenware,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
At Low Prices.
IN THE RETAIL DEPARTMENT will be found China Tea and Breakfast Sets; Dinner, Dessert and Bedroom Sets; Tumblers, Goblets, Wine, Custard, Jelly and Champagne Glasses, Decanters, and all useful Articles.
In the Wholesale Department all descriptions of Common Goods, by the package, or packed to order by the dozen, at low prices.
THOMSON & MINCHIN,
241 St. Paul Street.
September 27. 230

GUANO.
WE would call the attention of Guano Dealers, Planters and Farmers to the article which we have on hand and for sale at
Thirty per cent less than Peruvian Guano,
and which we claim to be superior to any Guano or fertilizer ever imported or manufactured in this country. This Guano is imported by W. H. WEBB, of New York, from Jarvis' and Baker's Islands, in the "South Pacific Ocean," and is sold genuine and pure as imported. It has been satisfactorily tested by many of our prominent Farmers, and analyzed by the most eminent, and popular Agricultural Chemists, and found to contain (as will be seen by our circulars) a large per centage of
Bone Phosphate of Lime and Phosphoric Acid,
and other animal organic matter, yielding ammonia sufficient to produce immediate abundant crops, besides substantially enriching the soil. It can be freely used without danger of burning the seed or plant by coming in contact with it, as is the case with some other fertilizers; retaining a great degree of moisture, it causes the plant to grow in a healthy condition, and as experience has proved
Free of Insects.
For orders in any quantity (which will be promptly attended to) or pamphlets containing full particulars of analyses and tests of farmers,
Apply to
JOHN B. SARDY,
Agent,
No. 58 South St., corner of Wall St,
New York City.
September 20. 3m-224

JUST ARRIVED,
BITTER ALE—Bass & Co.'s—
DOUBLE STOUT—Trueman & Co.'s, in quarts and pints
BRANDIES—1848, 1850
GIN—London [Old Tom]
Do—Holland's
WHISKY—Thin's Irish
Do Pure Malt Scotch
RUM—Old Jamaica
WINES—Choice Selection
CHAMPAGNE—Moat & Chandon's Best
Do Sillery
BITTERS—Thin's, Liverpool.
For Sale by
THOMAS WALKER & CO.,
Importers,
26 St. Francois Xavier Street.
August 4 184

Lazenby's London Pickles & Sauces
CAN NOW BE HAD in any part of Canada Apply at the Groceries.
September 10 104

SPECIAL NOTICE.
ASK YOURSELF THESE QUESTIONS.
Were you out late last night?
Did yesterday's dinner disagree with you?
Are you troubled with indigestion?
Has the change in the weather affected your rheumatics?
Have you taken too much wine?
Does your occupation disagree with you?
Is your system in an irregular state?
In all the above cases, drink the celebrated Plantagenet Water in the morning, or half an-hour before meals. If you do not like it cold, you may take the chill off it before drinking. If you have half-an-hour to spare, drop in at the Plantagent Water Depot and Free Reading Room, Place d'Armes—there strengthen the Body and Mind.
Montreal, 31st October, 1859. 259

Business Notices.
"A Stitch in Time" is often as good as a hint in time, which, according to an old adage, is a clear saving of nine hundred per cent., or, at least, a preventive of loss to that amount. The public will please take notice of the fact, that we are constantly making up garments of every conceivable thickness and texture worn, and
FREE OF HARGE.
This we do by way of testing the capacity and simple mechanism of this latest invention in
SEWING MACHINES.
No ripping, though every fourth stitch be cut. The ability of this Machine to withstand any wear and tear surprises everybody, more especially those who *have,* or, if you please, *have not,* supposed that a good, reliable Sewing Machine can be constructed and sold at
$40.
☞ OBSERVE—Our low price is obtained by the simple mechanism of our invention, and not by using poor materials. We use none but the finest English steel, which all may know by examination.
These Machines can be taken apart and re-adjusted by the most inexperienced person or servant, after a few lessons from us.
No charge for instructions, whether a Machine is purchased or not. The finest lawn or the coarsest bagging sewed on one and the same Machine. All Machines warranted to suit, or money returned.
See advertisement in another column.
SCOVEL & GOODELL,
73 Great St. James Street.
November 11. 269

CUT THIS OUT AND SAVE IT.
THE subscriber has in course of construction a number of FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, the same as Wheeler & Wilson's patent, which he intends to sell cheaper than any that have been sold heretofore in Canada. All who intend to supply themselves with a good cheap Machine, will find it to their advantage to defer their purchases for a few weeks until these Machines are completed. In price and quality they will have no parallel, *as the subscriber intends to be governed by quick sales and light profits.*
WAIT FOR THE BARGAINS.
E. J. NAGLE,
Sewing Machine Manufacturer,
265 Notre Dame Street.
Sept. 19. 223

READ THIS!
Shelbyville, [Ten.,] Oct. 16, 1856
Messrs. Perry Davis and Son:—Sirs—Gratitude to you, and duty to suffering humanity, require that I should make known the benefits I have derived from the use of your truly valuable Pain Killer; and if by seeing this, any sufferer will be induced, as I was, to give it a trial and be healed, I shall be compensated a thousand fold.
In June, 1855, after a protracted illness of several months, I was severely attacked with drowsiness, vertigo, dimness of sight, and loss of appetite, accompanied by fever, difficulty of breathing, etc. My physician pronounced my case pneumonia bordering on the first stage of consumption; and after exhausting his skill, declared positively that I had the consumption, that he could do nothing for me, and that I must die. However, he advised me to use * * * as the best thing I could do, which I did with no effect. I then made use of * * * which proved inefficient.
By this time my symptoms were pain in the head, morning, evening, and during the night, darting pains through the chest, burning in the palms of the hands, quick pulse, night sweats, difficulty of breathing etc, when fortunately I got hold of the "People's Pamphlet," in which I saw the cases of Messrs. Blinn, Cone, and others, which induced me to try Perry Davis' Vegetable Pain Killer, and strange as it may appear, I derived more benefit from the use of one twenty-five cent bottle than I had done from all other medicines. I have used four bottles of the Pain Killer, and am hearty and enjoy better health than I have heretofore done for a number of years.
GUSTAVUS A. CELOY.
November 7. du-DC-265

BRONCHITIS.
The following testimonial from Rev. E. B. Ryckman, Montreal, gives evidence of the efficacy of Brown's Bronchial Troches, or Cough Lozenges:—
Montreal, Oct. 24th, 1859.
Mr. S. J. Lyman, Place d'Armes.
Dear Sir,—I am very happy to inform you of the benefit I have received from the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Two or three times I have been attacked by Bronchitis, or some such trouble of the Throat, in such a way as to make me greatly fear that, with the very best of general health, and after only three years' labor in the ministry, I would be compelled ere long to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the throat and voice. But a moderate use of the "*Troches*" has driven all my fears away, and I new find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience. I have had the pleasure of recommending them to others, and know that they have been used with similar happy results.
Yours gratefully,
E. B. Ryckman, A.B.,
Wesleyan Minister, Montreal.
"When we first recommended the Troches to Mr. Ryckman, he was contemplating removal from town on account of his health. The Troches are among the very limited number of patent remedies we ever recommend.
"S. J. Lyman & Co."
Sold by all Druggists in Canada, 25 cents per box. 1m-265

BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID permeates to the cellular tissue of the cuticle, and instantly forces the hair and moustaches to grow. It cures scurf and all diseases of the skin, and is the most beautiful embellisher of the hair to be found. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents per bottle.
BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE magically changes unsightly hair into a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. Price 50 cents, $1, and $1,50 per box.
To be had of the inventor WM. BOGLE, and agents throughout the world.
BOGLE'S HEBEAIONA, or BALM OF CYTHEREA, is unrivalled for beautifying the complexion and eradicating tan and pimples.—Price 50 cents per bottle

COAL OIL.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS should call and see the EXCELSIOR ILLUMINATING COAL OIL before purchasing any other, it is so much superior to anything of the kind now in the market that a single glance shows it.
For sale, wholesale only, by
W. D. B. JANES,
61 Commissioners Street.
Oct. 25. 254

FOR SALE—
100 firkins / 75 hf-firkins } Lochfine Herrings
25 cases Scotch Ling Fish
5 casks Scotch Red Herrings
Landing ex "Home" and "Zambeze" from Glasgow.
—Also, just received—
5 tierces Cincinnati Sugar Cured Hams
Fresh Smoked Salmon—Extra Choice
Spiced Salmon in Tins
Kippered Herrings, Yarmouth Bloaters
Finnan Haddies, Digby Herrings
Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, Anchovies, &c.
A. McGIBBON,
Notre Eame Street.
Nov. 5. 264

CLOTHING
SPRING & CO.,
DEALERS in NEW and SECOND-HAND CLOTHING, in the Upper Part of the Bonsecours Market, entrance by St. Paul Street. The highest price paid in Cash for Ladies' and Gentlemen's SECOND-HAND CLOTHING, or taken in Exchange for Dress Goods.
All orders strictly attended to by sending their Address to private residence No. 49 Sanguinet Street.
December 16. 298

EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Our correspondent [*Times*] in Paris has received the following most important document from a friend in Italy. It is a letter addressed by the Emperor of the French, on the 20th inst., to the King of Sardinia. Our correspondent adds that he has no hesitation in guaranteeing its authenticity:—

"Monsieur mon Frère,—I write to-day to your Majesty in order to set forth to you the present situation of affairs, to remind you of the past, and to settle with you the course which ought to be followed for the future. The circumstances are grave; it is requisite to lay aside illusions and sterile regrets, and to examine carefully the real state of affairs. Thus, the question is not now whether I have done well or ill in making peace at Villafranca, but rather to obtain from the treaty results the most favourable for the pacification of Italy and for the repose of Europe.

"Before entering on the discussion of this question, I am anxious to recall once more to your Majesty the obstacles which rendered every definitive negotiation and every definitive treaty so difficult.

"In point of fact, war has often fewer complications than peace. In the former two interests only are in presence of each other—the attack and the defence; in the latter, on the contrary, the point is to reconcile a multitude of interests, often of an opposite character. This is what actually occurred at the moment of the peace. It was necessary to conclude a treaty that should secure in the best possible manner the independence of Italy, which should satisfy Piedmont and the wishes of the population, and yet which should not wound the Catholic sentiment or the rights of the Sovereigns in whom Europe felt an interest.

"I believed then that if the Emperor of Austria wished to come to a frank understanding with me, with the view of bringing about this important result, the causes of antagonism which for centuries had divided these two empires would disappear, and that the regeneration of Italy would be effected by common accord, and without further bloodshed.

"I now state what are, in my opinion, the essential conditions of that regeneration:—

"Italy to be composed of several independent States, united by a federal bond.

"Each of these States to adopt a particular representative system and salutary reforms.

"The Confederation to then ratify the principle of Italian nationality; to have but one flag, but one system of Customs, and one currency.

"The directing centre to be at Rome, which should be composed of representatives named by the Sovereigns from a list prepared by the Chambers, in order that in this species of Diet the influence of the reigning families suspected of a leaning towards Austria should be counterbalanced by the element resulting from election.

"By granting to the Holy Father the honorary Presidency of the Confederation the religious sentiment of Catholic Europe would be satisfied, the moral influence of the Pope would be increased throughout Italy, and would enable him to make concessions in conformity with the legitimate wishes of the populations. Now, the plan which I had formed at the moment of making peace may still be carried out if your Majesty will employ your influence in promoting it. Besides a considerable advance has been already made in that direction.

"The cession of Lombardy, with a limited debt, is an accomplished fact.

'Austria has given up her right to keep garrisons in the strong places of Piacenza, Ferrara, and Commachio.

"The rights of the Sovereigns have, it is true, been reserved, but the independence of Central Italy has also been guaranteed, inasmuch as all idea of foreign intervention has been formally set aside; and, lastly, Venetia is to become a province purely Italian. It is the real interest of your Majesty, as of the Peninsula, to second me in the development of this plan, in order to obtain from it the best results, for your Majesty cannot forget that I am bound by the treaty; and I cannot, in the Congress which is about to open, withdraw myself from my engagements. The part of France is traced beforehand.

"We demand that Parma and Piacenza shall be united to Piedmont, because this territory is, in a strategical point of view, indispensable to her.

"We demand that the Duchess of Parma shall be called to Modena;

"That Tuscany, augmented, perhaps, by a portion of territory, shall be restored to the Grand Duke Ferdinand;

"That a system of moderate (*sage*) liberty shall be adopted in all the States of Italy;

"That Austria shall frankly disengage herself from an incessant canse of embarrassment for the future, and that she shall consent to complete the nationality of Venetia, by creating not only a separate representation and administration, but also an Italian army.

"We demand that the fortresses of Mantua and Peschiera shall be recognized as federal fortresses;

"And, lastly, that a Confederation based on the real wants, as well as on the traditions of the Peninsula, to the exclusion of every foreign influence, shall consolidate the fabric of the independence of Italy.

"I shall neglect nothing for the attainment of this great result; let your Majesty be convinced of it, my sentiments will not vary, and so far as the interests of France are not opposed to it, I shall always be happy to serve the cause for which we have combated together.

"Palace of St. Cloud, 20th of Oct., 1859."

WRECK OF THE ROYAL CHARER.

Liverpool, Friday.

No further intelligence of importance has been received from the scene of the wreck. With the exception of two, who were unable to leave owing to injuries received, all the survivors arrived in Liverpool last night. It is stated that ene of the crew of the Royal Charter at the time she struck rushed to the store-room and broke all the bottles containing spirits, fearing that his fellow-seamen might intoxicate themselves. Many of the crew on the day after the wreck expressed themselves to the effect that the sad event appeared as though it had been a dream.

On the landing-stage, and at the office of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, and Co., some affecting scenes have taken place among the relatives of those who were on board the Royal Charter.

The following statements are published in the local papers:—

"The captain succumbed to a sailor's fate. He was seen on deck from 9 o'clock, exerting himself until he was exhausted. Time after time he was knocked down, and had to hold on by a rope He was seen giving orders on deck, with a spar lashed to him, so that he might be prepared to float. He was again seen struggling in the water, laying hold of a yard-arm, and it every now and then being washed from his grip. On recovering, he on two occasions cried out cheerfully, "There is hope yet." After this he and Mr. Dowie, the second officer, were seen on the lee side of the ship, struggling to reach the shore, when a boat fell from the davits and struck them both on the head, after which they were seen no more. When the captain had been struck prostrate on deck, he saw the water steal a child from its mother's arms—a Jewess—and dash it about the deck. He cried out to the chief officer, Mr. Stevens, to give a hand there, and to lash the child by a rope, no doubt expecting that help would be soon available. Not a superior officer was saued, neither a female nor child.

"The following is the narrative of the boatswain's mate, nearly in his own language:—

At a quarter to 8 on Tuesday morning we were abreast of the Skerries, distant about a mile and a half. The wind had increased to a heavy gale, and the ship was making little or no progress. She was driving up with the tide and nearing the shore; the steam had no effect, but we did all we could to keep the ship off. The maintopsail was lowered, but she still drifted. Clewed up the maintopsail, and the hands were sent up to furl it. The wind had now increased considerably, and blew almost the sail from the yard, and it became entangled on the starboard side. It was difficult to get the sail stowed. At this time Mr. Bean, the third officer, with several seamen and myself, were trying to make sail fast, but we could not succeed. Shortly afterwards orders were given to cock-bill the port anchor, and let go. This was done, giving her 75 fathoms of chain. The vessel was steaming the whole time. Finding she was dragging, we let go the starboard anchor; still finding her dragging, we paid out all the port chain. The vessel was still steaming, and the wind had now increased to a perfect hurricane. We then went to get the steam anchor up, and while doing so the starboard chain parted. Orders were then given to cut away the mainmast, which was done, and in a few minutes afterwards she struck on a bank. The captain gave orders to the engineer to give her as much steam as he could, to harden her on the bank. It was then about three-quarter ebb tide. Heard the captain give orders to starboard the helm, to keep her on the shore, so that the sea would not have so much power on her broadside. When she became hardened on, the chief officer gave orders to cut the main and maintopmast stays, as they were lying across the boat, so that the boat could be cleared. We did so. The chief boatswain and myself were afterwards sitting on a spar, on the deck-house, the sea at the time making a complete breach over the ship. I then went forward, when I discovered the land distant abont 30 yards. I went back, and told the chief officer that it was land, and he said, 'We will loose the foretopmast staysail, and when the tide makes up run her up.' I said it would be as well to give her the foresail. It was then getting daylight. I volunteered to go ashore with a line to get a hawser ashore, immediately after which I felt the ship striking heavier than ever, supposing it was in consequence of the tide making. The sea still broke over her with even greater violence than ever. I afterwards told the boatswain I was going to try to get a line on shore, and he said it was useless, the sea was running too high. A hawser was got on shore and made fast to a rock, and with this myself and some of the other seamen saved our lives. The hawser was made fast by several of the inhabitants who came to render assistance. After the ship struck all the passengers were directed to go aft until the hawser could be got properly out, so that as many as possible might be saved. Shortly after this the vessel parted amidships, and a large number of passengers, standing on the deck where she parted were swept into the sea and drowned. The boats were smashed to pieces, and the others could not be lowered, so that none of them could be made avai'able. The passengers saved were driven on shore by the force of the waves. 16 of the crew got ashore by the hawser. An endeavour was made to get a second hawser ashore to rescue the female passengers, but this could not be accomplished. In three hours after the vessel struck she began to go to pieces. Saw about 70 passengers on the port bow, all anxiously awaiting some means of getting them on shore; but a heavy sea which struck the starboard bow stove it in, the ship gave a lurch, and the people were all driven into the sea and drowned.'

"Mr. James Russell was below in his berth when the vessel first struck. He had with him his wife and two children, one aged 10 and the other 2½ years. On getting to the deck his worst fears were confirmed. Having brought his family from below, he held them together as they stood on deck, the waves surging over them at every moment, In a minute or two a sea carried away his wife and two children, and he never saw them more. He himself was then washed off the deck towards the shore, but a succeeding wave brought him back again, Another sea then struck him, and he was driven forward on the beach, and, as he himself described it, saved by the miraculous hand of Providence.

"A passenger says,—'On Tuesday night, when the gale became so strong, opposite the Skerries, the ladies and many of the passengers became exceedingly nervous. He heard a voice in the cabin crying out, 'Come directly, we are all lost; I will take your child; come along directly.' He hastily ran on deck. On going into the general saloon he found it crowded with ladies and gentlemen in the utmost state of tremor. Families were all clinging to each other, the young children were crying out piteously, whilst parents were endeavouring to soothe them. The Rev. Mr. Hodge, a Church of England clergyman, instituted a prayer meeting, and a great number of passengers fervently participated in the service. All tried to soothe the ladies and children.—Captain Withers came into the cabin, remarking, 'Now, ladies, you need not be at all afraid; we are on a sandy beach, and imbedded in the sand; we are not ten paces from the shore, and the tide will leave us dry, and in ten minutes you will all be safe.' Captain Taylor made a similar representation. Great order was consequently kept and perfect discipline. When daylight began to peep he was knocked down by the force of the waves against the ship with great violence against the side of the saloon, and the screams now were dreadful. He went on deck, but with the greatest difficulty maintained his equilibrium. At this time a great sea came against the broadside, and divided the ship into two, as one would smash a pipe stump, and the sea washed quite through her. The two parts 'slewed' round, and became total wrecks. As many must have been killed as drowned. Having made up his mind that he had best jump overboard on the lee side, he attempted to descend by a rope, but fell deep into the water, which was here so thickly strewn with timber, &c., that his head had to open up a passage. He was a good swimmer, but its chief service was only in allowing him to keep afloat, to seize hold of timber. His senses were nearly knocked out, and he was repeatedly thrown ashore, and as often washed back again, until some people on shore watched him, and managed to catch him."

"Wm. Barton, a rigger, of Liverpool, said that he and ten others having taken the Typhoon round to Cardiff, went on board the United Kingdom, tug steamer. Meeting the Royal Charter going towards Liverpool they got on board to work their passage home. The ship struck on an iron-bound coast, in Malvery. She beat against the rocks, and, after striking and dragging about half an hour, she parted her starboard anchor, and she fell right foul close into the land in four fathoms. The boats were all in readiness, but they were in total ignorance as to what sort of a coast it was, and the sea was so rough that no boat could have lived five minutes. They made up a tar-barrel, ready to set fire to, as a torch, to send ashore, to light the coast and let them know what kind of a place it was; but the danger was so imminent that the idea was not carried out. About dawn they saw a man on the shore, to whom they called. He ran to fetch assistance. He brought 5 or 6 men to the shore. In the meantime a Portuguese sailor, Joseph Rogerson, tied a rope round his waist, and swam ashore. By this means a hawser was run and fastened to the rocks, on which a boatswain's chair was fastened so that it could be hauled to and from the ship and shore. The crew got into it, one by one, and were hauled to land. They commenced landing parties in this way about half-past six o'clock, and got about a dozen ashore, when the ship suddenly parted in two, giving way amidships. The whole of the passengers had been kept below by the captain and officers' advice; and on the vessel breaking up they were instantly swallowed up along with the iron and machinery."

We clip the following article from the "Jewish Messenger," published at New York:—

"The new German and Polish Synagogue in Montreal, Canada East, was temporarily opened for public worship for the new year. The building was commenced in June last, and thought not entirely finished was yet sufficiently advanced for occupation during the past Holy days, after which it will be again closed and not reopened till its consecrat on which will probably take place in December.

It is interesting to know that this, the first regularly built Synagogue in British North America which has been erected for the Polish, German and English ritual, has proved one of the most popular and successful enterprises of the kind ever attempted. Our readers are probably aware that Montreal has possessed for many years a Synagogue originally erected and dedicated to the Portuguese form of worship. The most influential portion of the community having been at the time of its erection, of Portuguese extraction, but the constant and steady influx of the English, German and Polish element, has rendered it long evident that a separate congregation was necessary. The initiative was therefore taken during the Holydays of last year, by several active and prominent residents of Montreal, and the result was that a handsome subscription list was opened for the building of a new Synagogue. The Messrs. Moss Brothers of Montreal alone subscribed $1300, and to this liberal and handsome donation the new Synagogue probably owes its existence. The Trustees of the Congregation have, in consideration of the moral and material aid which these noble Israelites have afforded in furthering this great and holy work, presented the Messrs. Moss Brothers and their respective ladies with seats in the new Synagogue for life, an act which we think is as fitting and graceful on the part of the congregation, as it must be gratifying to the worthy gentlemen who so richly deserved it.

We understand that the Synagogue in question will be one of the handsomest buildings of the kind between New York and and Cincinnati. It is built in the Grecian style of architecture, and will be both in its exterior and interior finish, a perfect gem of architectural beauty. During the past Holydays every seat in the synagogue was occupied, and the accommodation for the ladies of the congregation has already proved so limited, that David Moss, Esq., has decided to direct two additional galleries at his own expense before its final completion.

The Rev. Mr. Hoffnung, favourably known for upwards of twenty years in England, has had the pastoral charge of the congregation for the past twelve months, he having offered his services gratuitously until such time as the new congregation should be in a position to engage paid officials. On the Day of Atonement Mr. Hoffnung delivered a most eloquent, appropriate and impressive sermon, which highly pleased his congregation. We consider these acts of true piety highly creditable to the Rev. gentleman's feelings, and richly deserves to be recorded. We sincerely wish the new congregation every success.

Trade and Commerce.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

Liverpool, Tuesday Evening.

A fair quantity of Indian corn and flour has arrived during the week past, but otherwise the imports have been small. The only exports worthy of notice are about 1,700 quarters of wheat to Ireland, and some lots of oats, mostly to Australia. There has been a healthy, though not very large demand for wheat and flour, with full prices paid in all cases. At the market this morning wheat met a steady consumptive sale, the prices being the same as on Friday. There is no fine malting barley here; grinding sells in retail at former rates. Old oats are scarce, and held for rather more money. Yellow Indian corn is 6d to 1s per quarter dearer, and more inquired for. All good qualities of flour are 6d to 1s per sack higher.

The sugar market keeps steady, but without animation; 5,900 bags Paraiba are reported at 21s 3d, in bond, and 400 bags dates, all faults, at 34s@35s per cwt; nothing has occurred in molasses. Of rum, 110 puncheons Demerara have realized about previous rates. About 400 bales jute have just changed hands at £12 to £16 per ton; 1,600 bales Bombay Linseed, at 49s; and 600 bags Calcutta rape, at 42s 6d per quarter.

The tendency to improvement in the Manchester market manifested on Friday last continues further to develope itself to-day. Influenced partly by the better accounts of goods by telegram from Calcutta, also by the firmness of the raw material, and generally by the steadiness in the demand for the staple productions, which continue tolerably animated in most departments,—a degree of strength and activity has pervaded business to-day which has not been displayed for some time past. For water-twist and for mule yarns from 40's downward, sellers are stiffer in price, and, indeed, quotably dearer than a week a week ago, say ⅛d to ¼d per lb. The India buyers are operating more freely both in goods and yarns, although the rise in price checks business to some extent. There are some transactions also reported in yarns for China. For the continental trade a fair demand is going on, and large operations appear to be only prevented by the advance asked by producers. Buyers for home consumption are coming freely into the market, and find the tone of prices decidedly against them. In the goods department, the China merchants are purchasing more largely of shirtings, for which an advance of 1½d per piece asked. Other descriptions of cloth are at least fully as dear as last week, but no material improvement in quotations is apparent.

YESTERDAY'S MARKETS.

[By the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph.]

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar: The market was steady but not active. Coffee: The sales passed off at about previous rates; plantation Ceylon sold at 63s to 67s. Tea was quiet. Rice quiet. Saltpetre: 660 bags Bengal, 10 to 9 per cent., by auction, sold at 34s 6d, and 7 per cent., at 35s 6d.

LONDON TALLOW MARKET.

Prices: On the spot and all the year, 59s to 59s 3d. January to March, 59s.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.

With the exception of fine new hops, being in request at full prices, the trade was heavy at barely yesterday's prices.

GLASGOW PIG IRON MARKET.

The market was steady. No. 1, 51s 2d to 51s 3d; warrants, 51s 2d to 52s 3d; makers' iron, 51s 2d to 51s 3d; No. 3, 51s 2d to 51s 3d. Shipped this week, 10,199 tons; same time last year, 9,200 tons.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

(From Kenneth Dowie & Co.'s Circular.)

Liverpool, Nov. 1, 1859.

(Per Cental or 100 lbs)	s.	d.		s.	d.
Canada Wheat—Mixed to White	9	6	@	10	0
Do and Chicago—Red Wheat	9	3	@	9	8
Extra	0	0	@	0	0
Milwaukie Club—do	9	6	@	9	8
French Red	9	0	@	9	6
White	9	6	@	10	3
(Per Barrel.)					
Canadian Flour—No. 1 Superfine	24	0	@	25	6
Fancy	26	0	@	27	0
Extra	27	0	@	28	0
Western Canal Flour	21	0	@	25	6
Sour and Heated	16	0	@	22	0
[Per Load.]					
Oatmeal	26	0	@	27	0
[Per Quarter.]					
Canada Peas nominal	35	0	@	36	0
Indian Corn—Mixed and Yellow	29	6	@	31	0
White	33	0	@	34	0
Pot Ashes (new)	27	6	@	00	0
(old)	00	0	@	00	0
Pearl Ashes	27	9	@	00	0
Quebec Yellow Pine	1	3	@	1	7
Red Pine	1	2	@	1	8
Oak	1	2	@	1	6
Elm	1	2	@	2	0
Quebec Yellow Pine Deals—1sts	£16	00	@	18	00
2nds	£10	10	@	12	00
3rds	£ 8	10	@	9	00
Pipe Staves	£31	00	@	48	00
Pun. Staves	£14	00	@	17	00

New York Markets.

November 12, 1859.

CURRENT EVENTS.

The week has been a very quiet one, in every respect. The weather continues singularly mild, for the season, and, up to this writing, navigation continues unobstructed.

The official returns of the traffic on all the leading railways, for October, show a handsome increase. This increase on the Illinois lines is equal to 40 per cent. compared with the earnings for the corresponding month last year. The New York roads show a fair, but not extraordinary business. The Hudson River shows an increase of 21 per cent., and the Erie 6 @ 10 per cent., respectively. The gains in most cases are the result of increased freights. The trade in but few instances shows an increase. This is not surprising. The Western people are too poor, as yet to add much to the passenger movement.

We regret to learn that some fears are entertained for the safety of the Steamer North Star, which sailed from this port for Aspinwall on the 20th of last month. She had not arrived when the Atlantic left on the 2d. This would have given her thirteen days out from New York. The N. S. carried the U. S. mails and a large number of passengers. We expect to hear of her safe arrival in the course of a few days. Her owners do not share the apprehensions that are expressed by some of the journals. Probably her machinery got out of gear, compelling her to work her way to port at reduced speed.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Money matters continue to work as easily as the most inveterate borrower could possibly desire, and, as we have often said before, of late, so we say now—there is no prospect of better rates for lenders until business affairs in city and country take a fresh start, of which there is no probability, until the coming in of next year. We hear of large sums being offered to the Brokers at 5 per cent. Some people are of opinion that before long we shall have a 4 per cent. market. The Banks are disposed to take anything but prime short paper at the legal rate, 7 per cent.; but the private discount houses are taking all the fair paper they can get at one per cent. less. There is but little Dry Goods paper offering. We quote:

	Per cent.	Per an.
Loans on call, Stock securities	5	@ 5½
Do. other good securities	5½	@ 6
Prime endorsed bills, 60@90 days	5	@ 6½
Do. do. 4@6 months	6½	@ 7
First class single signatures	7	@ 8
Other good bills	9	@10

In regard to general trade, we have but little to say. Dry goods are very quiet, and the business, at first hands, may be considered over for the season The jobbers are moderately busy, but the auction houses are not troubled with many sales of magnitude. In produce and general merchandise there is a fair trade from day to day. Shippers of Breadstuffs are not in the market to any material extent. Cotton is steady, and Provisions generally dull.

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MARKET,
FOR THREE DAYS PRECEDING.

New York, Nov. 12, 1859.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continue inactive, and transactions have been on a small scale, to meet the existing wants of the local trade. The demand for shipment is also very light, and, in the absence of transactions, prices are merely nominal.

COFFEE—Rio continues in good demand, and the market is firm, at well supported prices. Other descriptions remain dull. Sales 4300 bag[illegible] per Addison Child, poor grades, at 11½ [illegible] 2885 do, in lots, 11@13, the latter price [illegible] bags choice; 144 Santos, 12@12½; 550 Maracaibo, 12@12¼; 230 Laguayra, 12⅜ @ 12½; and 150 mats Java, 15, 4 mos.

DRUGS AND DYES—The sales include 3 cases Opium at $5,62½; 10 ceroons Rio Ipecacuanha, $1,15; 75 tons Sal Soda, $1,45@$1,50; 100 do Soda Ash, 2½ @ 2⅝ cents; 700 kegs Newcastle Bi Carb. Soda, 3⅞ @ 4; 35 casks Cream Tartar, on speculation, 28½ @ 29; 75 casks Bleaching Powder, mostly to arrive, 3; 2000 lb Tartaric Acid, 42; 20 kegs Citric Acid, 55; 32 cases China Rhubarb, 42½ @ 45; 200 bales Cutch, 7½; 300 do, Gambier, 3⅜; 2 casks extra dry Verdigris, 47½; 1000 lb Cudbear, 20; 3000 lbs Salem Blue Vitrol, 9½, 6 mos; 15 casks Regulus Antimony, 12⅜, cash; 3 cases Opium, to arrive, 20 ceroons Mexican Cochineal, 20 do Honduras, 50 cases China Rhubarb, 50 bbls Refined Camphor, 30 casks Foreign Copperas, and 200 bags Turmeric, on private terms. The arrivals of Castor Oil have been pretty large recently; say about 1400 cases, and it is now offered quite freely on the spot and for arrival; sales 200 cases, to arrive at Boston, at $1, 6 mos. The little Turkey Rhubarb in market has been bought up, and is now held at $4.

FRUIT—Malaga Raisins come in slowly, and with an active demand from the Trade, the market has again been nearly cleared. The sales include a cargo of 10,000 bxs., to arrive per Grand Master, on private terms. The cargoes of the A. H. Badger and Sea Lark, just arrived, were sold and reported previously—all of the Badger's cargo has since been resold, except about 2000 bxs. Layer, and 4@5000 pkgs. from the Sea Lark's, the operations aggregating 4500 boxes Layer at $2,60; 600 hf. do, $1,45; 1000 qr. do, 85 cents; 4705 bxs. Bunch, $2,40; 3190 hf do, $1,20; 3680 qr do, 67½ cents; 250 frails Seedless, $4,25; and 110 hf. kegs, $4,25; 4 mos. We notice besides, 125 bbls old Currants at 5½@6 cents; 25 cases Turkey Figs, 14 @14½, 4 mos; 340 bxs Malaga Lemons, $5,50; 200 bushels Virginia Pea Nuts, $1,60 a $1,65; 5000 bbls Western Winter Apples, $2,50; 200 do Newton Pippins, for export, $5 a $7; 50 bbls. peeled Southern Dried Peaches, 14 cents; 10,000 lb unpeeled, 7, cash; 20,000 lb Shelled Pea Nuts, 100 bxs Malaga Lemons, received from Boston, and 800 do, before arrival here, on terms not transpired.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole continues in moderate request, and with a large and increasing stock, prices have been declined from a half to one cent per lb, from previous quotations—some dealers, however, refuse to sell at these rates; we quote Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, Middle Weights, 21½@22 cents; Light, 20½@21; Heavy 20a21; Orinoco, Middle, 19a20; Light, 18 a 19, and Heavy, 18 a 19. Oak Sole is rather inactive, and prices, though not any lower, favor buyers.

MOLASSES—There is a steady good demand for consumption, and prices are supported. Sales 120 hhds. tart Clayed Cuba at 23½ cents; 200 do., to arrive from Baltimore, 22; 25 sweet do., here, 24½; 237 hhds, 74 trcs, and 134 bbls Cuba Muscovado, 24 @ 30, the lower rate for sour; 16 hhds Barbadoes, 33; 10 Antigua, 31; 60 Porto Rico, 29½ @ 34, and 150 bbls New-Orleans, 39 @ 45, 4 mos.—some new crop is expected by the steamer, Sunday. At Boston, 325 hhds sour Cuba sold at 22 @ 23½ cents, 6 mos., part delivered in Salem.

RICE—The stock is much reduced, and the business is restricted in consequence. Sales 500 tcs. at $3,25 @ $4,50, cash. A cargo of East India is afloat, consisting of 11,000 bags Bassine and 11,000 do. Siam, in a rough state, being only partially hulled.

SALT—Liverpool continues scarce and wanted at full prices; there have been no arrivals; an invoice of 2900 sacks Ground sold for future delivery at about $1, 4 mos., which is a considerable advance. West India descriptions remain firm; a cargo of 2335 bbls Bonaire sold at 22 @ 22½ cents; one of 8000 bushels Curacoa, 21, 4 mos.; and one of 4383 do. St. Martin, on private terms.

SALTPETRE—Crude is held much more firmly, the arrivals being barely equal to the current demand for consumption. Sales in Boston 3259 bags, at 8¼@8⅜ cents, 6 mos., leaving none to be had at the lower rate, 8⅜ @ 9, being asked.

SUGAR—There has continued a steady and very good demand for home use since our last, with an advance of one-eighth of a cent per lb., the market closing with a firm buoyant feeling, and an upward tendency to prices. The arrivals are small, and as holders are indifferent sellers, the stock gradually diminishes. The sales are 2685 hhds Cuba at 6¼@7⅞ cents; 476 Porto Rico, 6⅜@7⅞; 10 New Orleans, 8¼; 115 Texas, part 6⅞; 8000 bags Brown Bahia and Pernambuco, 6¼@6½; 1568 boxes Brown and Yellow Havana, 6¼@8⅜; 303 hhds Melado, 5¼, 4 mos.; and 55 bbls. Cistern Bottom, on terms not transpired.

TALLOW—Continues in good demand, mostly for export, and the market is firm at previous rates. Sales 130,000 lb. prime at 11 cents, cash.

TEA—The offering of Blacks at the public sale on Wednesday was of qualities unsuited to this market, and were mostly withdrawn; the Greens were mostly sold at about previous rates. At private, the market is very quiet, and we have nothing of moment to notice.

TOBACCO—The market continues steady at about previous prices. We note sales of 85 bales Havana at 40 cents; 103 hhds Kentucky 6½@10; 110 bales Cienfuegos and 150 cases Florida, on private terms. Manufactured is dull, and with accumulating stocks the market is weak; prices are without quotable change, but the tendency is to greater ease.

SPICES—The demand generally is moderate, and the market dull. Sales 112 cases Mace at 37½ cents; 1000 mats Cassia, 19; 150 bags Pepper, 8¼; 3500 lb. No. 1 Nutmegs, part 47½, 6 mos.; 30 bales Cloves, 7¼, cash; and 30 casss Wild Cinnamon and 6000 mats Cassia, on terms we did not learn.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

CLEARED. Nov. 12.

Bark Calypso, Gardner, 1st Sept, Sunderland order, general cargo.
Bright Elzear, Lemieux, 14 days, Sydney, J Anderson & Co, coal.
Schr Crocodile, McLean, 12 days, P E Island, order, oysters.
....Clara, Sullivan, 17 days, Guysborough, do, fish and oil.
Ame. schr W S Pearson, Root, 65 days, Liverpool, for Montreal, General cargo.
Nov. 13.
Brig John Wilson, Brown, 28th Aug, Maryport, order, Coals.

CLEARED—Nov 12.

Bark Jenny Lind, Foran, Waterford, Henry Burstall.
.... Hope, Moriarty, Limerick, Symes & Co.
.... Marquis of Chandos, Colenso, Penzance, C E Levey & Co.
....Henry Duncan, Badcock, Portsmouth, Benson & Co.
.... Echo, Lefeuvre, Liverpool, C E Levey & Co.

IMPORTS

Per S. S. HUNGARIAN, Thomas Jones, master, from Liverpool:—

Mulholland & Baker 1 case, Hamilton, Muir &co 1 do, W E Bowman 2 do, Jas Walker&co 1 csk hardware, Order 1 cask, Quebec Gas Co 2 cs, W A Carry 2 do, Thos May 1 do, Thos Mussen 4 do, J H Evans 2 casks, W & B Francis 1 case, Jas Campbell 3 do, Jno Gardner 1 do, Gerhard Lomer 1 do, Chas Page 1 do, Mr Otter 1 do, J Lyons & co 1 do, Capt F Lyons 1 do, Janes, Oliver&co 1 cask, R Campbell &co 1 box, S A Myrand 1 cask, Struthers & Carlisle 1 bale 1 box, Rice Sharpley 3 bxs 1 csk, Hewit & Laird 5 bales, Rice Sharpley 3 bxs, A Hoffnung 1 cse, Jno Rankin 1 do, Thomas Claxton &co 1 do, J C Mayer&Son 1 do, Jas Johnstone 1 do, Scire & Brayley 1 bale, John Robertson 1 bale. Robt Walker&Sons 1 cse, H S Scott 1 do, Thos Howard 2 cs, A Dixon&Sons 5 bales, Wm Hasty&co 1 do, Sam Mucklestone&co 2 casks 2 cs, Adam Hope&co 1 cse 4 bales, L'Abbe Ferland 3 cs, Mgr Bourget 2 do, Gillespie, Moffatt & co 1 do, A A McCulloch 1 do, Paul Hua 3 do, James Campbell 1 box, Ben Dawson & Son 2 cases, Order 4 do, Johnston Beers&co 1 case, Lyman Savage&co 1 case, James Hutton 17 do steel 1 bale, Stevenson Sutherland&co 8 cases, W E Eastly&co 7 crates e'ware, James Baylis 1 bale, Foulds & Hodgson 1 case, Russell Bros 11 do, Ross Mitchell&co 5 do, Order 2 do, Simon Levey 1 do Wm Lindsay&co 6 do, Clark Winks&co, 13 do, 1 bale, N S Whitney 2 cases, M G Mountain 20 baskets, J G McKenzie 3 bales, W & R Muir 1 case, C S Gzouski 1 do, Buchanan Harris&co 6 bales 30 hhds, Wm McMaster&co 1 bale 5 cases, Rev J Hebden 1 box, Bickell&Taylor 60 rods yellow metal, John Miles 4 cases, Mery Ardouin 7 cks seeds, J B Ryan 1 do, Jaques Tracy&co 12 cases springs, Rice Lewis & son 1 do, Foley & co 66 kegs 12 casks 7 cases 98 bales 1 chain 393 bars 4 cases, Foley&co 1 csk, Gilmour, Coulson & co 4 cases 2 bales, A Jeffrey&Sons 5 do 1 csk, Robt Young 1 bx tools 5 kegs nails, Rev J Davidson 1 case, Jones, Black&co 3 bdls tools, Jas Hutton 1 cse 1 ck, Lindsay B Lawford 6 do seeds, A Bressto &co 1 bale, Benjamin Bros 1 case, Jones, Black &co 41 bdls steel, Longorin 1 bx, Rev M Pilot 1 covered bx, J E Prindle 1 cs, Mr Spariton 1 do, J E Prindle 1 do 1 bale, H A Hill & co 1 case, Thos Paddock 16 bales twine, J S Miller 1 box, G R Davis 1 do, B A Express Co 1 cs; H W Laney 1 ck files, Ker, Brown & co 2 cses 3 bles, Ker McKenzie&co 4 do, G T R Co 2 cses, B A Express Co 6 do, G T R Co 1 ble 3 pkgs pipes, J S Miller 2 cses. G T R Co 12 kegs 60 bxs 866 bars 40 bdls.

PASSENGERS

Per S. S. HUNGARIAN, Capt. Thomas Jones, from Liverpool to Portland.

Hon Mr Morris, Mr Morris, jr., Mr Davidson, Mrs Renaud, Mr Beagley, Mr Merritt, Mr Keeling, Mr Wilson, Mr and Mrs Varcoe, Mr Russell, Mr Howard, Mr Sanderson, Capt & Mrs Loring and 2 children, Mr McDonald, Mr and Mrs Vankoughnet and 1 child, Miss Wallace, Mr Fisher. —23 cabin and 41 steerage passengers.

☞ Every description of BOOK AND JOB PRINTING executed by JAMES POTTS, at the *Herald* Buildings, Notre Dame Street.

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1859.

SEE FIRST PAGE

FOR

EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE "HUNGARIAN."

THE NEW GERMAN AND POLISH SYNAGOGUE.

ENGLISH MARKETS, &c., &c.

State of the Thermometer in the shade, at the door of Mr. Macpherson, watch-maker and jeweller, opposite the Seminary:—

Nov. 14—9 A.M. 28 Farenheit.
2 P.M. 32 "
5 P.M. 28 "

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

BY C. F. HILL & CO.

Stoves and Castings, at 15 St. Jean Baptiste Street, at Eleven o'clock.

BY BENNING & BARSALOU.

Furniture, &c., at the Franklin House, at Ten o'clock.

Manufactured Furs, at their own stores, at Two o'clock.

BY HENRY J. SHAW.

Furniture, &c., at 135 Notre Dame Street, at Ten o'clock.

Books, at the Cathedral Block, at Seven o'clock

Pawnbrokers Sale, at stores of M. Hart & Co., at Seven o'clock.

Fancy Goods, &c., at store No. 247 Notre Dame Street, at half-past Seven o'clock.

BY C. J. HOUGHTON.

Fancy Goods, &c., at 161 Notre Dame Street, at Seven o'clock.

BY J. B. PARDELLIAN.

Jewellery, &c., at his stores, at Seven o'clock.

BY BROWN & CO.

Fancy Goods, &c., at his Sale Rooms, at Seven o'clock.

ENGLISH NEWS.— We have received the latest English papers by the "Hungarian," from Messrs. Allan Brothers of Liverpool, and from Mr. Irish of the Express Company. The letter of Louis Napoleon on Italian affairs, by which an end is put to any hopes entertained by the Italians of aid from France in establishing a national government, and accounts of the wreck of the Royal Charter, will be found on the first page. A general summary of the news will be found under our telegraphic heading. For markets, see Trade and Commerce.

THE UPPER CANADA CONVENTION—THREATENED DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.—We this morning conclude our report of the debates at the late Convention in Toronto. Although, as we yesterday remarked, the ultimate decision of the Convention—the dissolution of the existing legislative Union, and its replacement by a federative Union of its separated elements, loosely bound together, not under a "general government," but under what Mr. Macdougall vaguely designated as "some joint authority,"—did strike us as but a crude and indigested panacea for the acknowledged evils in our existing system of government; and although we recorded our strong conviction that the real, practical cure for those evils, which we do not consider to be inherent in the legislative feature of the existing Union, could be found and applied within the limits of that constitutional system; we fully admitted the importance of the demonstration itself—of the undeniable fact that six hundred leading citizens of Upper Canada, men of at least average wealth, intelligence and energy, and fairly representing the largest and most active political party in that section of the Province, had recorded before the world their unanimous determination that, notwithstanding the great benefits the Union had conferred upon their country, they would insist upon the dissolution of that Union, unless certain grave and radical reforms in the machinery and administration of the government under it could be obtained. The importance of this great—as our St. James' Street contemporary is wont to say—of this "hard fact," cannot, we feel satisfied, be over-estimated. Nor can it be questioned that the resolve of such a body as that which sat last week in Convention, may be adopted by the party at large, and induce such unanimity of action throughout the Western section of the province, as it will be impossible successfully to resist. No one, we think, can read the debates in the Convention, without discovering that, while all are agreed as to the imperative necessity of adopting some radical cure for existing evils, the great majority have, although with evident reluctance, arrived at the conclusion that the cure can only be found in a dissolution of the Union. There are, indeed, differences of opinion as to the precise character of the separation which should be demanded; but these differences are only in degree—some, as one of the speakers said, would so sever the connection, as to leave no greater tie between Upper and Lower Canada, than between Upper Canada and the State of New York, while the vast majority feel it necessary to retain what they describe as a "Central Authority," to regulate interests which are too closely connected to permit the possibility of any antagonistic legislation upon them by the separated and locally independent Provinces. Such, the proceedings in the Convention abundantly prove, is the prevailing feeling of the largely preponderating majority of the people in Upper Canada, and should either scheme be ultimately adopted—whether dissolution pure and simple, or federation—the result would be to place the populations of Lower Canada just where they were before the Union—would expose the people of British origin, Eastward of the boundary of the Upper Canadian Province or Provinces, to that domination of the other race, which they once dreaded, and against which they thought themselves forever protected by the Act of Union, by which a majority of their own race was secured in the Common Legislature of the United Province. How happens it, then, that the Union, instead of effecting this result, instead of restricting, has, notoriously, extended the domination of the French-Canadian minority, and that the "cry" against it, which was formerly confined to this section of the Province, is now echoed from Glengarry to Goderich? This question admits of but one answer. By a singular fatality, the representatives of the Lower Canada British have never, since the Union, acted with those of the majority of the people of Upper Canada. The cause of this unnatural state of things we need not particularly investigate—it was, we think, in the beginning, in a great measure, the effect of fortuitous circumstances—partly, perhaps, of mutual misapprehensions. Latterly, it has, undoubtedly, been the result of the interested subserviency of a few individuals, who have traded upon the personal influences they possessed, without regard either to justice or to the interests and wishes of those they affected to represent. Whatever the cause, however, so far from the British inhabitants of Lower Canada finding, in the Upper Canadian section of the Legislature, a shield against the injustice, which a majority is sometimes supposed to inflict upon a minority of a different class, they have seen the steadiest supporters and humblest followers of the Lower Canadian majority in the men returned by British influences. It may, doubtless, be said, that this continued antagonism between the Lower Canada British and the Upper Canada majority in the Legislature, has been because the measures of the Lower Canadian majority have been so wise and equitable that no just fault could be found with them. But, whether this be so or not,—whether measures like the Seigniorial Tenure bill commended themselves to the minority, who are taxed by it to relieve the majority from the payment of their just debts, while that minority are excluded from the general benefit of the measure,—whether that be so or not, certain it is, that, if Lower Canada were to-morrow separated from Upper Canada, the British minority in this section of the Province could not possess less political influence than at present. By the action of their representatives they have been separated from their natural allies in the Legislature, the Upper Canada majority, and have, consequently, so far as their legitimate political influence goes, derived no advantage from Upper Canada connexion. It has either turned out that the supposed protection of the Union was not required, or it has been demonstrated that that expected protection was null. So far, then, as the British of Lower Canada are concerned, it might doubtless, be argued, that they would, probably, look with equanimity upon any action, taken by Upper Canada, to obtain the dissolution of a tie, the uselessness of which to themselves cannot be disputed,—that, as they have not sought for, have not required or merited, the co-operation and sympathy of men of the same training and ideas as themselves in the Western part of the province, they will view with little interest, and no displeasure, the course of the people of the West, in looking out for their own political wellbeing, without regard to that of their fellow-countrymen in Lower Canada. That such a line of argument might be reasonably and logically used by the advocates of dissolution in Upper Canada, it is impossible to deny; but is it true that any such feeling of careless apathy, as to the maintenance or dissolution of the Union, prevails among the Lower-Canada British? We have, as yet, discovered no shadow of evidence of the existence of any such feeling, on their part. On the contrary, we conscientiously believe that, irrespective altogether of the difficulties in carrying out the details of such a scheme, it would be difficult to find a dozen men of British descent, in this section of the province, willing to adopt any system of government, based upon a dissolution of the Legislative Union, which, with all the errors and faults in the administration of the government, has so greatly conduced to the prosperity of both sections of the province, and given United Canada a rank and position in the world, which, as separate colonies of the Empire, she never could have attaided. If we are correct in our estimate of the state of feeling among the Lower Canada British, then, upon this all-important subject, is it not evident that they can only successfully contend against the dissolution project, by honestly striving to relieve its Upper Canadian advocates from the political evils, which, however reluctantly, have induced them to adopt it. As a matter of reason and justice, it cannot be denied that their complaints are well-founded. We have again and again pointed out what must be the natural and inevitable effect upon a high-spirited people of the system of misgovernment which has latterly prevailed in Upper Canada—a system by which a handful of despised and distrusted men are enabled to set aside the opinions and wishes of their own neighbours, through the means of a majority derived from a distant unsympathizing part of the province. There may, no doubt, be some men in Lower Canada, who, but a few years ago, were the most violent in their denunciations of French dominancy, but who now find it their interest to make light of the still more just reclamations of the Upper Canadians; but disinterested and thinking men, acquainted with the character of the Upper Canada population, can have no faith in the existing order of things. An undeniably respectable representation of that section of the province has decided on the remedy they shall demand, and in adopting it, they profess and believe that it provides for the protection of all existing interests, financial and commercial, which have grown up under the Union. While we cordially admit the justice of their complaints, we do not believe in the remedy they have decided upon; and we think we can discover, in the tone of the debates at the late Convention, a very strong under-current against any scheme involving a dissolution of the Union, either pure and simple or as the preliminary to a merely federative system of government. Of one thing, however, we are thoroughly satisfied. It is that, unless a cure for existing evils can be found within the limits of our present constitution, it will be secured by the people of Upper Canada beyond those limits, for they are just the men to adopt and act upon Lord Bacon's rule—*Viam aut inveniam aut faciam.* They will, shortly, commence, we presume, a powerfully organized agitation to strengthen their influence in the Legislature, where the struggle for a redress of their grievances must, in the first instance, be carried on. If their natural allies, the representatives of the Lower Canada British, without reference to mere party interests, and remembering the paramount importance of the questions in issue, are true to themselves, we have no doubt of the result. On the other hand, if they are permitted by their constituents to persevere in the course they held last session—that of mere parasites of the powers that be—of a ministry that even the *Gazette* has denounced—while it supports them—as having obtained office by an outrage upon the moral sense of the whole country;—if such be their course, then the time is not far distant when a radical and fundamental change in our present governmental arrangements will have become inevitable. It will then be our duty, as Lower Canadian journalists, to advocate such new arrangements as we may hold to be equitable in themselves and fair to this section of the province. In the meantime, our position, in so far as the remedy of the Upper Canada Convention is in issue—as we do not contemplate its adoption by any influential section of our own people, of either origin,—will, probably, be one of quiescence.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "MONTREAL HERALD."

The following letter, by some accident, failed to reach us in due course of Post, or it would have appeared yesterday:—

TORONTO, Nov. 11, 1859.

The proceedings of the Convention will have reached you by telegraph; I have, therefore, only to say a few words by way of comment. In this meeting of nearly six hundred respectable farmers and business men, most of them intrusted with public business by the people of their own localities, the leading fact to be remarked was a strong disgust at the present management of public affairs, and a conviction that some very important change was required. There can be no doubt in the mind of any observant person who has been present at the Convention, that this sentiment has not arisen solely from the conviction that they have been subjected to mere theoretical or abstract injustice, but from a hearty disgust at the frauds and immoralities which they have noticed in the management of our public affairs. Facts, and not theories, are the staples of the memories of these men, and if to-day they clamour for a change, which some may think unnecessary or inconvenient, it is because, in the words of the *Montreal Gazette*, their "moral sense has been outraged." They can speak and listen calmly enough, when the question is merely about the relative weight which Upper and Lower Canada ought to have in the legislation of the Province. They have a deep conviction of the right and the wrong on that head also; but it is only when the vile swindles of the Russell and Quebec elections, the abominable purchase of offices, the scandalous robberies of public monies, and especially the moral sanction given to all this by the Governor General, are mentioned, that their feelings break out. A spirited condemnation of Sir Edmund Head's treacherous dealing with the Brown-Dorion Ministry, or of the "double shuffle," brought out bursts of applause, which showed how well these things were remembered, and how keenly resented. The uppermost sentiment seemed to be that of abhorrence of the prostitution of Her Majesty's name, by a departure from all ordinary rules of honest intercourse between men, to say nothing of constitutional obligations, in order to continue in existence a mass of corruptions which have shocked people throughout the Province. The remedy for the abuses complained of seemed to be universally felt to consist in getting rid of the present Lower Canadian connection. A very large body, especially of the Western men, were prepared to do this entirely, if that were possible; but there was a manifest desire to examine the whole subject carefully, and to do nothingly rashly. The consequence was the adoption of a kind of compromise resolution, which, admitting the necessity of some "central authority" to arbitrate on affairs necessarily of common interests to the two Provinces, declared the desirability of separating the local government or governments of Upper Canada from that or those of Lower Canada. Whether this be the best remedy for abuses, which after all have arisen much more out of the immorality of the men who have worked the government, and from the guilty connivance of the Governor General, than from any vice in the system itself, I do not decide. One of the remedies, however, upon which all parties in the Convention were agreed, and which will commend itself to most minds out of it, is the creation of a written constitution, of course with a proper and independent tribunal before which its provisions may be enforced, for the purpose of restraining the expenditure of the public treasure, now nominally under the control of Parliament; but really managed at their own pleasure by a small *clique* of interested politicians. This idea has strong hold of the public mind of Upper Canada, if we can judge from the opinions of the Convention, and I think there would not have been half a dozen dissentients had it been worked out in detail to a resolution, limiting the power of borrowing and expenditure in the ministry exactly as the same power is limited in case of the municipalities.— The proceedings of the body were conducted with the greatest possible order, and when I recollect the firebrand denunciations of opponents, which prevailed when a somewhat similar body—though certainly of a far less authoritative character—assembled at Kingston, I cannot too much praise the moderation which marked the whole discussions. If French domination was protested against, at least no body proposed, like Mr. Vankoughnet at the British league, to throw all the French Canadians into the sea.

There were some threats of a riot, characteristically set afloat by the ministerial journals, who, with an indiscretion, to say the least of it, not very becoming their position, published advertisements calling a meeting at the door of the St. Lawrence Hall, with a view of demanding why the public were excluded. Of course such a meeting, had it occurred, could have had no object but to disturb by violence and noise an orderly and legal assembly. It is said here that the attempt to get up this disturbance, or the threat of it, came, from the somewhat famous Captain Bob Moodie, who, for his services as a rowdy, has been made by the Government Inspector of the Fisheries, just as the "Benicia Boy," "the Pluguglies" and the "Blood Tubs" are quartered by the American Executive. However that may be, nothing occurred. There were a few idlers at the door—the redoubtable Bob being among the number—when the convention assembled; but they quickly dispersed, and nothing occurred except the throwing of a couple of stones through the windows by some individual, who must have been almost quite alone, as not a soul could be seen in the street whence the missiles came. The resolutions having been adopted last night, the whole of the proceedings to day were of a business rather than of a political character, and was speedily disposed of, so that the convention adjourned about noon.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE UPPER CANADA CONVENTION.

[*Abridged from the Toronto Leader.*]

We closed our report of these proceedings, in our yesterday's issue, with Mr. George Sheppard's speech in favor of a dissolution, pure and simple, of the existing Union between Lower and Upper Canada.

On the Speaker resuming his seat, Mr. Diamond, of Belleville, addressed the meeting, he said:—

Every remedy that might be proposed to meet present exigencies should be good, practicable, efficient and beneficial. If it did not include these three it was good for nothing. Mr. Sheppard said they could not get a federation without the consent of Lower Canada; but was there any more likelihood of getting dissolution without their consent? The debt was such an insuperable difficulty that he feared relief could not be had in dissolution. Upper and Lower Canada were conjointly responsible for the debt; and if Lower Canada repudiated its part of it, in case of dissolution, the bondholders would look to Upper Canada for the payment of the whole of it. But the debt was not the only difficulty. Were they be deprived of the outlet to the ocean, which the St. Lawrence presented. It might be said that it would not be politic for Lower Canada to impose such a tax as would prevent our having an outlet through its territory; but they were ignorant and might do it. [Laughter.] He believed they could not have a simple dissolution, for the difficulties in the way of it were too great. With regard to Representation by Population, he thought no person would deny the justice of it. But is it practicable? Would Lower Canada consent to it? Not at all; and they would not be nearer to it in ten years than they were at the present time. The conventionists began to manifest great signs of disorder at this stage of the proceedings, and evidently were more desirous of dinner than of the speech of Mr. Diamond.

Mr. WHITE, M.P.P., said he regretted to see such disorder at the present time.

The CHAIRMAN called the meeting to order with difficulty.

Mr. DIAMOND said he opposed the resolutions for their nice forbearance towards both sections of the Province, and then retired, much to the relief of the convention.

The Convention then adjourned till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. FIELD said Lower Canada was decidedly French, but they did not oppose Lower Canadians solely because they were French; for Frenchmen were honorable men, and entitled to a large amount of respect on account of their politeness and gentlemanly character. [Laughter and applause.] But their conduct had given rise to much disapproving comment. Had they permitted Upper Canada to legislate in matters relating solely to herself, the necessity of calling this Convention together would perhaps never have been felt. He would take one of these questions—the Sabbath Bill, introduced by Mr. Brown—and ask how did the Lower Canadians act upon that measure. Did they not unjustly interfere and prevent the settlement of that question in accordance with the wishes of the people in Upper Canada. [A voice—That has nothing to do with the Convention.] Then with regard to the proposed changes, he said he was not in favour of great radical changes in Canada or elsewhere. He thought a federal union of the two Provinces, each conducting its own local affairs, would be the most beneficial measure that could be granted the country at the present time. [Applause.]

Mr. McLEAN, of North Blenheim, spoke next. He was not one of those who believed that Geo. Brown stood in the way of the Opposition going into power. The name of Mr. Brown was not a bugbear to him. He had great respect for the leaders of the Opposition, and did not care who was the leader, for the ability of Mr. Brown, no matter who was nominally leader, would make him the virtual head of the party. [Applause.] With regard to the state of the country, and remedies proposed for existing evils, he said that, notwithstanding all he had heard that morning, he was in favour of a dissolution pure and simple. There was a strong feeling throughout the country that a dissolution should take place. He then spoke of federation, and said he did not want Canada divided up into petty little states like the Germanic confederation. If they institutsd a federal government, who would take the reins of power. Why, the very same men who were now in power. [Applause.] What would that government have the control of? They would possess the control of the customs at least; and what guarantee had Upper Canadians that the administration of the revenue would be different. No, a federal government would contain the same elements of antagonism as the present executive—and therefore it was that he was in favour of a total separation from Lower Canada. Let them have nothing more to do with Lower Canada, and let the people of that section be unto them as the people of the State of New York. At the same time, although he entertained this opinion, he was open to conviction; and if it could be shown that federation was the best means that could be adopted, then he would go in favour of it. But if federation were not decided upon, as he hoped it would not, the whole party should agree on demanding a Dissolution of the Union.

Mr. JAMES HARVEY, from Peterboro, came forward to speak, but he was prevented by the Chairman, who said that it had been agreed to take a vote on the first resolution on the conclusion of Mr. McLean's address.

A MEMBER.—Mr. Harvey is not a delegate.

Mr. HARVEY.—There is not one of you delegates. In Peterboro' all the delegates chosen were elected by eighteen people, as stated by the *Review.* I have to go by the five o'clock train, Mr. Chairman, and wish to say a few words before going.

The CHAIRMAN said it was out of order to permit him to speak.

Mr. HARVEY.—Then I will leave you. I have found out the set I am in.

Mr. JOHN McNAUGHTON then came forward, and the Chairman permitted him to address the meeting. He said he was in favor of a dissolution pure and simple, and consequently was opposed to the federative scheme. He spoke at some length in support of his position, and hoped the Convention would look upon the question in the same light as he did.

Dr. CLARKE, of North Oxford, believed Upper and Lower Canada had been joined together long enough; that Lower Canada had been faithless to her marriage vows, and that it was time to sue for a divorce. [Applause.] He was in favor of a federation of the whole British North American Provinces; and looked upon that step as one of great importance to the welfare of these colonies. Who knew but that we might have a scion of the royal house with a sceptre to rule over us? He believed that at some future day such an event was far from improbable, and he looked upon a federation of the British North American Provinces as the first step toward our becoming a great and powerful nation.—Applause.—

Mr. M. H. FOLEY next addressed the convention. He said he would not have done so had not some gentlemen expressed opinions to which he was opposed. In the outset he would state to the convention, that he was entirely opposed to a dissolution of the Union.—Applause.—In saying this it might possibly be adverse to the opinion of the majority of the convention. He knew that the feeling prevailed to a very great extent that nothing would save the country except a dissolution. But he took a very different view of the difficulties which surrounded the country and the remedy for them. He differed with his friends on this question for two reasons—In the first place, he believed that a dissolution was undesirable, and, in the second, if desirable, he did not believe it practicable. He did not think it desirable because he believed that it was a retrogressive step; and therefore unworthy of Canadians. Whatever might be the disastrous results of the present union to Upper Canada, there was no denying that it had effected a great deal of good. Previous to the union the circumstances of Upper Canada were very poor; the country was thinly settled and she was in a position altogether different from that she now occupied. He then proceeded to argue that the political situation of Upper Canada now was similar to the British section of Lower Canada just before the Union. He then argued that it was to the advantage of Upper Canada not to dissolve the Union. But rather, he said, than remain in their present position, rather than that the people and the people's representatives should be treated with contumely and contempt, rather than that Upper Canada should be taxed to meet the expenditure of Lower Canada, rather than that the people should be bowed down and oppressed—favorable as he was to the Union, he could not help saying rather than that these things should continue, perish the Union. If the Lower Canadians would insist on imposing upon them a Government they had no confidence in, and passing laws against the wish of the people, then he would dissolve the Union. But he apprehended this was not the case and that there was no necessity to advocate a dissolution pure and simple at present. One reason he had for not thinking dissolution practicable was that he did not believe a majority of the people of Upper Canada were in favour of it, much less a majority of Lower Canadians. Those in the west had often been too ready to indulge in the belief that they composed the people of Canada. But they must remember that, however strong their feelings may be in favour of a dissolution of the union, it would be almost impossible to obtain the consent of the great majority of the people from central Canada to that measure. Here, for instance, at his right hand sat a gentleman whom they all knew by good report, although perhaps many never saw him before—Mr. Donald Macdonald, of Glengarry, who had always been found true to the Reform cause. Now, by a persistance in their desire for a dissolution, would they like to lose the assistance and co-operation of Mr. Macdonald and other representatives from the eastern part of Upper Canada. (Cries of "no, no," and cheers.) He (Mr. Foley) thought the conclusion the meeting would come to was that it was not prudent to cut off the right arm for the sake of the left. He then adverted to the sentiments of Lower Canadians on a dissolution, and thought they would never consent to that measure. It was all very well for his friend Mr. Sheppard to say that they would consent to a dissolution sooner than to a federation, but he did not believe they would. He then went on to argue that the majority of the people withholding their consent to a dissolution, the British Government, if appealed to, would not grant it. The public works, the public debt and the public creditors would all be so many obstacles in the way of carrying out that policy. Indeed, if a dissolution were obtained, the descendants of those in the room would be troubled with so many evils that they would in all probability have to call another convention to settle the difficulties arising from the dissolution. [Laughter and applause.] Taking all these things together he submitted that a dissolution pure and simple was altogether out of the question. Then, having established, to his own satisfaction at least, if not to that of the Convention, the impracticability of a dissolution, it appeared to him that it was undesirable on account of that impracticability. If it was impracticable to separate, of course it followed that a separation was undesirable. [Laughter and applause.] But while he held this view, he would at the same time wish it to be understood that he firmly believed some change must take place in order to relieve the people of Upper Canada. [Applause.]

A MEMBER—What is the change?

Mr. FOLEY—When the question of Federation came up he would be ready to state his views upon that point. He might say that in his opinion, one or other—either dissolution or federation—must be taken up and acted upon. [Applause.] At the same time, when the question of federation was brought before the Convention—as it would in its proper place—he would not hesitate to express his opinion upon the details presented in the plan. But, however much his views might differ from those of of the meeting, whatever decision the Reform party came to—whatever they thought would best conduce to the interests of Canada—that course he would follow. The decision of the Convention was his decision. He would again, however, repeat that he was decidedly opposed to a dissolution; and he hoped that before the Convention separated, those members of it who came there favourable to that step would see by the arguments advanced that it was either impracticable or unadvisable, and therefore not to be adopted.

The first resolution was then put to the Convention and adopted, only one hand being held up against it.

The second resolution was put without further debate and also agreed on.

Dr. DONELLY moved the third resolution, seconded by Mr. Quarry, of Dundas. The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. OLIVER, of Simcoe, moved the fourth resolution. Upon the vote being taken, two hands were held up in the negative.

Mr. DIAMOND, of Belleville, moved the fifth resolution, seconded by Mr. David Wylie, of Brockville.

Upon the question being put from the chair,

Mr GEORGE SHEPPARD came forward and said he had an ammendment to propose. It was to the following effect:—"That in the judgment of this convention a total unqualified dissolution affords the most simple and effecacious remedy for the prevailing legislative and administrative evils which flow from the legislative Union of Upper and Lower Canada..' He spoke at some length in opposition to Mr Foley's view of the impracticability of a dissolution, and adduced many arguments in support of his amendment.

Mr WOODRUFF, of Niagara, seconded the amendment.

Hon. Mr. MACDONALD did not participate in any danger from the present agitation, not even from a written constitution, or excluding heads of departments from the Legislature. This meeting signified to his mind the near approach of changes in our present system. He might say, and would say, that the ablest men in the country were in the present administration; and were they in the government of Great Britain, they might carry it with advantage. Some checks, however, might advantageously be placed on them. Looking at the entire facts and circumstances of the case, he saw no objection in making changes in the present system or even in the men if required. The change which he thought was desirable was to be found in the 5th resolution. [Applause.]

Mr. MACDOUGALL, M. P. P., said the speeches of the two members from the section of country which he represented in the Legislature did not truly represent the opinions of the people of that section of the country. He thought the committee had not chosen the proper terms in the wording of the resolution. He did not therefore stand before them to support the resolution or the amendment, but to move an amendment of his own.—Hear.—He had not yet seen any good or sufficient reasons why the country should be cut into local governments for the two provinces and a general government for these two provinces. A federal government implied an executive, a complete sovereignty, a judiciary, an army if they would, or some force to enforce its decrees. He therefore proposed to move to strike out the words "general government," in the resolution, and supply the expressions such as "some joint authority." With regard to dissolution, pure and simple, he believed it was the proposition which, on the face of it, logically, would receive the assent of the great majority of the people of this country.—Applause.—They had all agreed that the present system was a failure. He believed at the time the Union was formed that it was a mistake that members should be returned to one legislature; it was an improper, unphilosophical and unsound system. He therefore wished to see that Union dissolved. He concluded by moving the amendment which he had already referred to.

A DELEGATE—What would "joint authority" be.

Mr. MACDOUGALL read from Christie's History of Canada, a resolution passed by the Imperial Legislature in 1837, as an instruction to Lord Durham, when appointed Lord High Commissioner of Canada. What he meant was that some general body should be appointed with just as much power of Government as was necessary for the management of the general affairs of the country, without all the paraphernalia of an executive, a judiciary and so forth.—Applause.

Mr. WYLIE, of the Brockville *Recorder*, rose to say that the discussion had been carried on long enough by the people from the Western section of the country, and he now claimed a right to speak. He said he concurred in the main with the views enunciated by Mr. Foley. They, in the Central portion of Canada, had for some time discussed the question of Federation; they objected to dissolution pure and simple as impracticable; and believing so, he could inform them that if Mr. Sheppard's amendment was carried they would lose the support of the section of the country east of Kingston.—Applause.

Mr. POMEROY, of Brockville, said that looking at the main features of the present exigency, a federation of the two Provinces was the most feasible. This was the next best thing next to Representation by Population that could be got. The great point to Upper Canada was should they debar themselvs of the power of importing their goods by the St Lawrence [Applause.]

Mr. DICKSON, of Newmarket, said he was opposed to a Dissolution of the Union, pure and simple. There was a great identity of interest between the two sections of the Province which could not be severed, even were the Governments of the two sections separated. We had commercial interests with each other which it would be very impolitic to sever. Taking the whole matter into serious consideration he was opposed both to dissolution and federation —for in either case, pure and simple, he saw innumerable offices looming in the distance. He would therefore, second the amendment of Mr. Macdugall· Let them live as they had been living in close connexion with England, under the protection of that great and mighty empire. —Cheers.—

Mr. HOPE MACKENZIE of Sarnia said he would not have spoken had not Mr. Sheppard and others stated that the people desired a pure and simple dissolution of the provinces; that was not the fact, and could only be favoured by those who held American ideas. For his own part, he did not understand by a Federal Union anything involving a vice-royalty, a judiciary and all these things, and the amendment of Mr. Macdougall cleared up these doubts. The subjects that would require the management of a general body would be few, and that body should be merely a committee—as simple as possible. —Applause.—

Mr. SMITH, of Mornington, said that Dissolution of the Union was an old idea; the federation of the two Canadas a new one; the federation of all the Provinces an old one. And he did not hold the opinion of other gentlemen that a federation of the provinces would necessitate a separation from the mother country. For himself he looked to a federation of all the provinces at a future day.—Applause.—Although not a very active politician, for years past he was not an inattentive observer of Canadian politics; and after a good deal of consideration he had come to the conclusion that a federation of the Canadas was necessary for the salvation of the country. The present union was brought about by an act of the Imperial Legislature; an act to separate them would also be from the Imperial Legislature. And in that case we could receive the right of the navigation of the St. Lawrence independent of Lower Canada. (Applause.)

Hon. Mr. CHRISTIE said that last year the Opposition had a policy which they endeavored to carry out, but could not, owing to the manner in which they were most infamously circumvented by a plot conceived by the representative of Her Majesty. Coming more immediately to the question at issue, he said he had a confession to make. He had persistently voted in Parliament in favor of a dissolution; but now he had changed his opinion because he believed a dissolution would not have the most desirable result. (Applause.) He looked forward to the day when they would have a nationality of their own; so did Mr. Sheppard; they therefore agrred on this point. Why then did he oppose a federation of the Canadas; for in it was the nucleus of a future nationality, and a future federation of all the British North American Provinces.—Applause.—He would not go into details; it would not be advisable to do so, but he had no hesitation in saying the present system of responsible government was as irresponsible as there could be.—Applause.—He concluded by saying be was opposed to a dissolution, pure and simple, because it was unpatriotic, unstatesmanlike and moreover wholly unattainable.—Applause.—He therefore favored federation.

The Convention then adjourned until seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met again at 7 o'clock.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of the *Iroquois Chief*, advocated federation of the Canadas, as did Mr. MACDOUGALL, of the Berlin *Telegraph.*

Dr. CONNOR said the subject had been so fully discussed that those who were to speak should confine themselves to the least possible limits. Whatever the questions were which were likely to be agitated at this convention, they were now reduced to two—dissoluton of the Union as it existed before 1841, or a certain modification of that union. He had already expressed himself strongly against dissolution, and had not much to say on the question at present. It had been said a dissolution of the Union was a retrograde step; so said he, though he should confess the arguments in favor of it were ably, logically and eloquently advanced by Mr. Sheppard. For his part he looked forward to the time when Canada would stand a great nation among the nations of the world. Was it not then a retrogade step to ask for dissolution, instead of laying, as it were the foundation stone for that future nation? Suppose they were content to shut themselves out from the ocean by that highroad of nations—the Atlantic—could they suppose England would allow them to be placed in such a position, which would eventually lead them to annexation—and that not one of them desired—Cries of "none." —Many, looking at the present complications of England, her critical position, feared that Lower Canada might seek other connections than those which she now had. He did not think she would, but people could not help thinking of it. Would England then consent to a dissolution under such circumstances? Never. If before the Union in 1841 they needed a union of the two provinces, that Union was more desirable now.—Applause.— The British Crown, would, no doubt, grant anything to the Colonies that they might desire; but they had no grounds for believing that a majority of Canadians were in favor of a dissolution—certainly the French were not. [Applause.] Feeling there must be some change, he was one of those who would take the most tangible, the most feasible, and the most readily attained. From the manifesto of the Lower Canadian Opposition, it was distinctly stated that a federation of the provinces —which, he regarded as a modification of the Union—would be acceptable to Lower Canada; and the Lower Canadian minority had committed themselves to the project. Upper Canadians should therefore accept it while it was within their reach. (Applause.) The proposition of having two local legislatures—and he was content with two—with a federal government was all that could be desired, and he thought would be acceptable to Lower Canada But while they accepted a federation, they shouldnot give up Representation by Population. After some further remarks he retired, and was warmly applauded.

Mr. JAMES LESLIE, of Toronto, said he regretted that ever the Union had taken place, and advocated a simple dissolution. He believed it would be most acceptable to the Lower Canadians. [Hear.]

Mr. SCOBLE, of Hamilton, said the amendment moved by Mr. MacDougall formed a basis —a platform—upon which all parties might agree; and he thought that if it were adopted, it would restore a perfect unanimity in the Reform party. [Applause.] On the other hand, if the amendment of Mr. Sheppard were put, the result would perhaps be different. He appealed to Mr. Sheppard whether it would not be better, in order to gain entire unanimity, to withdraw the amendment. [Applause.]

Mr. DONALD MACDONALD said that, being from the Eastern section of Upper Canada—the first county adjoining Lower Canada—he thought it right that he should say a few words with regard to the important question before the convention. He would say that if this resolution, in favor of a dissolution pure and simple, were carried, the party now out of power would remain out of power for many a long year. (Applause.) He found that all the members who advocated a dissolution came from Toronto and the country west of it. Were the Reformers east of Toronto not to be counted in the ranks of the Reform party?—[Cries of "Yes, yes."] Well, if they were worth having they were worth considering. The interests of the part of the country he came from were closely bound up with those of Lower Canada, and the people would never be content to return to the state of things that existed before the Union. Now, if they went in favor of federation they would secure not only the vote of Western Canada, but the majority of Eastern and a large vote in Lower Canada. He was satisfied that if the Eastern part of the Province were represented as fully in this convention as the Western part, the proposal of dissolution would be voted down by a large majority. (Applause.) But the Eastern people were not one-fourth as fully represented as Western Canada; and therefore he hoped the convention would be moderate enough in its tone to adopt Mr. Dacdougall's amendment rather than the other. Therefore he joined with Mr. Scoble in the wish that Mr. Sheppard would withdraw his amendment. With regard to the prevailing evils, he believed they were the result of the system by which the country was governed. Under that system the most honest man, when he entered office, was compelled to become a rogue. (Laughter and applause.)—He believed the time had arrived when a written constitution was absolutely required—a constitution by which the Government of the day, whether Tory or Radical, would be checked in the expenditure of the public money. He did not, however wish to speak harshly of Tories or Conservatives, for there were many of them for whom he entertained the highest respect. He hoped the amendment of Mr. Macdougall would meet the approval of the Convention. [Apdlause.]

Mr. McBEAN, of Glengarry complained that the name of Mr. J. S. Macdonald, who had done such good service to the Reform party, had not excited more of the sympathy of the Convention; of all the speakers not one of them had alluded to him. He [Mr. McBean] was sorry also to see the disposition manifested by the Western section of Canada towards Reformers from the Eastern section. [Cries of "no no."] When you touched a man's pockets you touched his principles, and therefore if the Convention went simply for a dissolution, it would seriously affect the interests of the Eastern section. All the trade of that part of the country depended on Lower Canada, and he hoped the federative policy would be adopted.

Mr. NICKERSON, of Port Dover, hoped the Convention would be unanimous in their decision. He said when the Opposition brought in a bill to put an end to the traffic in liquor, the Ministry said that as it effected the revenue, it could only be introduced by a member of the Government, and thus it was thrown out. With regard to the question before the Convention, he [Mr. Nickerson] was in favor of a federation.

Mr. GEORGE BROWN, being loudly called upon, said he intended, according to Parliamentary rule, to claim the winding up of the debate. Therefore, if gentlemen wished to speak, he would gladly wait till they were through.

Mr. CLIMIE, of the Bowmanville *Statesman*, then came forward and addressed the meeting. He said the speakers on the side of a federal Union had taken very good care to refrain from alluding to anything that would tend to create in the minds of members a feeling in favr of dissolution pure and simple. He said he was no Republican; he was thoroughly British in his feelings.

A MEMBER—Who is charging you with being a Republican?

Mr CLIMIE said he had been called a Republican because he advocated a through separation from Lower Canada. He denied that those who advocated that measure were necessarily Republicans in their sentiments. He went on to speak—amid signs of impatience from the members—in favor of a dissolution, and hoped the first amendment would be carried.

Mr BENGO, of Whitby, said Mr McDougall's amendment met his views and hoped the Convention would take into consideration the circumstances under which their eastern brethren were placed.

Mr HURD, of Prince Albert, said he came to the Convention prejudiced in favor of a federal union; but since he had heard the discussion he must say that his faith on the efficacy of that measure was much shaken. He was, in fact decidedly opposed to federation, if it involved the splitting up of Upper Canada into small provinces, similar to school elections. —applause.— He could not agree with the gentleman who had spoken in favor of a written constitution in reference to the system of Responsible Government. He could not belive that a written constitution would be an improvement and would be very sorry if it was proved that Responsible Government would not work after they had secured a dissolution. He considered Canada, with all her corruption, was not nearly so bad as the United States, where the principle of written constitutions was fully carried out —Applause.—He had heard nothing that impressed him favourably with the idea of a written constitution—Applause.—He was in favor of a dissolution of the union.—Applause—.

Mr. ROSE, of Dundas County, addressed the convention in support of the sentiments of Mr. D. Macdonald.

Mr. GEORGE BROWN said that in rising to to conclude this interesting debate, he could not help congratulating them on the gratifying result. He went over what had been agreed upon by the convention; and then alluded to the last question before the convention—whether they should go for dissolution, pure and simple, or for a federal Union by which both sections of the province, while managing their own local affairs, should join in controlling the interests of a general nature. Now, neither of these principles would be granted immediately or without a delay, and whether the Convention adopted dissolution or federation, they would find that it would require the exercise of all their abilities to gain the recognition of the principle. He was exceedingly delighted that the arguments in favor of dissolution had been made so freely, so frankly and so fairly; and if the Convention adopted the federal principle, it would be shown that they were the conservatives of the country. (Applause.) It would show to the country—and he intended to inform them in Parliament at the earliest opportunity—that there was a party behind them who would go even farther in their desire for change. He thought the Convention should adopt the federal principle, for there was more likehood of this being granted than dissolution. It was better to take half a loaf than have no bread; and federation would be a step nearer to dissolution. Gentlemen might disagree in their opinions as to what powers the general government were to wield. It seemed to be generally conceded that the customs, the post office, and the public works on the St. Lawrence should be included in the number of those interests placed under the control of the Federal government. As regarded the Crown Lands, disputes would undoubtedly arise as to whether they should be included or not. He apprehended that as far as the members of the Upper Canada Opposition were concerned, they would be extremely desirous of restricting as far as possible the power of the general government. But he trusted the Convention would not become alarmed at the question, and wish all the details to be submitted at once. The matter could not be arranged in a day. The resolutions submitted to the Convention were not agreed to by the leaders of the party without concessions on all sides. Then, if they passed the amendment to the resolutions which had been framed with so much care, he told them they would lose their Upper Canedian majority and curse their country for two years longer. [Applause.] There were many of the members of the Opposition who were tired with the harrassing cares and labors of public life, and would gladly retire from the political arena. The arguments advanced by Mr. Sheppard in favor of a commercial zolverein, if they resolved on dissolution, could not be maintained. Mr. Sheppard had grounded his arguments in favor of dissolution, partly too with a view to a Canadian nationality. Now, he (Mr. Brown) would be unworthy of his position as a representative of the people if he did not look forward to the time when Canada should take her place among the nations, and he looked upon the step taken by the Convention as the first one to be taken towards that end. But the principle of federation should first be seconded, embracing the fertile country to the west of Canada, which would be settled by Canadians. Then with regard to what had fallen from a gentlemen about a written constitution and an elective governor, he would ask who advocated those principles, but those who also went in favor of dissolution, pure and simple. The Convention saw that, if federation were adapted, and the principle of an elective Governor acknowledged also, the effect would virtually be to cut off the present connection with Great Britain. He would ask were they prepared for that? With regard to the expense of carrying on the federal system, he said that, from a thorough knowledge of the public accounts of the country, a large amount would be saved by the adoption of the federal system.—Then there was another argument—the strongest one that could be brought forward. That was that there was not a single advocate, a single newspaper, a single feeling in favor of dissolution in Canada East of Toronto. If they adopted these resolutions they presented not only an united party from Upper Canada, but there were many Lower Canadians who were ready to go heart and hand with them. It had been stated that M. Sicotte was in favor of dissolution. This, he was certain, was not correct; but M. Sicotte, he might state was in favor of federation. There were many others too in Lower Canada who were in favor of it; and if it were adopted by the Convention, the Parliamentary opposition could stand up in the House and say, *for the first time*, that they had a united policy for both Upper and Lower Canada. Then, too, there were no French newspapers in favor of dissolution, while there were five in favor of federation. There were many arguments to show how advantageous the arrangements he advocated would be to the country, but he would confine himself to one. It was, that before that arrangement could possibly be carried out they would have ample opportunity of passing an opinion upon the details. The bill when brought up to the House would be printed and sent all over the country, and every man in the Province would be enabled to give expression to his sentiments. The members of the House could be instructed as to the course to be pursued by them. He (Mr. Brown) then alluded to Mr. Macdougall's amendment, and said that to meet the evident wishes of the Convention he was prepared to adopt it.—Loud cheers.—He thought that was a fair compromise. He hoped the amendment of Mr. Sheppard would not be pressed, or if pressed that it would not be adopted.

Mr. SHEPPARD here came forward amid considerable noise, cries of "vote, vote," &c. Order having been at length restored, he said he would be subjecting himself and those who acted with him to the charge of stupid obstinacy if he persisted in pressing his amendment against the sense of the Convention. [Applause.] If the withdrawal of it would bring harmony, and not subject him and his friends to the imputation of compromising their principles, he believed they were prepared, as he himself was, to withdraw it. [Cheers.] He begged leave to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. MACDOUGALL'S amendment was then put and carried, six or seven hands being held up in opposition to it

The sixth resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. BROWN then said that, as he noticed many parties were leaving the hall, he would remind them that their work was but half done. They had to give effect to the resolutions they had just passed, by embodying them in some organized plan. He therefore expected the Convention would either sit up that night till a late hour, or meet again in the morning. In the meantime he hoped no one would leave the city, except the most pressing business called him away.

The Convention then adjourned.

From the Globe of Saturday.

After the adoption of the policy on the evening of Thursday, there only remained for the Convention to make arrangements for laying its decisions before the country, and pressing them to their legitimate conclusions at the polls. That work was accomplished yesterday morning with a zeal and heartiness worthy of the unanimity with which the resolutions were passed. It was determined to form an association with its head-quarters at Toronto, but having branches in every electoral assembly division, under the style and title of "The Constitutional Reform Association." The objects were declared to be the dissemination of sound political information, making arrangements for elections, and other work usually attended to by political associations. Mr. McDougall, the chairman of the committee on organization, submitted the report and conducted its passage through the Convention. The introduction contained a repetition of the policy as set forth in the resolutions passed the previous evening, and Mr. Farewell suggested that it should be formally indorsed by the convention, after the reflection of the night.—This was done with immense enthusiasm, the entire body rising to their feet and cheering for some time. Although there had been such difference of opinion on the previous day, there was none yesterday. All were satisfied that the best course had been followed, and exprssed their willingness to labour for a policy which commanded their hearty concurrence.

It was also resolved that an address to the people of Upper Canada should be prepared, and circulated, and that petitions to the Legislature be signed, praying for Constitutional Changes. The business having been disposed of, the hour of departure approached. Mr. Christie was moved into the chair, and a vote of thanks was moved by Mr. Brown, of Brantford. to Mr. Fergusson for his performance of the laborious duties of President. The meeting rose to do him honour, and gave three hearty cheers. He briefly returned thanks, describing the meeting as the most orderly that he had ever witnessed, and expressing his high gratification at having the honour of presiding over it. A vote of thanks was then given, on motion of Mr. Foley, to Mr. Scoble for his services as secretary, and was gratefully acknowledged by that gentleman. Mr. G. S. Wilkes, in consideration of the false allegation against him that he had recommended rebellion in his speech, begged leave to propose three cheers for the Queen, which were given with a heartiness which showed that, however much the Convention disliked her representative, they entertained a sincere love and respect for the Royal Lady of England. The meeting then dispersed, exchanging hearty greetings over the entire success which had attended its deliberations.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—We understand that important changes have been effected in the communication with those cities for the coming winter. Passenger and luggage cars will run through between Montreal and Troy, and freights will be carried without transhipment to or from New York or Boston. The running time has been shortened and the rates reduced; and, on the whole, great improvements have been made. The Montreal and Champlain road being of the same guage as the roads in the New England States, affords facilities for such arrangements.

☞ It will be seen, in reference to Mr. Leemings's advertisement of the property, corner of St. Peter and Recollet Streets, that he has added the important particulars of *dimensions* and *terms of payment*. This property, like any other similarly situated in the very centre of wholesale business, is likely to command considerable competition. Sale on Friday at Mr. Leeming's Office, at Twelve o'clock.—*See advertisement.*

☞ This morning at ten o'clock, Mr. Shaw will sell the whole of the Stock in Trade, Furniture, Mirrors, Oil Cloth, Marble Top Tables, and Fittings, belonging to Mr. Anthony's Confectionary Saloon, No. 135 Notre Dame Street.

Attention is also directed to the extensive sale of Books being held every evening by Mr. Shaw, at the Cathedral Block.—*See Advertisement.*

We beg to invite attention to the sale of Household Furniture at the Franklin House, which will be continued this morning, when the Furnishing of the best Bedrooms, Dining Room, Parlours and Bar will be sold.

The Treasurer of the Montreal Ladies' Benevolent Institution acknowledges with thanks the receipt of $86,42c, being amount of a collection taken up in St. Paul's Church on Thursday, the 2rd instant, Thanksgiving Day.

THE FRENCH CANADIAN AMATEURS give a performance at the Theatre this evening. The programme consists of *five* capital pieces.

BIRTHS,

At 68 Dorchester Street, West, on the 12th instant, Mrs. Thos. May, of a daughter.

On the 13th instant, Mrs. John Esdaile, of a son.

At Nicolet, C. E., on the 7th instant, Mrs. J. R. Chamberlain, of a son.

THEATRE ROYAL!

Lessee and Manager..Mr. J. W. BUCKLAND.

TUESDAY, 15th NOV., 1859,

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LE CHANTEUR COSMOPOLITE.

Un Cheveu pour Deux Tetes.

Followed by

On Passerai-je mes Soirees.

And

UN MARRIAGE DANS UN CHAPEAU.

—Also,—

LA CARTE A PAYER.

Private Boxes, $3; Dress Circle, 50c; Family Circle, 37½c; Pit, 25c.

Doors open at half-past 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats can be secured at Herbert's Music Store.

November 14. 271

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, No. 19, C. R.

THE REGULAR COMMUNICATION of ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, No. 19, C. R., will be held THIS EVENING, [Tuesday], November 15, in the MASONIC HALL, Corner of Notre Dame Street, and Place d'Armes, at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

By Order,
R. J. FOWLER,
Secretary.

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JOHN McGILL,

Accountant & Division Court Agent,

COLLECTOR OF

Rents, Bills, Notes, Debts, &c., &c.

ONTARIO HALL.....TORONTO, C. W.

REFEREES:

Messrs. Gibb & Co., Montreal.
Messrs. Thomas & Arthurs, Toronto.
W. R. Brown, Esq., Land Agent, Toronto.
Messrs. T. W. Atkinson & Co., Toronto.

Nov. 15. du 272

CURRANTS---CROP 1859.

FOR SALE—
100 BARRELS prime quality.
DAVID TORRANCE & CO

Nov. 15. 272

FOR SALE.

FOUR BUILDING LOTS on Mansfield Street, and two on Cathcart Street. The Lots on Mansfield Street are well stocked with the Choicest Fruit Trees. Cathcart Street is fifty and Mansfield Street sixty feet wide, the latter Street extends from Dorchester Street to the base of the Mountain, and will be one of the best Streets about Montreal.

Terms liberal. Enquire of the Proprietor
ARCH. FERGUSON,
Windsor Place,
Dorchester Street.

Nov. 15. 272

SHIPPING BOARDS.

FOR SALE, at the New Steam Mill at Repentigny, a superior article of

SHIPPING LUMBER,

adapted to the markets of all the West India Islands, and to the Atlantic and Pacific coast of South America.

Application to be made to the undersigned at the Mill, or to Messrs. Lane, Stephens & Co. of Montreal.

T. CUSHING.

Repentigny, Nov. 10. r 272

FRESH LEMON JUICE for sale by the gallon or bottle, by
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
Notre Dame Street.

Nov. 15. 272

150 OZ. VIRGIN OTTO of ROSES
For Sale by
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.

Nov. 15. 272

HOUSEKEEPERS' will do well to use our FLAVOURING ESSENCES for Puddings, Custards, &c. They are far superior in quality to most of what are imported.

LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL,
DRUGGISTS,
Notre Dame Street.

Nov. 15. 272

FRESH SWEDISH LEECHES—just received by
LAMPLOUGH & CAMPBELL.

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By Telegraph.

BY MONTREAL LINE.
Office, St. Sacrament Street.
Reported for the Montreal Herald.

Arrival of the "Hungarian."

PORTLAND, Nov. 14, 1859.

The "Hungarian" arrived here at 10 A.M. yesterday.

Tenders were invited at the Indian Office for the supply of 8000 tons of coal, deliverable in India.

St. Petersburgh letters state that the claims upon Macieffe & Co. have been settled at 10s or 11s in the £.

The rate of discount has risen to 3 per cent., and much commercial disturbance prevails amongst the manufacturing interests.

The Admiralty will receive tenders on the 10th instant for the supply of 50 tons raisins, 300 tons sugar, 800 qrs. split peas, and 240 tons salt

The Times, speaking of the builders' strike, says the number of men who had resumed work under the declaration, up to Saturday last, was 12,638.

The Admiralty notify that in future all ships employed to transport troops, as well as convict ships, are to have four of their boats fitted with either Clifford's or Rynaston's lowering apparatus.

EXPEDITION TO CHINA.

The Times is urgent in pressing on the Government the necessity of despatch.— It says if we are at the landing place by March we can do the work well in one year, but if we are later than April, we are almost certain to take two years about the business and double our risks and expenses. We hope that no desire of French co-operation will induce us to carry out our politeness, to so expensive an extent as to wait for them. If they should not be ready to go with us, we can divide the task with them, and meet them at Pekin, or expect them at Tien-Tsing.— Perhaps also we may meet the Americans there, if private American letters from China speak the truth. If Mr. Ward was, with intent to ridicule, drawn to Pekin by a mule and donkey, tandem fashion, and if his ratified treaty is found to be destitute of the only useful stipulation the draught contained, that is to say, the regulations for trade and tariffs, then we conceive that the Americans may by this time have considered that their humility has not answered. We, however, want no help.

THE GALE.—Throughout the whole of yesterday and the previous night a gale of wind, equalling in duration and occasionally in fury that of last week, appears to have swept over the country. At Portsmouth it is described as far exceeding in strength and intensity the gale of last week. At Plymouth, yesterday, the ships of war in the Sound had their engines at work to ease the strain on their cables.

At Eastbourne, Sussex, the gale which was from W. S. W., is said to have been terrific, causing serious damage in the town. The account adds, fortunately, there was little or no sea, the wind blowing off the land.

THE CONGRESS.

The Paris *Advertiser's* Correspondent says:— It is at the urgent request of the King of Sardinia that the British Government had consented to take part in the European Congress. He represented that otherwise the unfortunate Italians would be delivered over, bound hand and foot, to their oppressors, and no voice would be raised in their behalf, save his.

STATE OF ITALY.

The Emperor's letter is said to have produced a very bad effect at Florence.

The extreme party are gaining strength, and troublesome times are expected.

Persons are being dispatched from Tuscany, Modena and Parma to pray Victor Emmanuel at once to accept the annexation and to refuse to join the Congress under the conditions proposed by France and Austria.

The interview between Victor Emmanuel and Garribaldi on the 28th provoked much discussion. It was asked whether the visit was to persuade Garribaldi to lay down his arms, or to consult with that popular chief of the Italian independence in order to resist the joint policy of Austria and France.

The Post's Paris correspondent says that the French Government has opposed the proposed loan which Tuscany was negotiating with a house in Paris. This, as well as other passing events, when known in Italy, will produce a bad effect.

The *Times* City Article says:—

The intelligence of the friendly understanding between Russia and Prussia seems calculated to have a favorable influence on prices, from its being likely to interpose a partial check against new European wars.

NEW YORK MARKETS—Nov. 14.

Flour dull and rather heavy; sales of 800 barrels; $4,95 @ $5 for Superfine State; $5,05@$5,20 for Extra State; $5,05 @ $5,10 for Superfine; $5,25 @ 5,40 for common to medium extra Western; $5,60@5,65 for inferior to good shipping brands extra Round Hoop Ohio.

Canadian Flour—Market quiet and unchanged. Sales of 3600 bbls at $5,35@$6,35.

Rye Flour steady at $3,60.

Wheat dull and nominally lower. Holders are disposed to sell freely at Saturday's prices.

Rye is quiet at 85c.

Barley unchanged.

Corn very firm; sales of 8000 bushels; $1,03 for Yellow.

Oats firm at 44½ for State Western and Canadian.

Pork—The market is very quiet; sales of 100 bbls; $15 for Mess; Prime $10,50.

Lard steady and quiet; sales of 150 bbls at 10½@10¾.

Money easy; 5 @ 5½ on call, and 6 @ 7 on short first class paper.

Exchange 114¼.

Stocks dull and variable.

S. E. GREGORY'S TORONTO MARKETS.

Toronto, Nov. 14.

Wheat firm. Prime white $1,20 @ $1,25; common to fair $1,15 @ $1,18; PrimeRed $1; common to fair 90c@95c.

Barley 60c @ 65c.

Oats 38c @ 40c.

Peas 50c@53c.

Flour firm, and choice brands scarce; Superfine $4,65; fancy $5; extra $5,65 @ $5,75.

To the Trade.

12 and 14 Stv. (Plain and Bordered) MUSIC PAPER, at
R. SHARPLEY'S,
Crystal Block.

Nov. 15. 272

FLOATS—In Cork, Wood and Terra Cota.
NIGHT LIGHTS—Child's, Albert and Mortar, in Wax and Composition.
WAX TAPERS—Twisted, Straight and Gas Light.
WAX VESTA MATCHES—In boxes of 500 and 1000.
PLAYING CARDS—Reynolds', Goodall's and Benda's, Fancy and Gold Back.

At R. SHARPLEY'S,
Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.

Nov. 15. 272

Canada Postage.

JUST RECEIVED, a nice article in LETTER SCALES and BALANCES.

—ALSO,—

Pens-Brushes, Racks, and Letter-Clips, Inkstands, &c.

At R. SHARPLEY'S,
Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.

Nov. 15. 272

Watches.

R. SHARPLEY has purchased the Entire Stock of WATCHES of an extensive Importing House in Western Canada, at *twenty-five per cent* below their original cost in Switzerland, and offers them to the Public, to close the lot, at the following Low Prices:—

Large Silver Geneva Lepenes......... $7 00
Do do do do Silver Cap and Dial................ 8 50
Do do do Hunting Lepenes.. 10 00
Do do do Detached Levers... 12 00
Do do do Hunting Detached Levers..........$13 00 to 15 00
Ladies' Small Gold Geneva Lepenes... 16 00
Large Gold Geneva Hunting do ... 22 00
Do do Detached Levers........... 22 00
Do do Geneva Hunting Detached Levers.............. 23 75

—ALSO,—

Gold and Silver English Patent Levers, at equally low prices.

—AND,—

A splendid assortment of Gold Enamelled Open and Hunting Watches.

R. SHARPLEY,
Crystal Block, Notre Dame Street.

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Sharpley's Price List of Birmingham and Sheffield Electro-Plate.

	Fiddle or Plain 1st.	Fiddle or Plain 2nd	Fiddle or Plain 3rd.	King's. 1st.	King's. 2nd.	Thr'd. 1st.	
	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	
Table Spoons......	50 0	40 0	24 0	75 0	35 0	70 0	℔ doz
Dessert do	32 6	27 6	17 6	52 6	27 6	47 6	"
Tea do	20 0	12 6	8 9	32 6	17 6	30 0	"
Table Forks	50 0	37 6	24 0	65 0	35 0	60 0	"
Dessert do	32 6	25 0	17 6	45 0	25 0	40 0	"
Soup Ladles......	25 0	12 6	6 3	25 0	....	20 0	each.
Sauce do	4 6	2 9	....	6 3	....	6 3	"
Gravy Spoons.....	12 6	10 0	6 3	15 0	....	12 6	"
Fish Slices.......	15 0	....	....	25 0	....	22 6	"
Salt & Must'd Sp'ns	2 0	1 3	...	3 9	2 9	3 0	"

The above Sheffield and Birmingham Electro-Plate is a perfect substitute for Silver, and has stood the test in Montreal for over fifteen years.

CORPORATION OF MONTREAL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Proprietors and Occupants of Houses, Stores and Buildings in the several Streets, Lanes and Sections of Streets in this City, enumerated and mentioned in the List or Schedule hereunto appended and subjoined, that the Corporation of this said City of Montreal now are prepared and ready to supply all such Houses, Stores and Buildings with Water; and, moreover, that the said Corporation shall and will continue henceforth, from and after this date, to be prepared and ready at all times to supply all such Houses, Stores and Buildings as aforesaid with Water; and the said Corporation of this said City being now prepared and ready as aforesaid to supply all the said Houses, Stores and Buildings with Water, the proprietors and occupants of all such Houses, Stores and Buildings are hereby severally further notified that, according to the terms and provisions of the By-Law of the Council of this said City, No. 259, made and passed on the 6th day of May last past, in the year of our Lord, 1859, the Tariff of Rates and Charges for the supply of Water to all Houses, Stores and Buildings in this City, established in and by the said By-Law, shall, from and after the FIRST day of DECEMBER now next, be ENFORCED and made payable by all the aforesaid Proprietors and Occupants of Houses, Stores and Buildings in the said several Streets, Lanes and Sections of Streets in this City, enumerated and mentioned in the said List or Schedule according to the terms and provisions of the said By-Law, to all which Houses, Stores and Buildings the said Corporation now is and will continue to be prepared and ready on and after the said first day of December now next, to supply Water; and the said Proprietors and Occupants are hereby further notified that, according to the terms and provisions of the said By-Law, the said Tariff of Rates and Charges shall and will in all cases be due and payable by them at the Office of the Water-Works, in the City Hall, semi-annually, as follows:—The first payment shall be made within six weeks from the date of the return of the Assessment Rolls of the several Wards respectively to the City Treasurer; the second payment at any time previously to, but not later than, the first of January in each year; and the said Tariff of Rates and Charges shall also be due and payable from and after the said first day of December now next, by all the aforesaid Proprietors and Occupants liable to pay the same, according to the terms of the said By-Law, as well by those who refuse, as by those who consent, to receive the Water Pipes to supply the said Water into their aforesaid Houses, Stores and Buildings.

By Order,
CHS. GLACKMEYER,
City Clerk.

City Clerk's Office,
City Hall,
Montreal, Nov. 12, 1859.

LIST AND SCHEDULE

OF STREETS AND LANES WHERE THE WATER-PIPES ARE DISTRIBUTED,

1—Colborne Avenue from St. Mary to St Catherine.
2—Lafontaine from Panet to Visitation.
3—St. Lawrence, all through.
4—Guy from St. Bonaventure to Sherbrooke.
5—Sherbrooke from St. Denis to Guy.
6—William, all through.
7—Dorchester do.
8—St. Phillip do.
9—Devienne do.
10—Vallée do.
11—Champ-de-Mars do.
12—Durham do.
13—Lagauchetière do.
14—Bronsdon do.
15—McGill do.
16—Craig do.
17—Anderson do.
18—Chenneville do.
19—Amherst from St. Mary to St. Catherine.
20—St. Martin from Basin to St. Joseph.
21—Seigneur from do do do.
22—Cathcart, all through.
23—St. Hubert from Dubord to Mignonne.
24—Latour, all through.
25—St. Sophia do.
26—Busby do.
27—St. Edward do.
28—Roy Lane do.
29—St. Marguerite do.
30—Inspector do.
31—Dupré do.
32—St. Genevieve do.
33—Colborne do.
34—Ann do.
35—Dalhousie do.
36—Versailles do.
37—Aqueduct do.

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HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT OF McGILL COLLEGE.

THE WINTER TERM of this Institution opened on the 16th of November.

Application for admittance may be made to the Rector or the undersigned.

The Class Rooms are open to the public during the whole Session.

N.B.—The Governors have taken advantage of an opportunity, seldom found, of engaging the services of Mr. ANDREW, a gentleman well qualified to teach Elocution, and this branch of education will in future form part of the regular School Course, without any extra charge.

W. C. BAYNES,
Secretary.

Burnside Hall,
Nov. 15. db 272

OYSTERS.

50 BARRELS FRESH BUCTOUCHE OYSTERS, for Sale by
THOS. COUILLARD,
167 St. Paul Street.

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Dissolution of Partnership.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Firm of L. BENJAMIN & CO., Merchant Tailors, will be Dissolved by mutual consent, by the FIRST of JANUARY next.

All Claims against the said Firm must be sent in within the above date; and all indebted to the Firm are requested to settle their accounts before the FIRST of DECEMBER next, or otherwise put in for suit.

In accordance with the above, the LARGE STOCK on hand will be sold off below Cost, to facilitate the winding up of the above business. Great Bargains may be anticipated.

November 11. 269

POMMES GRISE APPLES

FOR SALE.

A. BREWSTER.

Montreal, Nov. 14. de 271

BOARD.

ONE or TWO GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with whole or partial BOARD in a Private Family, 100 St. Denis Street.

Oct. 20. 250

LODGINGS.

WANTED—A PARLOUR and BEDROOM in a good locality, for a single Gentleman. Reply to M. F., Box 163 Post Office, stating terms, with or without Board [alone].

Nov. 10. 268

TO BOARDERS,

TWO COUPLE can be accommodated with BOARD in a Private Family, in one of the most pleasant locations in the city. Address Box 294, Post Office.

Nov. 10. r 268

Board in an English Family.

THREE YOUNG GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with immediate BOARD Apply at 8 St. Simon Street, two doors from Dorchester Street.

Sept. 13. 182

WANTED, FOR A COUNTRY STORE,

A SMART YOUNG MAN as Salesman in a General Store, who has had some experience. Apply to
WALTER MACFARLAN.

November 15. r-272

WANTED,

A WET NURSE. Apply at No. 69 Champ de Mars Street.

November 15. 272