

world that in all things we are prepared to fulfill all our duties as British subjects—for rights, and duties are co-relatives, and he who is not willing to perform the one, can have no grounds for insisting upon the other.

For this reason we repudiate as not only wicked, but absurd, and deeply injurious to Catholic interests, that lustian parade of treason, disloyalty and disaffection to the British Government, which is sometimes made by writers whose chief article of faith seems to be, that, to be a good Catholic it is necessary to be a bad subject. With these men we do not, and cannot pretend to, sympathize. We are all of us here in Canada by our own voluntary act; whilst here, we claim the protection of the laws, and the rights of British subjects; it is therefore clear—all considerations of revealed religion apart—that whilst we remain here we are bound, to pay faithful allegiance to that Sovereign in whose name the laws by which we claim to be protected are administered, and to the faithful performance of all our duties as subjects of Queen Victoria. To some would-be patriots this may be unpalatable doctrine; but we believe it to be in accordance with the dictates of common sense, as well as with the doctrines of the Catholic Church. This will explain to some of our correspondents, the cause of our reticence upon several subjects.

At the same time we are far from pretending that in the British government as actually administered, especially in Ireland, there are not many things of which the Catholic may reasonably complain, and which he has the right, so long as he confines himself to the use of legitimate weapons, to endeavor to repress. That an Irish Catholic in Ireland should pant after the resuscitation of an Irish autonomy, or that the French Canadian in Canada should be an ardent stickler for his distinctive nationality, for his laws, his language, and his religion—is not only natural, but highly commendable; but at the same time it is just to add that it is not of British rule, or Imperial interference that we, the Catholics of Canada, have to complain. Indeed it may be said that there is no country in the world, certainly no country in Europe, where the Church is so free and unfettered by the civil power as in Canada; and if we examine closely the actual condition of the existing political parties here, we shall find that the bitterest enemies of Popery are to be found amongst the rank of those whose favorite panacea for the political diseases of the state, is separation from Great Britain, and Annexation to the neighboring Republic. These measures, the Protestant Reformers—the politicians to whom we allude—justly look upon as preliminaries essential to the establishment of Protestant Ascendancy in Canada; it is from that party that proceed all those projects of law which are designed to repress the growth of Popery; it is amongst its members that are to be found the staunchest advocates of State-Schoolism, the most envenomed foes of our religious, charitable and educational institutions; from them arises the cry against the Lower Canadian domination, and Popish influence in the Legislature; and if Catholics have any real grievances whereof to complain in Canada, they are the result not of our monarchical, but of our local democratic institutions. Assuredly then it cannot be the interest or the duty of Catholics to endeavor to extend the latter, or to limit the extent of the former; assuredly then it is our duty as well as our direct interest, to approve ourselves in Canada, loyal subjects, and to uphold our connection with the British Imperial Government; in spite of its defects at home, its anti-Papal policy, and its, in many instances, flagrant injustice towards Catholic Ireland.

**INCREASE OF ORANGEISM IN U. CANADA.**—The following statistics with reference to the late Municipal elections at Toronto, are from the *Mittrichville Chronicle*; and, if true, would seem to indicate that the result of the new policy adopted by some of our co-religionists in Upper Canada, has but tended to promote the power and influence of Orangeism. Speaking of the Toronto elections our informant says:—

Of the New Corporation, consisting of 28 members [14 Aldermen and 14 Councillors], 17 are Orangemen, namely: Aldermen Strachan, Carly, Vance, John Smith, Fox, Sherwood, J. E. Smith, Moody, Sprout, Godson, and Carr, and Councillors Ardagh, Carruthers, David Smith, Butters, Bell, and McKnight. And of the remaining 11 members, 7, at least, namely, Aldermen Dunn and Councillors Higgins, Stotesbury, Pell, Griffith, Rowell and Baxter, though not members of the Order by initiation, are so in principle, act with the Orange party, and were supported by the Orange influence. There is but one Roman Catholic elected in the whole city, Mr. Councilman Conlon, a worthy and excellent man, who, on account of his opposition to the D'Arcy McGee clique and his support of the Orange body, was taken up by the last named party, and triumphantly returned (with three Orangemen for colleagues) for St. Andrew's Ward. There are but three Orangemen, or Brown and McGee men, elected, namely, Messrs. Ewart, Taylor, and McMurich. If this is not a victory, then I know not what is.

In publishing the above we, of course, have no intention of expressing any opinion whatsoever upon the merits or demerits of the Toronto Corporation. These are matters which fall not within our province; with high dignitaries such as Mayors, and Aldermen, and City Councillors, we presume not to meddle; and whether the new pump should be painted or white-washed is a question upon which we do not feel ourselves competent to pronounce. We content ourselves with looking on—marvelling greatly, but thanking Providence, that there are men to be found not only willing to accept, but actually eager to obtain civic honors. That there are men so marvelously constituted should inspire us with sentiments of gratitude; and so, calling to mind a piece of good advice, we bid God bless the giver, and seek not to look too curiously the gift horse in the mouth. We say this lest we should be accused of interfering in the Municipal elections of Toronto; whilst our sole object in giving insertion to the above paragraph thereupon, is to show that the chief result of the "Brown alliance" has been the increase of Orange influence in the Upper Canadian Municipalities.

**West Point.**—Mr. James Kehoe has kindly consented to act as our agent for West Port.

**A GOOD MOVE.**—The Catholics of Halifax, N.S., have nobly distinguished themselves by being the first to give public expression to their sentiments towards the Holy Father, in the present critical position of his affairs. A great meeting under the auspices of His Grace the Archbishop was held in the Cathedral on Sunday the 8th inst., of which we intend publishing a full report in our next. We regret that the account of the proceedings reached us too late for this week's issue.

**MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.**—The following sums have been distributed to the several charitable institutions of this City, by order of the Directors of the Savings Bank:—

Ladies Benevolent Society.....	\$400
Protestant Orphan Asylum.....	300
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum.....	300
University Lying-in Hospital.....	100
English Hospital.....	100
Sœurs de la Maternité.....	200
St. Joseph Asylum.....	100
Good Shepherd.....	200
Catholic Orphan Asylum.....	100
Les Salles d'Asyle.....	100
	2,200

A communication from a respected Belleville correspondent only reached us as the paper was going to press. It contains an unqualified and straightforward contradiction to the allegations of a communication over the signature *Bona-Fide*, which appeared in our issue of the 30th ult., and wherein some hard strictures were passed upon a meeting held some short time ago at Belleville. The denial of our second correspondent is at least as good and as worthy of credit as are the allegations of *Bona-Fide*; and whilst we would not tax the latter with any design to misrepresent facts, yet we are assured by one on whose word we have every reason to rely, that the facts have been seriously distorted, or refracted, through the medium by means of which they have been transmitted to us. With this explanation our Belleville correspondent will we think be content, and will agree with us that further controversy on the subject would not be profitable, and is not therefore desirable.

Mrs. Unsworth's Concert came off on Tuesday evening with great success. The spacious hall was filled to overflowing; and the evening's entertainment gave general satisfaction. The performances of Mrs. Unsworth, and her two talented daughters elicited loud and reiterated applause; whilst Mr. Williams, as an old favorite of the public, was repeatedly *encore'd*, as were also several of the other artists.

By reference to our advertisement columns, it will be seen that the highly gifted Mr. O'Farrell, whose eloquence and oratory attracted such crowded houses last winter, is about to deliver a lecture; and if we are to judge from the past, we may confidently bespeak a great literary treat to that portion of the public who are patrons of the fine arts.—*Communicated.*

**"THE BRITISH AMERICAN READER."**—By J. Douglas Borthwick of McGill College. R. & A. Miller, Montreal.

This is a compilation, chiefly from writers on subjects connected with the history of North America. The selection of pieces seems well made, with much tact and sound discretion.—There is nothing with which any can be offended, much from which all may derive both profit and amusement. One or two trifling errors of printing may be detected, but these will no doubt be corrected in a subsequent edition; and we can honestly recommend the work, as admirably adapted for the use of schools, and students of the English language.

**CLEAR-GRIT CONSISTENCY.**—Mr. Mackenzie in his *Weekly Message* gives us some very amusing instances of the political consistency of Mr. George Brown of the *Globe*. We make some extracts, leaving it to our readers to make their own comments thereupon:—

**GEORGE BROWN AGAINST THE UNION.**  
1. The demand for a dissolution of the Union, then, originated not in wantonness but in necessity. The people were really in advance of the politicians upon the subject. And when the latter, yielding to circumstances beyond their control, claimed for Upper Canada emancipation from an unnatural, impolitic, and unendurable alliance, a chord in the popular heart was struck, which sent forth no uncertain sound. "By any lawful means," the people say, "let this thing called a union be severed; we will bow down to Lower Canada no more; we will impoverish ourselves no more for its benefit." Of the issue there can be no doubt.—*Globe*, Sept. 1859.

**GEORGE BROWN FOR THE UNION!**  
2. Would Upper Canada prosper with an ignorant and uneducated race possessing the channel and mouth of the St. Lawrence? We think not. No policy could be more suicidal than a separation of the Provinces. It would materially weaken the colonial empire of Great Britain.—*Globe*, Aug. 20, 1855.

**GEORGE BROWN AGAINST FEDERATION.**  
3. But, says some Unionist, why not have a federal union, and let each Province have its own revenue and carry on its own local works? What, then, would be the use of the union? What duties would devolve on the Federal Government—what powers on the local Legislature? If each state is to manage its own finances, its own public works and its own legislation—protection in time of war, and diplomacy in time of peace, being in the hands of the Imperial Government—what remains for the Federal Government?—*Globe*, June 28, 1855.

**BROWN FOR ONE LEGISLATURE.**  
4. There is a very evident feeling among Canadians, as well as their brethren of the lower provinces, that destiny points to these colonies being united under one government. There are some difficulties also involved in the question whether the contemplated alliances should be legislative or federal. In a country which has no foreign affairs to control, it would seem that one legislature ought to suffice. To give congress merely control of the tariff and the post office would make it a nullity, of little importance to the public in proportion to its expense; and if the management of legal affairs, and questions relating to public morality were committed to it, there would be no need for local legislatures.—*Globe*, Oct. 25, 1855.

The Rev. M. M. Leblanc and Hicks, were on Sunday last received as Canons of the Cathedral of His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. The ceremonies of reception, which took place previous to High Mass, were most imposing, and were attended by a large number of the Clergy of this city.

(From the Ottawa Tribune.)

The following Address was presented to His Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Guigues, on New Year's Day, by the Irish Catholics of the city of Ottawa.—There was also an Address in French, presented by the French Canadians, on the same occasion. To each His Lordship returned a suitable reply, dwelling on the necessity of union among Catholics on all occasions, and pointing out the inevitable results of permitting the seeds of dissension to vegetate among them. His Lordship also spoke warmly of the necessity of every exertion being used by the Temperance Society, and the friends of Temperance generally, to promote the cause of Temperance during the present year. With the increase of population, which the works going on here this year must necessarily give to our city, if the utmost vigilance were not exercised, it was to be feared that the monster of Intemperance might establish a hold among us. His Lordship also portrayed in forcible terms, the importance for the Catholics of the city to use every exertion to have their children receive a good, sound education based on religious instruction:—

TO THE RIGHT REV. JOSEPH EUGENE GUIGUES, BISHOP OF OTTAWA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP.—We, your dutiful Irish people, desire most affectionately to approach your Lordship, to give expression to the feelings which animate us towards you, on the return of this happy festival.

Your Lordship, we are aware will not be the less gratified, that on this occasion, the flourishing Temperance Society, under the able Presidency of our esteemed pastor, the Rev. Father Molloy, is not permitted to monopolize this pleasing duty, as on former occasions; and that the sentiments herein expressed are but the feeble exponents of the spontaneous, universal, and long-entertained feelings of the faithful Irish portion of your Lordship's flock in this city.

We desire to assure your Lordship of our unwavering fidelity and subjection to you as our Chief Pastor; and of our readiness, on all occasions, to promote the interests of our holy religion, by aiding, obeying, and supporting your Lordship in any views or projects which—in your paternal solicitude, well-known zeal, and true Catholic charity—you may deem needful for our spiritual welfare.

It is with feelings of honest pride and gratification that we can remind your Lordship that this submission to legitimate spiritual authority requires no over-strained efforts on our part; for, since the days when the illustrious St. Patrick effected the bloodless triumph of Christianity in our island home, it has ever remained a prominent feature among our national characteristics; and however much we may repudiate the base attempts of sectarian writers to magnify and exaggerate our faults and failings as a people, to their charges on this point it is our pride to plead guilty.

We also gladly avail ourselves of this opportunity of conveying to your Lordship our deep sense of gratitude, for your zealous stand in behalf of Catholic Education; and we heartily congratulate your Lordship on the success which has attended your efforts—as we have now the happiness of seeing our children educated without impeding their religion or morality. And we further congratulate your Lordship on the unity and harmony that exist between ourselves and co-religionists of French origin—as we are convinced that nothing could be more agonizing to your paternal heart than a severance of this union, productive as it would be of so much injury to our common religion, and to our common interests.

And, finally, we beg to assure your Lordship that, as faithful children of Christ's Church, our hearts beat in sympathy for the sufferings and anxiety of the Sovereign Pontiff; and that our prayers shall unceasingly ascend to the Throne of Mercy that he may obtain a complete and speedy triumph over his enemies.

In conclusion, we ardently cherish the hope that your Lordship may long be spared over your contented people; and may a kind Providence give you continued health and strength to perform the arduous duties attached to your exalted position, is our fervent prayer. (Signed) —

JOHN HENRY,  
PATRICK DRYSE,  
ROBERT O'REILLY, } Committee  
Ottawa, Jan. 1st, 1860.

**TRENTON AMATEURS' CONCERT.**

(From the Trenton Excelsior.)  
On Sunday evening last, Miss Murphy and others, waited upon the Rev. H. Brettagh, to present him with a purse containing one hundred dollars, the proceeds of their Concert. On presenting it Miss Murphy on the part of the Choir of St. Aloysius Church, spoke as follows:—

Rev. AND DEAR SIR,—After a little unavoidable delay, we are most happy to present you with the proceeds of our Concert, amounting to the handsome sum of one hundred dollars, which you will please to accept as a personal tribute.

In tendering you this donation, we cannot but mention with feelings of gratitude, the noble and generous manner in which our humble efforts, assisted by Gentlemen of acknowledged ability, were responded to, by not only our own, but more especially by our separated Brethren.

We avail ourselves of this favourable opportunity to tender to you all the compliments of this season of joy, and pray, that God in his mercy may bestow upon you his choicest blessings, and grant you many years of health and vigor, to preside over your devoted flock.

On receiving this address the Rev. Gentleman replied, Miss Murphy, and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Choir of St. Aloysius Church, —

On receiving your truly handsome present, the proceeds of your admirable concert, I must thank you sincerely, not only for the present itself but for the kind spirit from which it emanated. By the improvements which I deemed it necessary to make in our Church, you feared I had somewhat embarrassed myself personally, and immediately your kindness of heart set about to find a remedy. This you proposed to effect by a concert, the proceeds of which were to form a present for me as your Pastor. How nobly you executed your plans, and how generously you were seconded, especially by our separated Brethren of this village, is known to all. To you, therefore, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Choir of St. Aloysius Church, I tender my most sincere thanks. But in doing so, I must not forget the kindness of Messrs. Day and Cinq Mars, who came from so great a distance to assist so efficiently in the kind work; nor your kind brother, Miss Murphy, who so energetically and indefatigably urged it to a completion; nor the ladies who so beautifully furnished the refreshments. To your audience, also, who so nobly responded to your efforts, and especially to the Protestant portion of it; I must further tender my acknowledgments for that portion of their response, which was prompted by feelings of personal regard to me; and I hope that this their kindness may henceforward be the ratification of a covenant, wherein the differences of religious belief will be merged for ever in feelings of universal brotherhood and charity.

A man named Thomas Walsh who lately resided at Longueuil, was brought to the Police Station by a carter on Saturday evening; the next morning he was found dead.

**ANOTHER ACHILLI.**—The *Montreal Witness* publishes the annexed anecdote, for whose truth we do not, of course, vouch. If true, it would appear that the ranks of Evangelicalism are about to be recruited by another champion of the Holy Protestant Faith, of the same calibre as the celebrated and redoubled "No Popery" hero, Belial Achilli:—

A Catholic Priest, Pastor of the St. Stephen's Church at Newport, Ky., on the 17th instant absconded. The cause of his sudden departure was soon discovered. It appears that an improper and criminal intimacy had long subsisted between himself and a female member of his congregation, and which had continued unsuspected until concealment was no longer possible, when he absconded, leaving his victim to bear the taunts and contumely of the world. The female had hitherto moved in respectable circles, and aside from the present unfortunate affair, her conduct had been exemplary.

**EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION.**—Destruction of McKay Brothers' Flouring Mills!—About twelve o'clock on Wednesday night the extensive Grist Mills belonging to the Messrs McKay, and situate in the village of New Edinburgh, contiguous to this city, were discovered to be on fire, and shortly afterwards became, with its valuable machinery and other contents, a mass of ruins. The fire companies, owing to the inefficiency of the alarm, were not upon the ground until all hope of saving the buildings had been abandoned; but they exerted themselves in preventing the spread of the flames to the adjoining outbuildings, and were successful. Owing to the extensive operations going on in the mills at this season of the year, the stock of grain was necessarily large, and the loss in consequence greatly increased. There were in the premises 7,000 bushels of wheat, 810 bbls. flour, 3,000 bushels of oats, 1,500 of corn, 200 of peas, 50 tons of bran, 20 tons of canal, 2,500 bags, and about 200 empty barrels. The origin of the fire is attributed to the overheating of a portion of the machinery in the upper flat of the granary, a wooden building attached to the mills, where it first broke out. There was no one in the premises at the time—the men having all quit work about half-past seven o'clock, at which time no appearance of fire was discovered. After the flame reached the roof of the mills, the fire burnt fiercely, and was not long in reducing the costly structure and its contents to naked walls. The buildings and machinery were insured for \$15,400, and the stock of wheat, flour, &c., for \$14,000. The risks were taken by the Phoenix, of London, Equitable, of London, State, of London, and the Montreal Assurance Company. But besides being thrown out of business at this very busy season of the year, the Messrs McKay, after receiving their insurance, will be losers to the amount of about \$30,000.—*Ottawa Citizen*, Jan. 13.

**INDUSTRY AND RAILROAD.**—On the 10th inst., at the Parish of St. Liguori, County of Joliette, this Road was sold by Mr. Sheriff Leprohon, being adjudged to the Hon. Peter McGill for the sum of £400. The gentleman of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, of Montreal, having a mortgage on the road for the sum of £100 with interest, registered since 1852, all holders of bonds issued by the Company in 1852, will be sorry to hear, suffer the loss of their investment. It is much to be regretted that the Legislature when incorporating such companies did not adopt such means to protect the rights of bond holders, and for the future such ought to be done. In the present case we are aware of persons who will suffer very heavy losses, and there is one case in particular which we certainly consider to be a very hard one.—*Transcript.*

THE PRESCOTT AND BERLIN RAILWAY has been sold to Richard Haselden, Esq., one of the principal bond holders, for \$1,100. The purchase includes the whole property, right-of-way, iron stations, broken bridge, and all. Thus ends Hamilton's investment of \$200,000 therein. The Hamilton Advertiser is assured, however, that it is Mr. Haselden's intention to put the road in running order, and it will be re-opened for public travel within a year.—*U. C. Paper.*

**REMITTANCES RECEIVED.**

Guderich, Rev P Schneider, 10s; Normanby, M O'Brien, 10s; St Pie, Rev M McAuley, 10s; Sandwich, Rev P Point, £1 17s 6d; Belleville, M Nulty, £1; St. Anicet, Revs Curran, 10s; Peterboro, J McGillis, 5s; T Donovan, 5s; J Delany, 5s; L Gaisse, 5s; G Chartrain, 5s; Mrs McGarrahan, 5s; P O'Brien, 5s; C McGrath, 5s; R B McDougall, 10s; A Kain, 5s; M McFadden, 5s; M Tagney, 5s; D O'Brien, 10s; A McGarrity, £1 15s; J Hart, 10s; J Hoff, £1; J Sullivan, 5s; J Malloney, 5s; M Hennessy, 5s; Milton, T Hackett, 15s; St Gregoire, G A Bourgeois, £1 5s; Guelph, P Spence, 10s 7 1/2; Lacolle, Rev F Rochette, 10s; Williamstown, T J McCarthy, 10s; Westport, J O'Brien, 5s; P Donnelly, £1 10s; Errol, D F Hegarty, 10s; N Lancaster, L O'Neill, 10s; Toronto, J Elmsley, 15s; Newmarket, J Ryan, 10s; Sherrington, M McCaffrey, 10s; New Glasgow, T Hayde, 10s; Almonte, M McDermott, 10s; Elora, P Carroll, 5s; Halifax, N S, Rev S Woods, £1; Burlington, U S, Rev J Quinn, £1; Vienna, T J Appleton, 5s.

Per J Heenan, Thorold—Self, 10s; J Moloney, 10s. Per M O'Dempsey, Belleville—P P Lynch, 18s 9d. Per J Roberts, Amherstburg—Self, 10s; T Maguire, 10s; J McIntosh, 5s. Per M McEvoy, West Osgoode—T Martin, 12s 6d. Per M Heaphy, Kemptville—Rev W Hart, £1; P Mallon, 10s; J Deeghan, 5s; B McCabill, 5s. Per P Dowd, Markham—Self, 10s; Peterboro, J O'Neill, 5s; A J Fisher, 5s; Bridgewater, J Moreland, 5s; J Pope, 5s.

Per J Duran, Perth—P McCaffrey, 10s; Huntly, Rev E Vaughan, 10s. Per J Flood, Farmersville—J Burns, 5s. Per Rev G A Hay, St Andrews—D McDonald, 10s; D McDonald, 10s; J M'Phaul, 12s 6d. Per J Ford, Prescott—J Savage, 10s; H Murphy, 12s 6d; M Kildy, 10s; R M McDonald, 10s. Per Rev C Wardy, Newmarket—Self, 10s; B Lee, 10s; E McQuillan, 10s.

Per R Driscoll, Smiths Falls—Self, £1; Almonte, T O'Brien, 10s. Per Rev M Rossiter, Lansdown—T Cahill, 10s. Per P Hackett, Granby—Self, 10s; New York, U S, J Nugent, 10s. Per A M'Phaul, Wellington—T Gallagher, £1. Per M Teedy-Thornhill, Rev L Griffith, 10s; King, M Gannon, £1 5s. Per M McNamara, Kingston—W Keon, 5s. Per L Roullanger, St Agatha—J Donovan, 5s. Per T Griffith, Sherbrook—L Connel, 10s.

Mr. Patrick Dowd is now travelling throughout Upper Canada for the True Witness. We take the liberty of bespeaking for him a kind reception.

**Wistur's Wild Cherry Balsam.**—This balsamic compound has become a home fixture. Let all who suffer, and have in vain attempted to cure their coughs, colds, bronchial or pulmonary complaints, make use of this unequalled remedy.

There is a rare counterfeit of this Balsam, therefore be sure and buy only that prepared by S. W. Fowler & Co., Boston, which has the written signature of 1 BUTTS on the outside wrapper.

**Births.**  
In this city, on the 16th inst., the wife of Angus G. Macdonald, M.D., of a son.  
In Quebec, on the 14th inst., Mrs. Arthur Harvey, of a daughter.

**Died.**  
In Montreal, on the 12th inst., Peter McCaffrey, a native of the County Fermanagh, Ireland aged 31 years.

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

The weather, after a smart thaw on Monday, is again cold.

Business continues very quiet in all departments. Flour—Without any material change of prices; the tendency is slightly downward, and the demand is dull and restricted to the actual and immediate wants of the dealers. No. 1 Superfine has been sold at \$5.20 for goods brands; No. 2 is in moderate demand at \$4.90 to \$4.95 for unbranded; \$5 to \$5.05 has been paid for a parcel of branded. The higher grades are nominal at former rates. Spring Wheat is still worth \$1.16.

Peas are in demand at 7 1/2 cents; parcels of fine White Peas are saleable at 80 cents.

Pork continues without animation, and the sales limited to the city consumption. To effect sales rather lower prices have to be taken. We quote Hogs of good quality at from \$5.75 to \$6 per 200 lbs. weight, and \$5.25 to \$5.50 for 250 to 300 lbs. Mess Pork is still held at \$18. Prime Mess and Prime are without change.

Ashe's are steady at 28s 6d for Pots and 28s 3d for Pearls.

Furs.—Muskrats are in good demand at 12 1/2 cents for No. 1. Shipping parcels of full rate of fair quality fetch 11 to 11 1/2 cents. Mink are readily saleable at \$2.50 for strictly prime. Inferior qualities are slow of sale, at proportionately lower rates.

Butter.—15 cents has been paid for a small lot of kegs for shipment. Dairy packed in tennets is inactive, at 16 to 18 cents.

BONSHOURS AND ST. ANN'S MARKETS.

Wheat—None. Oats, 2s 1d to 2s 2d. Barley, 3s 6d to 3s 9d. Indian Corn, 5s to 5s 6d. Peas, 4s 2d. Duckwheat, 4s to 4s 6d. Flax Seed, 6s to 6s 6d. Timothy Seed, 12s to 12s 6d. Bag Flour, 15s 6d to 16s. Oatmeal, 11s 4d to 11s 6d. Dressed Hogs, \$4 to \$6.50. Butter—Fresh, 1s 3d to 1s 4d; Salt, 10d to 11d. Eggs, 1s to 1s 3d. Hay, \$7 to \$11. Straw, \$4 to \$5. Turkeys per couple, 8s to 10s; Geese, 6s 6d to 8s; Ducks, 6s to 6s 6d; Poultry, 2s to 3s 4d; Chickens, 2s 6d to 3s; Prairie Hens 4s to 4s 6d; Quails per dozen, 8s to 10s.

Remarks.—Demand good—sales brisk—prices firm and a rising tendency; supply of produce limited, except in meats, which is abundant.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

COURSE OF LECTURES OF 1859-60.



THE Rev. Mr. O'FARRELL will DELIVER a LECTURE in that new and spacious Building, opposite the Seminary of St. Sulpice, known as the "Cabinet de Lecture," on THURSDAY EVENING next, the 26th instant.

SUBJECT:

"O'CONNELL, AND HIS TIME."

Tickets of Admission—1s 3d each; to be had of the Committee of Management; at Messrs. D. & J. Sallier's Bookstore, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

By Order,

JOHN P. KELLY,  
Sec. Secretary.

Jan. 20, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will be held on SUNDAY next, immediately after Vespers, in the SACRISTY adjoining St. Patrick's Church.

A full attendance of Members is requested.

By Order,

EDWARD MURPHY,  
Secretary.

Jan. 19, 1860.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of a CHURCH, SACRISTY, and PRESBYTERY, in the Parish of Ste. MARIE, will be received at the Office of the undersigned Notary Public, until noon of TUESDAY, the Thirty-first instant. For each of the above-named buildings, Tenders may be offered separately. The Contractor, or Contractors, will be required to give good security for the full completion of the works.

By Order of the Committee,

ANT. LEFEBVRE, N.P.  
Ste. Marie, 16th Jan., 1860.

WANTED,

A SITUATION as TEACHER of a R. C. School, by a person of long experience, who holds certificates of recommendation of the most unexceptionable character for competence and morals.

A letter addressed "To Teacher," in care of True Witness, will meet with prompt attention.

M. TEEFY,

JOHNSON HILL POST OFFICE, C.W.,

COMMISSIONER IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH,

CONVEYANCER, &c.,

AND

GENERAL AGENT.

CAST STEEL CHURCH BELLS.

THE Subscribers having been appointed AGENTS for CANADA, for the sale of CAST STEEL CHURCH and FACTORY BELLS, are now prepared to execute Orders for them to any extent that may be required.

These Bells are made by Messrs. NAYLOR, VICKERS & CO., of Sheffield, England. They have a pure, melodious sound, peculiar to steel, owing to the elasticity of the metal the sound penetrates to a great distance.

Cast Steel Bells are much lighter than those made of ordinary bell-metal of the same size, and are consequently more easily rung; and owing to the density and also to the well-known strength of the material, it is almost impossible to break them with ordinary usage.

These bells have been successfully introduced in some of the largest cities and towns in the United States and Canada, for Fire Alarms, Churches, Factories, &c., and being sold much cheaper than Composition Bells, this fact in connection with their lightness, strength and sweetness of tone, cannot fail to commend them to public favor.

Cast Steel Bells combine, therefore an improvement in quality and power of tone, with greater facility for placing and ringing them, from their diminished weight and a very material saving in price.

CHIMES CAST TO ORDER WITH GREAT ACCURACY. Every Bell is warranted for one year, with proper nage, in any climate.

Printed Circulars, with descriptions, recommendations, prices, &c., will be furnished on application to

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