ASSOCIATION OF THE ERECTION OF A MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE BISHOP LARTIGUE.

In order to obviate any misapprehensions that may have arison as to the terms of subscriptions to this Association, we have been requested to sate that the sum of One Dollar is the only amount that will be received from any person desiring to contribute towards its funds. The following is a list of the additional subscribers since our last:—

Rev M Timlin, Cure of Cobourg, Diocese of Kingston.
Rev J M'Nulty, Cure of Caledonia, Diocese of Hamilton.
Rev J J Collins, Cure of St Eugene, East-Hawkesbury, Diocese of Ottawa.
David Shaw Ramsay, *Seigneur* of Ramsay.
Rev Ls M Archambault, Cure of St. Hugues, Diocese of St. Hyacinthe.
Rev P N Sylvester, Cure of St Marcel, Do.
Rev F X Brunet, Cure of St Damase, Do.
Rev T St Aubin, Cure of St Georges, Do.
Widow Malhoit, Boucherville.
Philip Gareau, Esq, East-Hawkesbury.
Rev J Quevillon, Missionary at Tiguish, Island of Prince Edward.
G Beaudet, Esq, Coteau-du-Lac.
M Jos. Dufaur, senior.
M Jos. Dufaur, junior.

Since Mr. M'Gee has been pleased to take the TRUE WITNESS to task for employing offensive language against Protestantism, *a system, not a person*, and to hold us up to the reprobation of a Protestant public, as an exciter of strife, we take the liberty of laying before our readers a specimen of language which it is supposed that Mr. M'Gee does *not* look upon as offensive—though it is directed against *persons* and not things—seeing that he has not ventured to condemn it, and that it appeared in an Upper Canadian journal, which has all his sympathies, and which alone of the *soi-disant* Catholic press of Canada defends Mr. M'Gee, and holds him up to *public admiration*. We *copy literally from the* Toronto *Freeman* of the 14th ult:—

HURRAH FOR THE "ANGLO-SAXON!"

We commend the following article, which we clip from the Dublin *Irishman*, to the careful perusal of all who are enamored with the ANGLO-SAXON. Irishmen, especially, owe the unscrupulous robber and unmitigated tyrant a heavy debt—but not of gratitude or admiration:—

The Anglo-Saxon is unquestionably the *premier blackguard* of the world. We grant him that preeminence without a word of objection; and all Europe joins with us in recognizing his undisputed rank.

Not very long ago, a Prussian lawyer solemnly declared, in a Prussian Court of Justice, that English travellers were the *most unmitigated blackguards* (we almost literally translate the words) to be found on the Continent. Prussia is the cousin-*German*, and ally, of England; the heir of the Prussian throne is the husband of Queen Victoria's daughter; of all nations in the world Prussia should have treated England tenderly:—nevertheless, in spite of intermarriage, alliance, and community of race, this Prussian official solemnly uttered the fearful verdict above recorded against the Anglo-Saxon.

But great as is the blackguardism (and we feel pain in repeating this word, *for which the Anglo-Saxon's own tongue* leaves us no alternative) in Europe, it is almost gentlemanly, when compared with his reported *ruffianism* in the East. We thought we could have believed almost anything told about the "travelled Englishman;" but, we confess, we have been quite staggered by the story of the things he is said to have done in Japan.

The Japanese are a great and noble people. Of all existing Pagan nations they are the noblest. At one time, through the labors of a great Spanish Christian gentleman, they were very nearly won to the truth of the Gospel. Francis Xavier is now revered as a Saint of our Church. When he went to Japan, he was one of the most polished gentlemen of a great and polished nation; and the religion and devotion of this man so struck the great civilized Japanese people (who, as the polished Greeks appreciated Paul, appreciated *him*), that his converts were counted by myriads. But the avarice and treachery of the Dutch came in to mar the blessed labors of the self-devoted Spaniard; and the issue was the closing of all Japanese ports against foreign commerce.

This extraordinary self-isolation has been broken in upon in modern days; and, chiefly through the labors of the American people, Japan has again entered into intercourse with the world. The Anglo-Saxon has, necessarily, got share of this intercourse; and, most naturally, he has abused the privilege by acts of *the most indescribable ruffianism*.

Our readers have already seen in our columns some specimens of the fashion in which honorable English merchants have tried to swindle the trusting Japanese. Their rascality, in dealing with that brave, and gallant, and honest nation, would be incredible, if it were not part and parcel of the known, *historic* conduct of the English pirates to all people with whom they ever attempted to establish intercourse.

But our readers, doubtless, have not yet learned the consummation of ruffianism to which the Anglo-Saxon has attained in Japan. Our columns to-day furnish particulars: we copy them even from a London journal; and to a perusal of these particulars we refer our readers specially—for they include details which we cannot chronicle in the large type of our leading page.

We do not attach any extra importance to the fact that British merchants tried to rob the Japanese; the history of their career in the East is the history of robbery and piracy unscrupulous. We content ourselves to-day with calling attention to the following description of the unmitigated ruffianism—not of English forgers and swindlers, who call themselves merchants—but of a fellow who is actually *a paid representative* of the British Government in Japan.

Here follows a very smutty story about the British Consul at Jeddo, which is possibly true, *but which, from respect to our readers, we omit.* The article in the *Freeman* continues as follows:—

This story of brutality and blackguardism seems incredible. We give it on the authority of an English journal; and, of of its truth there can be no question. Comment on it would be superfluous. *No gentleman*, hating the use of 'strong' phrases, could afford to dwell upon it—therefore, we pass it over without another word.

But does it not prove that the Anglo-Saxon is the premier blackguard of the world?

Yet, let us not forget one thing. The ruffianism of the English has so outraged the Japanese that that noble people are thinking of retaliation; accordingly, we learn that the English fleet has gone from China to the Japanese waters, to make "a moral demonstration." Even the English *Sun* says, that some demonstration of a "moral" kind is necessary, after the ruffianly immorality of the English official. But, in the English dialect in the East, a "moral demonstration" means *blowing innocent and ultraged men from the cannon's mouth.*

THE SPECIAL TAX ON PROPERTY.—The total amount raised so far on this special, or 1s in the £ tax, is $79,000, leaving about 29,000 yet to be collected.—*Montreal Paper.*

THE CREVIER INQUEST CASE.—This long-pending case came to a close on Friday evening. Ten of the jurors—Jules Tremblay, Joseph Normandeau, Touissaint de Repentigny, Joseph Caron, Delphie Dubeau, G. C. Toustate, Touissaint Remond and Alfred Bernard, all of St. Anne—found a verdict of murder against Gideon Swain, the conductor; while two of the jury, Rodolphe Trestler and Allan C. Harwood, of of Vaudreuil, were of opinion that Joseph Crevier had thrown himself from the cars, had walked a length of time and a long distance, and had died from congestion of the brain, caused by fatigue and exposure to to the inclemency of the weather.

COPPER.—We were yesterday shown some fine specimens of purple and gray copper ore from the Black River Mines in the county of Lotbiniere. These mines are owned by a Quebec company, are situated six miles from the Grand Trunk Railway, Richmond and Quebec branch, and about nine miles from the St. Lawrence. The ore is rich and abundant. A parcel of it will shortly be sent for smelting to the Smelting Works at Longueuil, which are now in operation.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—On this day week Parliament assembles for the despatch of business. Among the important measures which will, in all probability be brought before it, there is one which will naturally concentrate our attention—we mean the change in our present Separate School law. Session after session has been allowed to pass without any determined stand being taken on the question. Reasons, of which we are not aware, may have rendered such a course advisable, but the period for temporizing should now have passed. A stand, a determined stand, for our rights should be now made. If failure meet us in that case we cannot be worse off than we are now, and we will at least have the satisfaction of knowing who are the men, which is the party that refuse or refuses to grant our just demands We ask nothing which infringes the rights of others, and why therefore, temporize longer? Is the fear of deadly opposition from George Brown and his adherents to offer any longer an excuse? What he and they are now, they have been for years back, and they will, in all probability, be for years to come. Why therefore shelve the question any longer? There are surely enough of honest men—of men, at least, who are indebted for their position to the votes of Catholics—to put the measure through. Let it, then, be brought forward; the elections are near at hand; and if they shrink the responsibility, Catholics will know how to treat them at the polls.—*Ottawa Tribune.*

THE COMMON SCHOOLS OF UPPER CANADA.—A correspondent of the Owen Sound *Times*, writing from the Bruce Mines, says that about the 1st of February, a school teacher named John Penhall was charged with taking unwarrantable liberties with some of his female scholars. The enraged citizens caught him, tied him on the back of an ox, and marched him round the village, much to the gratification of some of the residents. We have not heard as to whether he still resides at the Bruce, or whether he has left for parts unknown. We commend the above to the attention of Dr. Ryerson. Wonder if he was a graduate of the Normal School? If so, the Doctor had better look to the Pastors whom he trains to feed our Canadian Sheep. A few more such instances as the above, and we think the Common Schools will have received a severe blow, and the public be prepared to hand them over to religious teachers.—*Toronto Mirror.*

THE CENSUS AND REPRESENTATION BY POPULATION.—We shall not be in possession of the full and official census returns until May or June, but returns are already coming in, which indicate that Upper Canada will not have so large a preponderance over this part of the country as has been generally imagined by our Western fellow-countrymen. The new counties of Upper Canada, such as Perth, Huron, Bruce and Grey, have indeed increased very largely—some, we are happy to say, as much as three or four hundred per cent—but the older ones have been almost stationary and from eight to twelve per cent. is all the increase they can show within the decade. Nor do the towns and cities exhibit that progress which was anticipated, though in most cases their increase in population appears to have been steady, In Lower Canada, on the contrary, the rate of progression seems to have been uniformly greater than we ourselves had any idea of. The counties will foot up well while the towns and cities will swell up an enormous aggregate. *The two chief cities of Lower Canada—Quebec and Montreal—contains more people than all the cities and towns of Upper Canada put together*, to say nothing of our good and growing cities of St. Hyacinthe, Three Rivers, and other places; a fact which deserves attentive consideration in political, commercial and financial point of view. Already, we perceive, some Upper Canadian papers are getting alarmed: already does the *Globe* audaciously insinuate that the Commissioners and Enumerators in Upper Canada have been bribed to under-estimate, in Lower Canada to exaggerate the true number of the population; the Norfolk *Messenger* wonders what will be done if Mr. Dorion should at no distant day, propose to Parliament Representation by Population in the interest of Lower Canada. Our cotemporary need not be disquieted. Even had we a few thousands more than the Upper Province, we should not on that account disturb the order of things as at present constituted.—But if the difference between the two sections of the country should be insignificant, other newspapers than these will become alarmed—other politicians than their editors frightened. The cries of Representation by Population and injustice to Upper Canada have been the sheet anchors of the Clear Grit party; the means by which it has been galvanised into spasmodic life. Their absurdity exposed, Mr. George Brown's famous expressions would be turned against himself, and the discovery would "knock the bottom" out of the whole Opposition.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

THE "GLOBE" AND THE CENSUS.—Alluding to the Census of Lower Canada, this journal says:—"The Government desire that the population of Lower Canada shall reach the highest figure to which it can possibly be strained, and it would doubtless give them pleasure if one or two hundred thousand could be accidentally omitted from the census of Upper Canada, whose population is now so inconveniently large as to threaten the stability of the system under which Mr. John A. Macdonald and his fellow corruptionists have managed things for their own advantage during the last few years. The difference between the modes in which the census has been taken in Kingston and Montreal is very striking, and confirms the suspicion that, if it can by any possibility be managed, Upper Canada will not get fair play in the census report. The suspicion is further confirmed by the extraordinary fact that, while the returns for about a third of the population of Upper Canada have already been published, the whole of those for Lower Canada—excepting only the city and a part of the County of Montreal—are still kept back. Is it intended to 'cook' them to suit the exigencies of the Ministry, after the population of Upper Canada has been ascertained? If this is not the intention, the keeping back of the returns is quite incomprehensible." As far as this city is concerned, the charge is without any foundation, whatever. We can assure our imaginative western contemporary that the returns had not time "to cook," but that we got the raw material—in other words, through the courtesy of the Commissioners we were in possession of them *half an hour* after they were completed. We may add, that if the *Globe* is so anxious to hear of our progress on this or any other matter—he may do so daily over the wires.—*Quebec Daily Advertiser.*

ST. PATRICK'S DAY AND THE ORANGEMEN.—We (*Toronto Mirror*) cannot exactly guarantee the truth of the rumour we mention, but we may as well give it. A notice appeared in the *Leader* of the 6th of March, calling together the members of the Loyal Orange District Lodge of Toronto, in the Orange Hall. Now, the question was, what brought this Lodge, composed of representatives from all the Toronto Lodges, together? Some assigued one reason and some another; but this one was the most striking. It was said that the *Irish* Orangemen were bent on celebrating next St. Patrick's Day! Seeing that the Irish Catholics of Toronto had given up the practice completely, the Orangemen have come to the determination to carry out in the air again their green flag, with "mild when stroked, fierce when provoked" upon it. If the supineness and timidity of our countrymen in Toronto had no other result, than to set Irish Protestants about celebrating the 17th of March, we should say some good of it. We hope, however, the Lodges will not turn out with their party banners, as the broad green ribbon of Irish nationality would ill mate with the faded yellow colors of the usurping Hollander.

Judge Taschereau, in the Superior Court at Quebec lately held that the Corporation are bound to afford a "continued and abundant supply of water to the citizens; that the rate is not payable before the water is ready to be supplied; and that receiving it for two hours daily is not such a supply as the law intends. The by-law imposing the tax was declared illegal, as having been made before the Corporation were prepared to supply the water according to the Water Works Act, and the decision of the Recorder, based upon that by-law, was set aside.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—We regret to have to record a rather unaccountable case of disappearance, the circumstances of which are as follows:—About eight o'clock on Saturday night, Mr. Thomas O'Connor, a clerk in the employ of Mr. Roche, at Cape Cove, left Mr. Roche's house, where he boarded, for the purpose of coming to town on some business. This business was not of a nature to detain him very long; and, at his departure, he promised to return soon. A few minutes after leaving the house he called into Mr. Kennedy's in the vicinity, being then on his way to the city. Since that time he has not been heard of, and the presumption is, that in crossing the Plains of Abraham, he has met with foul play. All attempts to trace him later than eight o'clock on the evening in question, have failed. Depositions were made before the *Police Magistrate*, yesterday drawing the attention of the authorities to this strange affair; but we regret that, so far, the search has proved fruitless. The police, are, however, actively engaged in the search, and we trust that—if unhappily there has been a deed of darkness committed—it may be brought to light, and its authors meet with the punishment which they deserve.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

THE POPULATION OF QUEBEC.—The Census Commissioners have revised their work, and give the population of Quebec, *banlieu* and all, at 62,128. We have doubt that if the houses could have been visited which are outside the limits, but whose tenants do business in town, and if allowance could be made for those of our citizens who absent themselves in winter, our population would be shewn to be at least sixty-five thousand.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

The Picton (C.W.) *Times* says that last Saturday a fine boy of four years was found dead in bed with a drunken mother—a Mrs. Miller. How the child came to his death is still a mystery, though it is believed that whiskey is in some way connected with the cause.

DONE BROWN!—Another phase of Mr. George Brown's black-mail operation on the owners of the Montreal Ocean Steamers has lately been developed. It will be remembered that Mr. Brown obtained £5000 from the contractors for the Ocean mail service, ostensibly as an advance on lumber in the course of manufacture, to be consigned to their order. The lumbee never came to hand, and Messrs. Edmonstone, Allan & Co. sued the Grit Patriot and obtained judgment against him. The *Globe* has since stated that this judgment has been satisfied; but it turns out that the amount has never been paid, and there is little prospect that it ever will be. The holders of the judgment were induced to discharge it under the promise *of some other first rate security*, but Mr. Brown was too sharp for them, and by a proceeding, having a strog family likeness to swindling, has left them with neither money nor valid security for it. We hope Parliament, on its meeting, will ventilate this transaction.—(*Commercial Advertiser.*

AN ORANGE HIT.—We (*Toronto Mirror*) dedicate the following, which has been related to us by a friend, to the British (Orange) *Herald*:—

On one occasion, the morning after a celebrated Soiree in the Orange Hall, George street, Toronto, a Catholic was passing by the door. The Hall is a large wooden building, and was for many years, a *Congregational Chapel*. On the occasion referred to, an Orangeman acquainted with our Catholic friend, was removing some flags and other decorations from the building. Bidding Pat the time of day, he says,

'Pat! Look at these glorious emblems, and at *that*; pointing with a Theatrical air to the Orange Hall opposite.

'What do I think of that?' said Pat, looking in the direction of the Orange Hall,

'Yes,' replies Billy.

'I think,' said Pat, deliberately turning round and facing his antagonist, 'I think it is, as it is written in the Scriptures—My Father's House is a house of prayer; *but ye have made it a den of thieves!*

They won't quiz Pat any more at *that* Lodge! The best of the joke is, that it is true.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Mont Marie, F Fortier, 10s; London, C W, B Henry, £1 10s; Seymour West, P Hogan, £1 5s; Arnprior, D McNaveara, 10s; North Gower, J O'Connor, 10s; Toledo, E J M'Namee, 10s; Lonsdale, M Sweeny, 10s; St Canute, J Ryan, 5s; E Hawkesbury, J Ward, 10s; Rawdon, M Rowan, 10s; Dickensons Landing, E Ryan, 5s; Adjala, J Colgan, £1; Cumberland, N B, D K McNiel, 5s; St Urban, Dr O Delinelle, 5s; Shamrock, S Hannagh, 5s; St Gervois, Rev P Pouliot, 10s; St Cesaire, Mrs J O'Haveland, 10s; Leeds, T Scallon, 5s; St Thomas, C W, D McMillan, 5s; Compton, Rev C J Browne, 10s; Longueuil, J Bospar, 2s 6d.

Per P Purcell, Kingston..P Campbell, 12s 6d; T Atherow, 6s 3d; J O'Connor, 5s; Rev T Walsh, 10s; Rev J Lonergan, 10s; Rev T Sauve, 10s; Rev J O'Brien, 10s; P Curtis, 12s 6d; Wolf Island, M Flynne, 5s

Per Rev C Wardy, Newmarket..P Horan, 5s.

Per J Birmingham, Port Hope..P Loury, 10s; T O'Loughlin, 10s.

Per P Kelly, Buckingham..P Malony, 8s 9d; P Brady, 8s 9d; J Keily, 7s 6d.

Per J H Lahillois, Dalhousie, N B..Self, 5s; D Delany 5s.

Per Rev L Muir, Vroomanton..M M'Gann, 12s 6d; D M'Rae, 12s 6d.

Per J Prendible, Mitchell..self, 10s; T Prendible, 10s.

Per C O'Callaghan, Arthur..J Danields 10s.

Per J Kennedy, Lindsay..J Kelly, £1; Downeyville, E Pigot, £1 5s; J Callaghan, £1 5s; P Molloy 5s.

Per R Cutbbert, Streetsville..Self, 10s; L Mitchell, 10s.

Per J Ryan, Barriefield..C Keys, 10s

Per E M'Cormack, Otonabee.. J Croty, 10s.

P Hammon, 10s; Douro, J Lahy, 5s; J Lynch, 10s.

Per J Doyle, Arlmer..J Mulligan, 10s.

Per J Doran, Perth..P M'Gaffrey, 10s.

Per J Ford, Prescott..J M'Cartley, 15s.

Per R Supple, Oshawa..Dr M'Mahon, 5s; J O'Regan, 5s; —— Willoughby, 10s; M Markham, 5s.

THE OIL EXCITEMENT.—The *Hamilton Spectator* has been informed by a gentleman just returned from the west, that the oil excitement in the township of Enniskillen, C. W., has risen almost to a fever. Claims are being staked off, wells sunk, and locations scrambled for by speculators from all quarters of the country. There is a great and constantly increasing demand for coal oil, and should Enniskillen prove to be half as productive as the people anticipate, it will be a most lucky thing for the property owners there, and an advantage to the country at large.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, MONTREAL. MDCCCLVI. Quærere Verum.

GRAND PROGRAMME

OF

PROCESSION

OF THE

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,

TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION,

4th and 5th Companies of Volunteer Rifles,

And No. 1 HOSE COMPANY,

ON THE

ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

NATIONAL FESTIVAL OF IRELAND.

JOHN M'DONALD, Chief Marshal, on Horseback.

BAND.

4th and 5th Companies of Volunteer Rifles.

No. 1 Hose Company.

IRISHMEN OF THE CONGREGATION OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH,

(Not being Members of any of the Irish Societies.)

BRASS BAND.

Sup. FATHER MATHEW BANNER. Sup.

Two Stewards with Wands.

MEMBERS OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY

Two Abreast.

Two Stewards with Wands.

GRAND BANNER OF ST. BRIDGET AND THE B VIRGIN.

Vigilance Committee,

Executive Committee,

Secretary and Treasurer,

Vice-President, President, Vice-President,

Two Stewards with Wands.

STUDENTS OF THE MONTREAL COLLEGE,

With their Amateur

BAND,

(Guests of the St. Patrick's Society.)

BRASS BAND.

Sup. with Spear, } BANNER of St. PATRICK, { Sup. with Spear.

Two Stewards with Wands.

MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,

Two and Two.

Sup. | LADIES' HARP BANNER, | Sup.

Members Two and Two.

Sup. with Spear, } NATIONAL EMBLEM BANNER. { Sup. with Spear.

Two Stewards with Wands.

Members Two and Two.

Supporter with Battle Axe. } GRAND SUNBURST BANNER OF IRELAND. { Supporter with Battle Axe.

Two Stewards with Wands

Committee,

Secretaries,

Treasurer,

Past Presidents,

Vice-Presidents,

President,

Chaplain,

Clergy of St. Patrick's Church.

Supporter with Battle Axe. } GRAND HARP BANNER OF IRELAND. { Supporter with Battle Axe.

THE MEMBERS of St. PATRICK'S SOCIETY will ASSEMBLE at ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

FRENCH SQUARE,

at EIGHT o'clock, A.M, *precisely*: whence they will proceed in PROCESSION, on being joined by the Fourth and Fifth Companies of Volunteer Rifles, No. 1 Hose Company, and the St. Patrick's Temperance Society, through Great St. James, De Bleury, and Lagauchetiere Streets, to St. Patrick's Church; where a SERMON, suitable to the occasion, will be PREACHED at High Mass, and a COLLECTION taken up for the POOR.

On arriving at the Grand entrance of the Church, the Procession will form a double line, facing inwards, leaving an open space of at least eight feet.

The FATHER MATHEW BANNER will fall to the *right*, and the BANDS to the *left*, one of which will (as soon as the Clergy and Presidents enter the door, followed by the other Office-Bearers, the Banner of St. Patrick, Grand Banner, and the Grand Sunburst Banner of Ireland) Strike up the National Air—"St. Patrick's Day."

After Divine Service, the Procession, on being joined by the MALE portion of the Congregation of St. Patrick's Church, who may not be Members of any of the above-named Societies, will Resume the same order in Radegone and Lagauchetiere Streets, and proceed by Great St. James, French Square, and Notre Dame Streets, to Jacques Cartier Square, returning by St. Paul, M'Gill and Notre Dame Streets, to St. Patrick's Hall, where the Procession will disperse.

By Order,

JOHN M'DONALD,
Chief Marshal.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the SAINT PATRICK'S SOCIETY will take place on MONDAY EVENING, the 18th instant, at their NEW Hall, over the

PLANTAGENET WATER DEPOT,

PLACE D'ARMES,

(*Entrance by Second Door on Little St. James Street.*)

Members in arrears, desirous of qualifying themselves to Vote at the Annual Elections, are requested to pay their dues at this Meeting.

The Chair will be taken at Eight o'clock precisely.

A large attendance is solicited.

By Order,

WM. BOOTH, Rec. Sec.

March 14th.

The *Leader* informs us that at least one Canadian newspaper, which still exists, used to contain advertisements of slaves for sale; very similar to advertisements which may now be any day read in the journals of the Southern States. The *Quebec Gazette* of March 18, 1784, contained among its advertisements this notice: "For sale. A negress, now in town. For price, address Madame Perrault." And in the number of March 25, of the same year: "For sale. A negro about 25 years of age, who has had the small pox;" and who was, therefore, in future, safe from that disease. "For full particulars inquire of the printer." Negroes taken in battle, after the conquest of *Canada*, were not treated as prisoners of war; but were taken to Montreal and sold. There is a deposition to this effect, dated July 16, 1788.—*Quebec Chronicle.*

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

Birth.

In this city, on Sunday, the 10th instant, the wife of Mr. F. B. McNamee, of a son

Died.

At Prescott, C W, on the 2nd March, 1861, Ellen, daughter of Mr. John Ford, aged one year and ten months.

In Prescott, on the 4th instant, Mr. James Crowley, formerly of the city of Cork, Ireland, in the 79th ear of his age. He had been a resident of Prescott 29 years, and always bore an irreproachable character.

In New York, on the 8th inst., on his return from the Bahama Islands, Daniel Murphy, Esq., merchant, of Hamilton, aged 38 years.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Flour.—Market very dull. Fine $4 to $4 25; Superfine No. 2, $4.75 to $5; Do. No 1, $5 30, which is the price of the latest wholesale transaction we know of, but it is now considered an extreme figure. Fall Wheat Flour continues entirely nominal; Fancy, $5.50 to $5,60; Extra, $6 to $6 25; Superior Extra, $6,50 to $7.- We hear of No. 1 Super. offered this forenoon at $5.25, and not taken.

Bag-Flour.—Yesterday there were transactions in Fyfe Flour at $2,75 to $2,80, at which rate we know of 800 or 900 bags being sold; there have been sales at $2,72½.

Wheat.—Choice U. C. Spring was sold ex-cars at $1,15.

Oats.—Buyers are paying 31½c. (1s. 7d) to the *habitants* for 38 to 40 lbs.

Oatmeal.—Steady at $4,20 in store, at which there have been transactions.

Peas.—Best samples 75c. ex-cars.

Ashes.—The inspections for week ending 9th inst., were:—Pots, 309 barrels; Pearls, 79 barrels. Prices a little lower; Pots, $5,65 to $5 70; Pearls, $6,05.

Provisions.—We hear of no transactions.

Butter.—Very dull; store-packed, 12 to 13c good dairy, 15c; these prices are nominal. A forced sale of 5 cwt. of choice Country Butter was made this morning at 12½c.

Dressed Hogs.—Supply continues large; there are few sales to quote since Friday, there being in general a considerable difference in the views of sellers and buyers. The range of the market is still $5,50 to $6; there have been offers made at lower figures; one good lot to-day could be bought at $5,75, and there was a sale of choice at $6,25.

Poultry.—Turkeys, good and fresh, sold in quantity at an average of 6½c per lb; Chickens 5c.

Eggs.—The market is now better supplied; fresh ones in lots bring readily 15c per doz-n, and are retailing to-day at 20c to 25c.

Fish.—Split Herrings, $4,50 to $5 for good; White Fish, $7 to $7,25, in small lots.—*Montreal Witness.*

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Plans of a NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH, to be ERECTED in BURLINGTON, Vt., may be seen at Mr. P. M'WILLIAMS' house, St. Paul Street, near the present Cathedral, Burlington, Vt.; and Sealed Proposals for the execution of the work will be received, by addressing Box No. 299, BURLINGTON Post Office, up to the FIRST of MAY next; also, Copies of the Specification of the work can be obtained by addressing as above, or by applications to the BISHOP'S PALACE, or to the Office of the *TRUE WITNESS*, Montreal.

March 14, 1861.

CARD OF THANKS.

H. BRENNAN would respectfully return thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage during the past three years, and hopes to merit a continuance of the same. He has also to inform them that he intends to REMOVE to the East wing of the shop at present occupied by D. & J. Sadlier, corner of Notre Dame and St. François Xavier streets, where he will manufacture Boots and Shoes of the best material and to order as heretofore.

PROSPECTUS

OF A LARGE AND ELABORATE

MAP OF CANADA WEST.

MESSRS. GEO. R. & G. M. TREMAINE,

OF TORONTO,

PROPOSE to publish an entirely New and very Comprehensive Map of Upper Canada, drawn upon a large scale, making the Map about five feet nine inches by seven feet in size, and showing the County and Township Boundaries, Concessions, Side Lines and Lot Lines, Railways Canals, and all Public Highways open for travel, also distinguishing those which are Thoroughfares or Main Travelled Roads between Towns, Villages, &c., and the Planked, Gravelled, and Macadamised Roads; showing the Capital of each County, and all Cities, Towns, and Villages, those with Post Offices distinguished from others.

Also, all Lakes and Harbours, the correct courses of all Rivers and their Streams, the location of Mills the location and denomination of Churches; the location of County School-houses and Township Halls. Also, a complete Meteorological Tables; a Chart showing the Geological Formation of the Province; Time Tables; Table of Distances; and the Returns of the New Census, or so much of them as relate to the Population, &c.

The Names of Subscribers, in Cities, Towns, and Villages, will be published; also, if furnished the Canvasser, the Title, Profession, Trade, &c., of each making a concise Directory for each City, Town, and Village, which will be neatly engraved upon the Margin of the Map.

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☞ It will be furnished to Subscribers on Canvass handsomely Colored, Varnished, and Mounted for Six Dollars per Copy; which sum we, the Subscribers, agree to pay to the Publishers, or Bearer, on delivery of the Map above referred to, in good order and condition.

ROBERT KELLY,
Agent for Montreal.