

Such institutions as those recommended by *Shamrock*, could exist only under the "Paternal" form of government; and can be defended by these only who assert that the rights of governments, and the duties of subjects, are to one another respectively, as are the rights of parents, and the duties of children. But in Canada, our theory of government is based upon the principle that governments derive their authority from the consent of the governed; and therefore the "Paternal" theory, with all its consequences, is logically inadmissible.

And on the other hand, it is now vain to expect that the Legislature will make any alteration of the appropriation of the Clergy Reserves Funds, or do us that justice which they deliberately refused to us in 1854. It is now too late to cry out against Mr. Hincks' Secularisation Bill. The time for action was when it was before the Legislature; and, as we then repeatedly warned our co-religionists—if they refused to take action against it, when action might have been of service—it is silly of them now to complain of the inevitable, and often pointed out consequences of their own apathy and infatuation. Nothing can be done now to save the "Separate School" system; and our only chance of safety will be found in the frank adoption of "Voluntarism" with all its consequences.

In the following article, the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph* well meets the argument of the enemies of "Freedom of Education" as to the moral effects of "State-Schoolism":—

"We were startled at the fearful amount of crimes chronicled by our daily papers during the past two or three weeks. Cases of murder, of rape, of robbery, of arson, and of all the other transgressions, seemed to multiply with each issue of the daily sheets; and the record in last Sunday's and Monday's papers is absolutely awful.

"Now it might be asked of those whose dignity, wealth or association make them tutelary deities of the public interests, will not crime increase until its prevalence shall endanger the welfare of society?"

"Leave out the consideration of the lives that are lost, of the reputations blasted, of the offences against God, is there no danger that, in the end, even property may be placed in jeopardy? Is there no danger that the distinction between mine and thine, so little regarded in dark nights, in secret places, and in legal operations, may be entirely obliterated from the public conscience? Where is the use of successful, of shrewd bargains, of endless accumulation, unless there is some security to the possessor against robbery and theft?"

"What is to give this security? Not the law, for that has its sanction in the physical force of government, which depends on the will of the people. If the people become corrupt, the laws will become bad or inoperative. They, therefore, afford no stable protection against the disruption of society through crime.

"Our Yankee neighbors have adopted the 'notion' that what they call 'education' is to be the cure-all for moral evils. They have accordingly taxed us for school houses, school books, school libraries, school masters and mistresses, until we groan beneath the burden. Now 'education' is good as far as it goes—but education will never cure the cancer that is growing upon the body politic. There must be some proportion between the remedy and the disease. A head ache is not cured by an emetic, nor a flesh wound by a blister plaster. The child can find no motive to cause him to refrain from stealing or cursing, or drunkenness or robbery, in reading, writing, and arithmetic. From the declension of nouns, the variation of the article, or the conjugation of verbs, it does not follow that we must 'do unto others as we would have them do unto us.' There is no reason in long division, or the Rule of Three, for observing any of the commandments of God.

"Something more, therefore, than education is necessary to prevent crime."

And that "something more" is precisely that which "Common Schools" cannot give. Now the only plea which their advocates can urge for their continuance is, that they tend to "prevent crime." But this, inasmuch as religion is the only antidote to crime, and as all religion must necessarily be excluded from the "Common Schools" of a community, whose members have no religion in common—"Common Schools" are, and, by long and disastrous experience, have been proved to be, unable to perform. It follows therefore, that the plea urged by the friends of "State-Schoolism," is utterly worthless; and that the best interests of society cry aloud for the abandonment of a system, which is as unfavorable to religion and morality, as it is subversive of all individual liberty, and an infringement upon the rights of the parent.

Crime, it cannot be too often repeated, is a moral, not an intellectual defect; and cannot therefore be affected by any culture which addresses itself solely to the intellect. Intellectually, the Devil is, no doubt, the superior of our Chief Superintendent of Education for Upper Canada; and if intelligence, or intellectual culture, could check crime, or foster virtue, the Devil would, by this time, have become a Saint. What we want therefore, for our children, what the safety of society calls for, is something more than education, or mere intellectual culture; and that "something" is unattainable under our actual system of "State-Schoolism." It is therefore, at best, useless; but as an invasion upon the sole right of the parent to superintend and direct the education of his child, it is in practice, a monstrous curse—unequalled, except by the monstrous system of "State-Churchism" imposed upon Catholic Ireland.

DISCOVERY OF FRAUDS AMONGST THE COAL DEALERS.—Recent examinations have brought to light the fact, that in the city of Cincinnati there were only two establishments which did not defraud their customers by the use of fraudulent measures. Great community that.

ORDINATIONS.

On Saturday last His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal conferred Holy Orders upon several candidates for the Priesthood. The following are the names of the recipients:—

Ed. J. Valade, F. X. Demers, Antoine, Giguere, P. H. St. Jacques, And. Durocher and James Flattley. The latter is destined for the Diocese of Boston.

At the same time, the Orders of the Diaconate and Subdiaconate were conferred upon the following persons:—

Deacons—Fabien Perrault and Ed. Moreau, both of Montreal.

Sub-Deacons—T. Primeau, T. J. Desautels, J. Lanigan and Henry Gillin.

Minor Orders—P. Bedard, T. Dagenais, C. Martin, J. J. Parant, and E. O'Keefe of Toronto.

The following were admitted to the first Tonsure:—M. L. S. A. Valois, A. Robert, A. Duprat, and J. O'Donohoe, of Toronto.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—M. C. A. Rochon is about to visit the undermentioned parishes in the diocese of Montreal; and is authorised to receive and give receipts for all sums due to this office on account of the TRUE WITNESS. M. Rochon will start on the 2nd of January, and will proceed in the following order:—St. Laurent, St. Martin, Ste. Rose, St. Therese de Blainville, St. Janvier, St. Jerome, St. Columban, St. Scholastique, St. Augustin, St. Eustache and Ste. Genevieve.

Mr. P. S. McHenry has kindly consented to act as agent for the TRUE WITNESS at Hamilton.

The address of the Rev. Mr. Thomas Walsh, late of Kingston, is for the present Tyendinago, C.W.

The subjoined extracts from a report given by the *Montreal Herald* of a meeting of the officers of the Montreal Volunteer Companies, is an appropriate commentary upon the malicious insinuations of the *Montreal Witness*:—

"On Wednesday evening last 17th inst., a meeting of the Officers of the Volunteer Rifle Companies was held at the Armory. Colonel Dyde, Commandant of the Whole of the Active Militia Force, was present.

"After the opening of the meeting, Colonel Dyde addressed those present, stating that through his promotion he was obliged to relinquish the immediate command of the Volunteer Force. He could assure them that he would ever cherish the period during which he had the honor of commanding the force as being the happiest of his life; for during that time he observed with pleasure that both officers and men studiously avoided controversial topics of a religious or political character; and they had ever been anxious to promote the interests of the corps, and to make it what it now is, an honor to the Province.

Since the above was put in type, we have been informed that a second meeting of the officers was held, at which it was unanimously resolved to present Colonel Dyde with a sword; upon which occasion he will be entertained at a supper. The gallant Colonel is well deserving of this compliment from his brother officers."

Under the caption "The Political Religious Party" the *Peterboro Review* has some very excellent remarks upon the *Globe* and its tactics, some extracts from which we have great pleasure in transferring to our columns:—

"And first let us remark that we rejoice to find the *Globe* endeavoring to shirk the responsibility of having started an agitation such as that, which he will hardly deny, he is using all his influence to perpetuate. We are glad to find that the barbed arrow of the Lower Canadian English Liberal Journals, has for the moment made him ashamed of his profession; and anxious to rid himself of the onus of having voluntarily commenced it. It is a good sign when the organ of a party—such as that led by the *Globe*—repudiates the very basis upon which it has been erected, and endeavors to show that its aggressive policy is after all only defensive; and we draw from the fact this inference, that the solid sober second thought of the people of Upper Canada is becoming alarmed at the lengths to which an unscrupulous demagogue is leading them, and has already given him unmistakable indication that they are unprepared to follow him further.

"We are told by the *Globe* as a reason for its present agitation that the Catholics go as a unit to the polls; that they are as one man in political matters; and that they must therefore be controlled by a power superior to themselves. Is this fact one to be wondered at? What has been the conduct of the *Globe* and its followers? They have raised a sectarian issue as against Catholics; they make their appeal through the Press and on the hustings as against them; they rally their followers by the very intelligent watchword 'look where Catholics go, and do you go in the opposite direction'; they then so insult Catholics that, possessed of a spark of spirit, they could not vote with them; and after all this they hold up their hands in holy horror and tell the world that Protestant organization is necessary, because Catholics go to the Polls as a unit? We boldly challenge the whole power of Gritism to say that our picture of their policy is overdrawn."

PLAN FOR THE DISPOSAL OF THE CLERGY RESERVES FUND.

To the Editor of the True Witness.

Paris, C.W., December 19, 1856.

SIR—Dr. Ryerson has appealed to the Municipalities to devote the Clergy Reserves Funds to the purchase of books, libraries, &c., for his schools. The Rev. Mr. Bruyere, on behalf of the Catholics, protests against such disposal, as being unjust in principle. If the Legislature intended the Funds "pro bono publico," and not for the benefit of any sect or party, the question of their disposal should not be made a religious question. Let Dr. Ryerson, and the Catholics, provide their schools with books, &c., from some other source; but the Clergy Reserves Fund should be devoted to some good and noble purpose, which may prove a public benefit, and meet general approval. In my opinion, the prevention of crime would be a public benefit. But what causes so much crime and misery as drunkenness? Is it not the source of nearly every crime, and numerous calamities, particularly the awful crimes of murder and suicide? Would not every one—Protestant, Catholic, Methodist, &c., nay, even an Infidel—feel more rejoiced at saving the life of a fellow mortal, than at any other act he could perform? By devoting the Clergy Re-

serves Fund to building asylums for drunkards, in each Municipality, hundreds, nay thousands, of lives, and very many souls, may be saved, and a vast amount of crime prevented. I am not a teetotaler, or an advocate for the Maine Liquor Law, which law I look upon as absurd. I am a lover of temperance, and wish to see it practised. Persons addicted to intemperance should be punished by placing them where they must abstain from intoxicating liquor; and by practising abstinence, have every chance of being cured of the evil habit. Temperance Societies have done some good; but how many thousand members have relapsed, and violated solemn vows and pledges? Except liquors were prohibited from being manufactured, or imported, no laws or regulations respecting granting licenses, or lessening the number of grog-shops, &c., could avail much. I implore all advocates of temperance, of every creed and denomination, to petition the Municipalities to devote the Clergy Reserves Funds to the promotion of temperance. Let petitions be sent to the Legislature, calling for strict and severe laws against the crime of drunkenness—laws to treat drunkards as lunatics, and punish them by confinement in asylums for long periods; regulated in proportion to the number of offences, or relapses. A day's confinement, or nominal fine, which are about the heaviest penalties now inflicted, will never reform a drunkard; if he was aware that he would be confined for months or years, he would be more cautious before draining the intoxicating cup. The asylums should be intended for drunkards alone, such as have not committed any other crime whilst intoxicated. Drunkenness should be no excuse for any other criminal act; let the wicked suffer for their evil deeds. It would be an easy matter to enact laws to suit all cases. The inmates of the asylums should contribute to their support by fines and labor, &c.; but should a tax be necessary, none would refuse to support such institutions, as few families are so happy as not to have some member, relative, or friend, who is unfortunately addicted to intemperance—rich and poor, old and young, male and female, are found amongst the victims. I sincerely hope that all lovers of temperance and good order, will endeavor to have the Clergy Reserves Funds applied to repress the increasing evil of drunkenness.

If the Funds are expended in books, &c.—as Dr. Ryerson recommends—one or two Book Publishers (probably Yankees) will receive nearly the entire amount; whereas, if asylums are erected, the Municipalities will have their several shares expended at home, giving employment to their mechanics and laborers; and if drunkenness is repressed, crime and taxes will diminish, and peace, order, and prosperity prevail.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
S. M. NOBLE.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Hantly, J. White, 10s; Norton Creek, O. Kilbridge, £1 10s; Richmond, L. Dempsey, 12s 6d; Tyendinago, Rev. T. Walsh, 15s; St. Thomas, T. Bobier, £1 5s; Loughboro, L. O'Reilly, 15s; St. Scholastique, M. Fitzgerald, 12s 6d; St. Columba, Rev. Mr. Markin, 15s; Maidstone, M. Mooney, £1 5s; Williamstown, Miss McGillis, £1 5s; St. John Chrysostome, Rev. Mr. Beaudry, 12s 6d; Do. V. Baillargeon, 6s 3d; St. Andrews, J. Fitzgerald, 12s 6d; Holland Landing, J. Ryan, 15s; Barrie, M. Bergan, £1 5s; Pembroke, B. L. McIver, £1 5s; St. Cesaire, T. Groom, 12s 6d; St. Edouard, F. Gingras, 6s.

Per Mr. J. Sedler, Hamilton—J. O'Gorman, 5s; P. McKeown, 10s; P. S. McHenry, 10s; J. Duffy, 10s; D. Stuart, 10s; J. O'Higgins, 10s; M. O'Connor, 5s; L. H. Hogan, 10s; T. Gray, 10s; L. O'Sullivan, 10s; L. Devaney, 10s; K. Fitzpatrick, 10s; M. Culhane, 5s; Chertier & Brother, 10s; J. F. Regan, 10s; P. Maguire, 10s; C. Warmoll, 10s; D. Enright, 10s; L. Brannan, 10s; J. Swinlan, 10s; G. H. Filigiano, 10s.

Per Rev. G. A. Hay, St. Andrews—A. Kennedy, £2 10s; A. McDonald, £1 1s 3d; J. McDonald, 6s 3d; P. Lynch, 8s 3d.

Per J. Doyle, Aylmer—Self, 12s 6d; J. Foran, 12s 6d; Rev. Mr. Lynch, 12s 6d; W. Pattison, 12s 6d.

Per J. Hagan, Templeton—M. Foley, £1 5s. Per Rev. J. McNulty, Toronto—M. Gannon, 12s 6d; J. Brown, 12s 6d; W. Harris, 12s 6d.

THE SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—A meeting of the Irish Catholics of this city was held on the 8th instant, to adopt measures for the better carrying out of the school system, and to endeavor, by some means, to lighten the heavy burden of taxation imposed upon them this year. The meeting was numerously attended, and the utmost unanimity prevailed throughout the whole proceedings. Edward Smith, Esq., occupied the chair. But one idea seemed to animate the meeting as to the imperative necessity that existed for upholding the system of Separate Schools, and a resolution to that effect was carried unanimously. The next question which naturally presented itself to the meeting was how to reduce the present heavy burden of taxation to within a reasonable sum, and to be able, at the same time, to raise an amount sufficient to carry on the schools efficiently. A number of plans, for this purpose, were brought before the meeting, and discussed at great length; among the rest, one that had been adopted at a meeting held previously by our French Canadian brethren. This plan was thought to be, in principle, a good one, although not fully in accordance with the views of the meeting. It was thought advisable, under existing circumstances, to appoint a committee to confer with their French Canadian co-religionists, so that some arrangement might be come to satisfactory, to both sections of the Catholic inhabitants; the committee to report the result of their joint labours on the 16th instant. The committee consisted of Messrs. Scott, Friel, Smith, Ronayne, Ring and Reynolds.

According to adjournment the meeting again assembled on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee. The chairman, Ed. Smith, Esq., read the report, and explained the views entertained by the joint committees in a few pertinent and forcible remarks. The report recommended that the Trustees to be elected for the coming year be pledged not to levy a higher rate than eight pence on the pound, and that all but the really poor shall pay 1s 3d per month for each child attending the schools. The committee were of opinion that this rate would be amply sufficient for the working of the school system, and would meet the wants of the people. The report was concurred in unanimously by the meeting. We congratulate our Irish and Canadian brethren on the cordial and warm interest manifested by them on this question; it speaks well for their earnest desire to procure for their children an education that will fit them to rank high among the intelligent and educated portion of the community, instilling into their youthful minds at the same time, the principles of Christianity, without which it is impossible for them to become good neighbors or faithful citizens.—*Ottawa Tribune*.

The Toronto *Colonist* says:—"We understand that Parliament will meet for the despatch of business, on the 25th of February. It is out of the power of mortal man to tell how long the session will last; or what may be done at it. For where a Ministry is never disturbed by being beaten; and is always prepared either to abandon or to go on with its measures, or to alter, or to add to them, to suit the views of the last bidder for popularity, or the last applicants for jobs, there is no knowing what may be done or undone; or what time it may take to ascertain the good measures it may be safe to abandon, or the bad ones it may be desirable to go on with."

By Order in Council the Governor General has been pleased to direct, that cloth and other materials for making up Military Clothing for the use of the Provincial Militia, be admitted free of duty; and that the duty on such as have paid duty shall be refunded.

FIRE.—Friday morning, 10th inst., between two and three o'clock a fire broke out in the premises owned and occupied by Mr. Turcotte, as an oil mill, in St. Paul street. The fire was caused by the stove pipes in that part of the building which adjoined the dwelling house of Mr. Turcotte, fronting on the street. From the inflammable nature of the stock, the fire spread with such dreadful rapidity that the entire premises and their contents were speedily destroyed. Mr. Turcotte barely escaping with his life. We learn he had insured upon his property to the amount of £3100, in the following proportions:—£1000 on building and £1100 on stock in the Royal Insurance Company; and £1000 on machinery at the Unity Office. This appears to be an unfortunate locality for fires. Three or four times, we believe, property erected on or near this site has been consumed.—*Quebec Gazette*.

THE LATE ATTEMPT AT INCENDIARISM.—Since our last investigation has been going on before the authorities. Mr. Lewine has been arrested on suspicion, on a warrant for arson, with intent to defraud an Insurance Company; and yesterday the missing goods were traced to the shop of one Solomons, in Bridge street, St. Rochs, who states that they were brought there by Meniz, the foreman to Lewine, who occupied the apartments over the store. The plot thickens, and we expect by the time the investigation closes, Mr. Lewine will have company with him. *Quebec Gazette*.

CROWN LAND SPECULATIONS.—The Toronto *Leader* furnishes a curious chapter on these speculations in the Huron District. The Agent Mr. Clark, was dismissed for his share in it. It appears that through the connivance of the Agent and his son, who acted as clerk to his father and attorney for the jobbers, 100,000 acres of fine land have fallen into the hands of speculators, who immediately asked and in many cases obtained an advance of from £1 to £3 an acre upon them.

The regulations of the Crown Land Department were to sell not more than 200 acres to each actual settler, upon a ten years credit. Actual settlers could not obtain lands of the Agent, except at four times the price fixed by the Department. In three townships the jobbers obtained 55,000 acres, and on a great part of these there were pre-emption claimants, who had made large improvements, which they either lost by being thrust out of their holdings or secured by paying exorbitant sums.

One person has purchased in the name of scores of others, many of whom he had probably not seen. A farmer, wishing to buy a particular lot, on which he had perhaps made considerable improvements, would be told, on application at the agency, that it had been sold; and he referred to Mr. Collin Clark, a son of the agent, who he would be also further told was the agent of the holders. This gentleman would at once give the names of the purchasers, which were generally fictitious, and repeat the statement that he was their agent. From the applicant, who desired to purchase, he would ask a profit never less than twice as much as the government price, and often four times that amount. The result was that the applicant, who had probably been an occupant before the lands were in the market, must either submit to the extortion—it will admit of no milder name—or abandon the purchase. One list, kept by this double agent, contained over eleven thousand acres. Often when the applicants could not obtain the lots they had improved, they were put off with others on which no improvement whatever had been made. All the clerks in the office were themselves large speculators in the lands; as were also the friends and relations, to the forty-fifth cousin, of the agent; and some of them residing here and others on the other side of the Atlantic. Settlers were sent back to get proofs of their occupancy; and on their return were told that they were "too late," the lands in reference to which the agent had sent them to obtain proofs of their right to purchase having been sold by this agent, during their absence! If a settler had by accident located himself partly on two lots, the agent invariably refused to allow him to purchase more than the half of that lot on which his house happened to be situated; while speculators such as he had already been stated, in quantities such as he had already been stated.

Some of the chief rascals in these frauds are leading Clear Grit patriots.

PROTESTANT LIBERALITY.—In the whole city of Toronto, with a Catholic population mounting up to one-third, such is the bigotry and intolerance of the sectaries, especially the Brownites, that we have but one Catholic in the Council out of 25 members, and that one was returned last year by a majority of one. Throughout Upper Canada it is the same. On all hands a Protestant majority exhibit a disposition to proscrib a Catholic candidate. And this, too, in the face of the liberal example of the Catholics of Lower Canada where the Catholic cities of Montreal and Quebec return a Protestant majority to the Corporation; and the former city even goes so far as to return two Protestants to the Legislature. Surely Catholics have cause to complain at this treatment in the municipal elections, when they are thus singled out and "separated" by the *Globe* and the Covenanter party, as unworthy, because of the faith, which they hold, for even the office of common councilman! The assertion of the *Globe* in regard to "separation" in the Legislature is of a piece with the last. The only Catholic representatives in Upper Canada are returned by Catholic constituents—Cornwall and Gleanery—not a Protestant constituency will allow a Catholic to represent it in Parliament. While Catholic Lower Canada returns many Protestants—French Canadian Catholic Essex, a Protestant Conservative—and semi-French Ottawa, a rabid Orangeman. Thus the "Roman Church" where she has the power refuses to proscrib Protestants, while the Covenanter party, wherever they can or dare do it, place a ban upon the Catholic, and pursue that very policy which they now so basely charge upon others, of "separation in the Legislature!"—*Toronto Mirror*.

THE COMMERCIAL FUTURE OF CANADA.—The Chicago *Tribune* has the following, based upon the supposition that Mr. Cunard is to run a line, of steamers to the St. Lawrence next season:—"Canada is all alive. We have mingled with no people, and met with no advisers of the people more wise and energetic, than the people and their advisers over the border. Rival cities may conflict. Upper and Lower Canada may stand seemingly hostile in alluding to each other; but neither this conflict nor this hostility can stop the progress of Canada, or its development socially and commercially. On the contrary, the geographical position of the country, overriding social jealousies and sectional feeling, will lead, ultimately, to a unity of feeling and action, which will end in making Canada one in affection and in interest. Suppose the Cunarders as regular in arrival and departure to Quebec and Montreal as they are to Boston and New York, and what must follow? That the facilities of trade with the West will be increased. The St. Lawrence and Welland Canals will be enlarged—river difficulties overcome, so that the direct trade between Chicago and the St. Lawrence will become a large and increasing trade. Let us look at this a little. There is now a line of fifteen or sixteen propellers running between Chicago and Ogdensburg, and we learn that the company are building some six new propellers for the coming spring. These all will trade more or less with Canada; probably the larger portion of their cargoes go to Canada. Now, if there were a direct line to Montreal and Quebec, transshipments at points on the line, or for the Cunarders, would be avoided, and much time as well as expense saved thereby. To the establishment of this commercial course, it is necessary that the St. Clair Flats should be deepened, and the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals enlarged. The former will be done by our people or the Government—the latter accomplished speedily by the Canadian Government."

ACCIDENT.—A boy named Pierre Leclaire, fourteen years of age, broke through the ice, whilst skating near the long wharf of this city, about two o'clock on the afternoon of the 16th instant. Constable Burns being on duty there at the time, hastened to his assistance, and, with some difficulty, succeeded in getting him out of the water.

With reference to the above, which we have taken from the daily report of the Montreal Government Police, it affords us great pleasure to be able to state that this is only one out of many such cases, in which persons have been rescued from perilous positions through the timely assistance of the men of the Montreal Government Police Force.—*Herald*.

Birth.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., Mrs. Patrick Coyle, of a daughter.

Married.

At the Parish Church, on Monday, 22nd inst., by the Rev. Mr. Connolly, Mr. Thomas Wilson, to Miss Mary Ann Kane, both of this city.

Died.

In this city, suddenly, on the 18th instant, of congestion of the brain, Mr. W. H. Warren, Professor of Music, and 18 years organist of Christ Church Cathedral, aged 60 years.

In this city, on the 20th inst., John O'Malley, native of the County Armagh, Ireland, (late of St. John's, New Brunswick), aged 20 years.

At Quebec, on the 14th inst., Joseph Mernagh, youngest son of Mr. Mernagh, builder, aged 6 years.

At Quebec, on the 13th inst., James Alexander, son of John Sharples, Esq., aged four years and eight months.

At Quebec, on the 9th inst., at the residence of her son, Mr. T. J. Murphy, St. Angele Street, Mary, wife of M. Quigley, Esq., East Frampton, aged 59 years. The deceased was a native of the town of Wexford, Ireland.

At Quebec, on the 18th inst., Anne, daughter of Mr. Thomas Malone, St. Rochs, aged 1 year and 10 months.

GRAND CONCERT.

MRS. UNSWORTH

BEGS to inform her Friends, Patrons, and the Public in general, that she intends giving a
GRAND CONCERT,

AT
THE MECHANICS' HALL,

ON

WEDNESDAY, THE 7th JANUARY NEXT,

On which occasion she will be assisted by her DAUGHTERS, and several other

TALENTED AMATEURS.

PROGRAMME:

PART I.

No. 1. Grand Overture, Pot Pourri (Piano) Cherrier: Mons. A. CHERRIER.

2. Witches Glee, (March): Mrs. UNSWORTH, Messrs. MUN & BENTLEY.

3. Irish Ballad (Glee), Mrs. UNSWORTH.

4. Scotch Song ("Roy's Wife of Auldvalloch"): Mr. MUN.

(Piano), Mrs. UNSWORTH.

5. Irish Ballad ("The Harp that Once Thro' Tara's Halls," (Moore): Miss A. UNSWORTH.

(Piano), Mrs. UNSWORTH.

6. Solo Violoncello ("Fantasie sur le motif de L'Opera de La Sonnambule" (Bellini): P. LETONDAL.

PART II.

No. 1. La Carnival de Venice, (Thalberg): Mons. ARISTIDES CHERRIER.

2. Duett ("I've Wandered in Dreams" (Bishop): Mrs. UNSWORTH, Mr. MUN.

3. Scotch Ballad ("Jock of Hazeldean"): Miss A. UNSWORTH.

(Piano), Mrs. UNSWORTH.

4. Cavatina, Leonore vions (La Favorita): Mrs. UNSWORTH.

5. Scotch Ballad ("A Man's a Man for a' That"): Mr. MUN, (Piano), Mrs. UNSWORTH.

N.B.—Tickets, 2s 6d each; can be had at the Music Stores; at Sadliers Book Store; and at the Residence of Mrs. Unsworth, 128 St. Antoine Street. Doors Open at SEVEN o'clock. Concert to Commence at EIGHT.

Montreal, Dec. 24, 1856.

GRAND SOIREE.



A GRAND SOIREE,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY,

WILL BE HELD AT

THE CITY CONCERT HALL,

ON

TUESDAY EVENING, 13th JANUARY NEXT.

Refreshments will be furnished by Compain in his usual superior style.

LISTON'S full QUADRILLE BAND, and a splendid BRASS BAND, have been engaged for the occasion.

Tickets of Admission—Gentlemen's, 6s 3d; Ladies' 3s 9d—including Refreshments; can be had at Messrs. Sadlier & Co's; Prince's Music Store; J. Phelan's, Dalhousie Square; E. Gorman's, Notre Dame Street; Patton & Co's, McGill Street; N. Shannon's, opposite St. Ann's Market; A. M. Cambridge, Prince Street; T. McCreedy, Mountain Street; of the Committee, and at the door on the Evening of the Soiree.

Chair to be taken at Eight o'clock.

N.B.—Proceeds to be devoted to charitable purposes.

Dec. 24, 1856.

CATHOLIC TEACHER WANTED.

THE Trustees of the Catholic Separate School of Prescott, being about to open their School on the First of January, are desirous to engage the services of a First Class, male Teacher, to whom a Salary of One Hundred Pounds per annum will be given. Apply either personally, or by letter—post paid—to Philip Gallagher, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Trustees for the Roman Catholic Separate School, Prescott.