

which he is conscientiously opposed, as it would be to compel him to pay for the support of a Church, or religious system, to which he had the same objection. Neither religion nor education belong to the domain of the State; whose legitimate functions belong solely to the material order.

Upon the subject of proselytism amongst Papists, his Lordship is equally happy; and manifests a full appreciation of the results of the Missionary efforts being made to induce the Catholics of Canada to abandon their ancestral faith. We should like to know how his Lordship's remarks were received by some of the reverend clergymen of the Church of England; who at a meeting of the "Colonial Church and School Society," held in this city on the 21st of January last, boasted of their "Twenty" converts from Romanism at the Sabrevois mission during the last year. It seems to us, that it was the intention of the Anglican Bishop to pronounce a hearty condemnation on the proselytising practices of a portion of his subordinate clergy; and we hope that it may have the effect of inducing them—if not out of regard to us, if not from regard to the interests of religion and morality, at all events from respect to their legitimate ecclesiastical superior—to abstain from the like practice for the future.

For of this they may be sure; that, it is much easier for an ignorant, or half-educated man—with a few texts of Scripture, ingeniously divorced from their context, on his lips, a profound hatred of Popery in his heart, and a few dollars, furnished by the Society, in his pocket—"to shake his neighbor's faith, than to make him a convert to his own creed." More especially is this the case with Romish missions, for the same argumentative process which can induce a Catholic to reject the authority of the Church, must, if consistently carried out, lead him to reject all external authority in religion whatsoever—whether it be the authority of a book, or of a corporate body called the Church. Of this the members of the "Colonial Church and School Society" have already had ample experience in their Sabrevois mission; for they tell us that, whilst "multitudes of French Canadians are leaving Romanism," under the influence of reverend Anglican Missionaries, their actual communicants hardly exceed twenty. The inference is obvious, that the balance of the "multitudes leaving Romanism" are infidels. We will however now let His Lordship speak for himself:—

"I need not occupy your time now for the purpose of endeavoring to prove that there can scarcely be any more important question for the consideration of statesmen and philanthropists than that of the general education of the people; nor need I enter into any details all that has been already accomplished, there was much work to be done in this department in the Province of Lower Canada, while without the active interference and influence of the government there was no prospect of any general or effectual progress being made. And one of the greatest wants to be provided for was the deficiency of teachers, I mean as regards their regular training and fitness for the work to be intrusted to them. In a country like this where there is no recognition of any particular faith, as representing the Church, which is to receive the special countenance of the State, it is certainly no easy task to carry into operation any general system that shall approve itself to the several religious communities. We have seen too, in England, how year after year attempts have been made in the Imperial Parliament to introduce some general measure of education; and while those who dissent from the established Church, have been able to prevent any plan which should be carried out on the principles of that Church; at the same time not only the Church of England, but the Presbyterians, especially of the Church of Scotland, and the Wesleyans, have strenuously resisted any system which should recognise education as something independent of religion. And I believe that there is a very large proportion of all religious bodies here in Lower Canada, who will echo that sentiment. I feel quite sure, Sir, that you will for one. For myself I have not one particle of faith in the notion that Society can be regenerated or vice eradicated by any amount of mere secular instruction, by any amount of knowledge of the Sciences or languages. There may be often an imposing array of statistics, showing the number of convicted criminals, who can neither read nor write; but we must remember that, besides the want of education, the majority of them have in all likelihood been led into crime by the difficulties of their social position, by the sufferings of poverty, or unavoidable close contact with evil companions. But, Sir, there are many revelations of cases of fearful depravity and deep villainy constantly being made in these days amongst persons of a very different class. It was no want of education, in the popular sense, which led to the gigantic frauds of Sadler, Redpath or Huntington, or to such murders as those of Cook or Burdell. And these are only more prominent types of a class, on either side of the Atlantic, which is to be feared is terribly on the increase—the educated and accomplished villain; of such persons certainly David speaks, when he says:—"My heart sheweth me the wickedness of the ungodly, that there is no fear of God before his eyes." Notwithstanding all the wonderful blessings, which are so often promised, as the fruits of increased education, I must remain sceptical, as to any real and abiding good, if there is any deliberate attempt at acknowledging its sufficiency apart from the fear of God and the knowledge of the Gospel. It is clear, however, that in an establishment like this, supported by the public funds, and admitting persons of various communities, there must be some modification of faith provided—some compromise allowed. And there are more who may be in consequence inclined to refuse their co-operation because they cannot have the entire management in their own hands, and everything at their own will. We cannot, however, stand still; we must be doing something for the education of the people; and I conceive that it is our wisdom to do it patriotically as best we can with the means offered to us. And while I protest against the ignoring religion, as the basis of all sound education, while at all times and on all occasions I shall reiterate that protest, and accept the present organization, not as in itself the best, but the best attainable one; and while by the arrangements provided, we seek to bring all the students in the school into some direct connection with their clergymen and under specific religious training, I and those who act with me will endeavor, as far as any small portion of the task may depend upon us, in all good faith, to work out for the benefit of this Lower Province the objects of this institution. Henceforth, sir, it will be only

by acting together in good faith that we can hope to see it prosper; and there will be need of much mutual forbearance and discretion in those who have the conduct of it; and also of that great grace of Christian charity, which thinketh no evil, and which is never ready to impute wrong motives and designs to others. And there will be especial need, when we are thus united together, that there shall be no attempts, through any opportunities offered by means of this institution, at making proselytes of any of the students to a different communion from the one to which he originally belonged. I would wish to take this opportunity of recording my own judgment of the very great injury that is so constantly done by the injudicious and rash attempts which are often made to unsettle the faith of others. It may be a most laudable wish to make converts of all around us to our own faith, which we, each of us, I presume, think the true one; but it is far easier to shake our neighbor's faith, in what he has been brought up from a child, than to make a convert of him to our own creed. It requires not only much zeal, but also much self-denial, and discretion, and humility to attempt such a work with good hope of success, lest in seeking to give our brother a purer faith, we leave him with none at all.

"No one, however poor, need go to the poor-house in the United States, if he is only able to work," boasts, and no doubt, with good reason, the *N. Y. Freeman's Journal*. We are happy to have in or power to inform our respected friend, that, here, no one who is able and willing to work need go to the poor-house, to jail, or seek relief in any of our charitable asylums. We here in Canada, have more work to do than all who come, can do. But this does not apply to the "infirm," and those who from old age, and infirmity, are unable to work. It is from this class of immigrants—of whom we have unfortunately too many annually landed on our wharves—and who because they are unable to work, are not able to earn their bread, that our prison population is recruited. Will the *N. Y. Freeman* make a note of this; and in justice to the *True Witness*, whom he has unintentionally, we are sure, misrepresented, add to his comments of last week, that—"of the number of Irish committed to Canadian jails because in Canada they cannot earn their bread"—there are none who would be able to earn their bread either in the United States, or elsewhere; for the simple reason—that, from sickness, infirmity, old age, or their tender years, they are all physically unable to work at all; and that our convents, hospitals, and other charitable asylums, are already filled to overflowing. The able-bodied man or woman who is willing to work, can find as ready employment, and at as high wages, in Canada, as in the United States; without being exposed to the same amount of social persecution, to which Catholics in general, but Irish Catholics in particular are subjected by the Protestants of the last named country. As to the infirm, and these physically unable to work at all, their material condition would be no better in New York, than in Montreal.

MALICIOUS SLANDER.—On the 23rd ult., a statement appeared in the *Montreal Gazette* to the effect that a robbery had been perpetrated upon Mr. Moore, the proprietor of the "Rail-Road Hotel" St. Bonaventure Street, by two individuals, who had persuaded Mr. Moore to drink with them; and who having drugged his liquor, availed themselves of his insensibility to rob the house.

This statement which is without the slightest foundation in fact, has evidently been originated by some cowardly slanderer, with the object of bringing Mr. Moore, and his excellent hotel, on which he has expended a large sum, into disrepute. The *Gazette*, in which the slander appeared, having made but a very shuffling retraction, and refusing to give up the name of its informant, it is we hear, the intention of Mr. Moore to institute legal proceedings against the proprietor of the journal in question; and we trust that he will thereby give the *Gazette* a warning to be more cautious for the future in its attacks upon private and highly respectable individuals.

PETERBORO' CATHOLIC BAZAAR.—This Bazaar, which was opened by His Lordship Bishop Phelan—who we trust will excuse us for bringing his name before the public—during his late visit to Peterboro, was got up by the Catholic ladies of that place; and realised the very handsome sum of £410. His Lordship paid the benevolent ladies a well deserved compliment on the many beautiful specimens of native art and industry with which the tables were covered. At the close of the proceeding three hearty cheers were given for our fair citizens; after which, in compliance with a proposal made by Mr. Kilpatrick, another round of cheers was given for the illustrious Prelate who had honored the meeting by his presence. Our Protestant citizens contributed largely and liberally to the success of the Bazaar upon this occasion; which was characterised by the absence of that petty jealousy, which it would be well if we could get rid of altogether.—*Communicated.*

We would call the attention of the *Ottawa Tribune* to the following letter which has been sent to us for publication by one whose position entitles his opinion to the highest respect; and we would also call upon our cotemporary to redeem the pledge given in his last issue, to the effect that—"when the majority of the Clergy and laity show a disposition to adopt a course contrary to his advice, he will be found with them."

To the Editor of the *True Witness*.
Enismore, C.W., March 9th, 1857.
Sir—Though it is not customary on the part of the faithful children of the Catholic Church to triumph in, or parade before the public gaze in the columns of a newspaper, the many blessings which accrue from the visits of their Pastors, still, were I to refrain from forwarding to the *True Witness* a short, but faithful sketch of the good effects of the late tour of our venerable, well beloved, and universally respected Bishop Phelan amongst these Townships, I should consider myself unworthy of the name of an Irishman and Catholic—Firstly, because our fellow-Catholics in more favored localities ought to

be informed of the steady progress of our holy religion in these back-woods; and secondly, because it is meet, that our enemies should know our good Bishop's ideas upon the much agitated School Question.

Starting then on his tour from Kingston, we first catch a glimpse of the reverend Minister of Christ at Tyndinaga—the field of the labors of, and the vineyard formerly cultivated by, the most lamented Rev. Charles Burke—consoling the little ones of Christ Jesus; confirming the rising generation, and inspiring them with confidence in the energetic pastor whom he has placed over them, to continue the good work of his predecessor. Next we follow him through Percy, Seymour, and Asphodel, accompanied by the present pastor, the Rev. Mr. Hasty; and every where surrounded by hundreds of the good old Irish stock, craving on bended knees, and in every variety of the *bragay*, His Lordship's blessing; presenting him with their well beloved little ones, to receive at his hands the serendipitous gift of the Holy Spirit; and imbuing with the docility of children his instructions relative to the building of Churches in two of the above named Townships.

Pursuing him, as he goes forth on his mission of peace, we next discover him in the Township from whence I write; engaged like an angel of mercy in healing by his pastoral influence, and paternal admonitions, the venomous wounds of political strife, inflicted upon the faithful, but unsuspecting Catholics of Enismore, by one or two "Government hacks"—political mountebanks, whose God is notoriety, whose paradise is a well filled pocket; and who alas! are ever ready to offer up their own children and those of their neighbors, as a victim offering to their beloved deity. These persons would willingly give their aid to ensure as all in the meshes of the infidelising "common school system," were it only to purchase for themselves, at the price of our little ones' souls, a smile, or even a familiar nod of recognition from a Government official.

And again do we gaze upon the same cheerful, but venerable countenance of our Bishop—overshadowed with its silvery locks—at Lindsay, the chief town of this remote corner of the Diocese. Had you followed him in his tour, you would have thought, Sir, that our Bishop had reserved all his energies for this favored locality. Such would have been your opinion, had you beheld him constantly engaged at the confessional, soothing the sorrows of his own dear countrymen, who are often unable to speak a word of English; and at the same time, administering the consolations of religion, and giving fresh vigor to our Canadian brethren.

And now that he had conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation upon a multitude of both young and old; explaining to them its effects; impressing them with the obligations which they had contracted of leading holy lives, of extending the hand of fellowship to all, and of exercising their charity without distinction of creed or country; and of enforcing upon them the duty of completing their large church already commenced, and to lay the corner stone of which would give joy to his heart—he proceeded in his usual eloquent and lucid style, by which he is wont to force conviction upon the most hardened, to unmask the Government pets, the hireling scribblers, the pishad Nautilhos, the mercenary slaves of "Jack-in-Office"—creatures ever ready to do the dirty work of their masters. Then did he plainly tell the good Catholics of Ops, that they reared not up their children with the honest sweat of their brows, in order that their tender offspring might be handed over to the mercies of a Government official, who had no more right to dictate the intellectual nourishment of their children, than the food of their bodies; that their children were their children, and not the State's; and that to God, and to God only, and not to any Ministry, were they accountable for the souls of their little ones. Then did he show them that their strength was in their union—that a hard contest was before them—and that they should no longer suffer themselves to be deluded, and hoodwinked by such phrases as these—"Barr with us for this session. We have the law and fishes; deprive us of them, and George Brown, your open enemy, will pounce upon them. Suffer us therefore, though hitherto barren, to hold our places for a season; and thus sustained in our positions, and watered with the gold of the Treasury, we will bear much fruit; we will yet attend to your claims, and will obtain for you the recognition of your right to educate your own children according to your own conscientious convictions."

Thus you will see, Sir, that our good Bishop is ever on the watch-tower, ever like a good shepherd attentive to the interests of his flock. Would you not almost fancy that he beheld, whilst yet afar off, the late barefaced effrontery of the *Ottawa Tribune*; whom the *True Witness*, in its usual happy manner, takes to task for his badly concealed treachery? Would that I could lay before your readers a title of the Bishop's reasonings upon this matter! But why do I give a paraphrase of his words?—do not the separate schools of Kingston, Prescott, Belleville, Peterborough, Lindsay, &c.—in spite of the trammeled of the obnoxious clauses of the Separate School Act, and the thrice abhorred interpretation thereof by the chief official—proclaim to the Province at large, and in the clearest language, the will both of our Prelate and of our people?

But alas! we have traitors in the camp. We had many of these last session, we may therefore expect them in the present. The *Tribune*, who no doubt has had a beautiful vision revealed unto him from Ministerial high places, has however sounded the *tocain* and has thus put us on our guard against these gentry. Thus we too have, on this side of the Atlantic, our Sadoles and corruptionists; who, with the public funds, tamper with a professedly Catholic press; and who bait their hooks with gold, in the hopes of making an easy prey of a deluded public.

The Catholics of this diocese, Sir, be assured, are not in ignorance of the real state of the School Question—thanks to the unremitting efforts of our chief Pastor—thanks also to the able advocacy of the *True Witness*. They will watch closely the conduct of their representatives during the present session; and should they find them wanting, they will, at the next election, send them back to that obscurity from which many of them should never have emerged.

Yours sincerely
INISFAIL.

An esteemed correspondent from Nova Scotia, thus writes to us concerning the victory lately achieved by the united Catholics of that Province over a traitorous Ministry; who like, M. Cauchon and his Canadian colleagues, had been raised to power by Catholic influence, but who had used that power to insult the Church, and to the injury of their former supporters. Would to God, we say again, that the Catholics of Canada were as united and disinterested as their Nova-Scotian brethren. In point of numbers, and consequently in political importance, they are far superior to the latter; and if we, in Canada, have been deceived and betrayed, it is simply because we have not been true to ourselves. We lack not either numbers, or strength, but only common honesty and singleness of purpose.

"It is with great pleasure" writes our friend from Halifax—"that I have it in my power to inform you, that by the united efforts of the Scotch, Acadian and Irish Catholics of Nova Scotia, the *pseudo-liberal government* of the Province has been ejected from power and the reins of State, with the accompanying emoluments, placed in the hands of the true liberal party, the Conservatives. Thus we have prostrated Howe! and his fate is that to which united Catholics in every part of Her Majesty's dominions can consign the enemies of order, liberty of conscience, and true patriotism. Catholics elevated Howe to power; and the Catholic voice—excited by the *Halifax Catholic*—has been heard from one end of Nova Scotia to the

other, calling upon members who represent Catholics in Parliament to overthrow the government that would retain in office the social firebrand, "Joe Howe." The Catholic voice was hearkened to—the members have done their duty—the Liberals are prostrate—Howe is *minus* £800 *par annum*—Justice is vindicated, and the Catholics have triumphed!!!

Would that Catholics would cast overboard private ends, private interests, and nationalities, and be Catholics indeed. Then in their union would be their strength, their enemies would be weak before them, and religion would triumph. Catholics should beware of men of the Howe, "or Cauchon" stamp. They use Catholics but to ruin and insult them. Catholics should study the character of their representatives; be sure they adhere to their principles, and beware of fine words which are but empty sounds.

At an adjourned meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held at St. Patrick's Hall, on Monday evening last, 9th instant, it was moved by Mr. Edward Skiddy, seconded by Mr. John Collins, and unanimously—
Resolved—That the thanks of this Society are due and hereby tendered to our esteemed fellow-member, Mr. Edward Murphy, for the highly instructive and very able lecture on the Microscope and its Revelations, delivered by him before this Society, on Monday evening 6th February last.

The progress of Catholicism is fully demonstrated by the numerous churches erecting in every section of the Province, and it may be safely affirmed that the Ottawa is not behind other parts in this respect.

It was my pleasure to be present at the consecration of the Allumettes church, on Sunday the 1st February last. His Lordship the Bishop of Bytown was the consecrating Prelate, and the Rev. Messrs. Jas. C. Lynch, P. P. of Allumettes, Michael J. Lynch, P. P. of Pembroke, Bouvier of Portage-du-Fort, and Willet, of Calumet, assisted at the ceremony.—After the consecration his Lordship addressed the congregation at some length, and in eloquent and impressive terms; he was followed by the Rev. Jas. C. Lynch, the pastor of the congregation, who took his text from the 7th chapter of the 2nd Book of Paralipomenon, 15th and 16th verses.

The audience was the largest ever assembled in that section of the country. Numbers from Pembroke, Chichester, Sleen and Portage-du-Fort were present. The church is 80 feet in length by 50 feet wide, and its beautiful gilt spire is seen at a great distance. The building cost \$2,000.

When it is taken into consideration that this section of the Ottawa was entirely devastated by fire only three years ago; that the loss sustained by the inhabitants on that occasion was immense; and that two churches (one of which was on the site of the present) were consumed, the amount of praise due to the inhabitants and to their faithful and indefatigable pastor will be contemplated.—*Ottawa Tribune.*

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Longueuil, Walter Prendergast, £1 5s; Beauchemin, J. McCall, £2 6d; Carleton, Rev. J. Paquet, £1 5s; St. Roch de Quebec, Rev. F. N. Plamondon, 5s; St. Mary's College, Halifax, N. S., Rev. J. Woods, £1; Nanapan, J. King, £1 15s; West Frampton, J. O'Connor, £2 6d; Hurdley, D. Hogan, 15s; N. Lancaster, D. McFar, £2 6d; Hamilton, C. McCarthy, 10s; Lochiel D. McMillan, 10s; Fort William, J. Downie & R. Crawford, £1 15s; Hastings, J. Collins, 15s; St. Edmond, Rev. Mr. Dagnanis, 15s; Toronto, Rev. Mr. Souleris, 10s; Boucherville, Rev. Mr. Pepin, £1 5s; St. Roch d'Acadian, Rev. Mr. Hicks, 6s 3d.
Per P. Doyle, Hawkesbury Mills—Self, 9s 3d; P. Rodgers, 6s 3d.
Per J. Doyle, Aylmer—T. Gibbons, Onslow, £2 6d; Jouchin, L. Mackey, £2 6d.
Per J. Meagher, Kingston—R. H. Stewart, 6s 3d; C. Graham, 6s 3d; T. McGovern, 12s 6d; P. Campbell, 10s; J. Green, 10s; T. O'Shea, £1 5s; D. O'Gorman 15s 9d; C. Farrell, 6s.
Per M. Heaphy, Kemptville—J. McCluskey, 5s; J. McSwenny, 5s.
Per M. O'Leary, Quebec—H. McHugh, 15s; Mrs. J. Murphy, 15s; M. Hawkins, 15s; Mr. Renaud, £1 10s; F. Gaurreau, £1 17s 6d; M. Plunkett, 15s; P. Lawler, £1 2s 6d; S. Jennings, 7s 6d; D. Carey, £1 10s; Frampton, P. Moran, 6s 3d.
Per C. A. Rochon, Chambly—T. Dunne, 15s 9d; Rev. Mr. Mignault, 15s; Lacombe, Rev. Mr. Rochette, 6s 3d; College St. Hyacinthe, 15s 9d; Mr. Buckley, 6s 3d; St. Cessaire, P. Gigault, 6s 3d; Ste. Marie de Monnoir, Rev. Mr. Crevier, £1 11s 3d.
Per H. McKenny, Cobourg—S. Irwin, 10s.
Per J. Walsh, Oshawa—J. Leary, Reach, 12s 6d; Brooklyn, C. W. L. Fahany, 10s; Rev. J. B. Proulx, 2s 6d.
Per T. Donegan, Tingwiche—Self, 2s 6d; H. Gorman, 12s 6d; S. Gody, 12s 6d; Danville, W. Coakley, 12s 6d; D. Coakley, 12s 6d; P. Coakley, 12s 6d.
Per Rev. G. A. Hays, St. Andrews—A. McDonnell, 12s 6d; D. McMillan, 12s 6d.

LITERARY SOCIETY OF LAFRANCOISE.

At a public meeting held in the room of the Literary Society, in the Village of Laffranchise, on the 4th of March, the following officers were declared duly elected for the ensuing year:—

President.....Dr. R. C. Dufresne,
1st Vice do.....Toussaint Lefebvre,
2nd do.....Medard Demers,
Secretary.....J. Jos. Boutin,
Cor. Secretary.....Alfred R. Barbeau,
Treasurer.....P. C. Normandin,
Librarian.....Adolphe Beaurais,
Ass. do.....Alfred Payant.

Managing Committee.—Magloire Lanctot, Esq., Hypolite Lanctot, Esq., J. B. Pagnieu, Elzear Bonrassa, Louis Bisailon, Jacques Bisailon.

By order,
Alfred R. Barbeau,
Cor. Sec. L. S. L.

—Communicated.

MILITARY.—It is, we believe, the intention of Lieut. General Sir William Eyre, K. C. B., the Commander of the Forces to have a grand field day of all the troops in this garrison on Monday next, and the General has been pleased to request that the Active Volunteer Force of this city should take part. The plan of proceeding is, so far as we can learn, the following:—A star fort of snow has been built upon St. Helen's Island; this fort will be occupied by a party of the 39th Regiment, and mounted by several guns. Another portion of the Regiment, with the Volunteer Rifles and Artillery, will cross over from the city and attack the fort, and, after considerable fighting, we believe, will capture the place. Of course in doing so, a number of military manoeuvres will be gone through. The whole of the attacking force will be inspected on Dalhousie Square at 2 o'clock on that day, and previous to the attack will parade through the streets. We have no doubt but that the scene will be an interesting one, and that thousands of our citizens will be witnesses of the warlike display.—*Pilot.*

Birth.

In this city, on the 8th inst., Mrs. Richard Mulligan, of a son.
In this city, on the 4th inst., the wife of Mr. Patrick White, of a daughter.

Died.

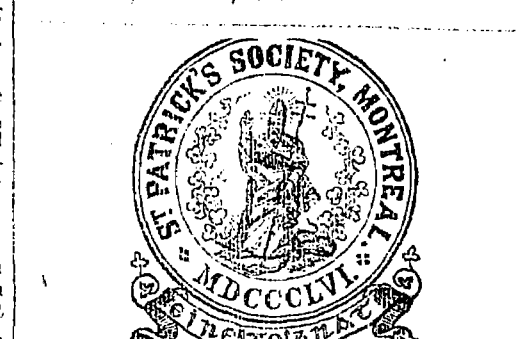
In this city, on the 10th inst., Mary O'Brien, wife of Mr. Patrick White.
At Rawdon, on the 4th instant, Theresa, fourth daughter of Alex. Daly, Esq., Crown Land Agent aged 7 years and 5 months.

NOTICE.

TO THE CATHOLICS OF THE ST. ANN AND ST. ANTOINE WARDS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL.

WE are instructed to inform you, that the Committee named to obtain Subscriptions in the St. Ann and St. Antoine Wards of this City, towards the Cathedral Fund, will VISIT the Catholic Citizens of the above-named Wards, accompanied by His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal, during the next and following weeks; commencing with the St. ANTOINE WARD. We hope that all will generously contribute towards the great enterprise, which his Lordship is commencing in the interest of this Diocese.

R. BELLEMAIRE, Secretaries to the Ex-L. BEAUDRY, Executive Committee.
Montreal, March 12, 1857.



ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

ON TUESDAY NEXT, THE 17th MARCH,

THE ANNIVERSARY OF IRELAND'S GLORIOUS APOSTLE,

THE MEMBERS OF THE ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY, AND THE TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION, will ASSEMBLE AT

THE ST. PATRICK'S HALL,

PLACE D'ARMES,

At a Quarter to EIGHT o'clock, A.M., precisely; whence they will proceed in procession—accompanied by the 4th and 5th Companies of Volunteer Rifles—through GREAT ST. JAMES, BLEURY, and LAGACHETTIERE 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 halt, and form a double line, facing inwards, leaving an open space of at least eight feet. The BLUE BANNER of the CROSS 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 Harp 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 ALEXANDER STREET; and proceed by CRAIG, M'GILL, and NOTRE DAME STREETS, to JACQUES CARTIER SQUARE; and thence through COMMISSIONER, M'GILL, WELLINGTON, and M'CORD STREETS, to ST. ANN'S CHURCH; whence the Procession will return to St. Patrick's Hall, by St. JOSEPH, M'GILL, and GREAT ST. JAMES STREETS, and then disperse.

By Order,
T. C. COLLINS,
Recording Sec.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

THE SOCIETY will be held at ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 16th instant. BADGES will be ready for distribution. Choir to be taken at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

By order,
T. C. COLLINS,
Secretary.

N.B.—Receipts will be ready for Members at this Meeting.
T. C. C.



ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER, in commemoration of the FESTIVAL of SAINT PATRICK, will take place at Mr. JOHN O'MEARA'S, ST. ALEXIS STREET, ON TUESDAY EVENING, 17th INSTANT.

DINNER ON TABLE AT HALF-PAST SIX.

TICKETS (the number of which is limited), 12s 6d each.—To be obtained from the Committee of Management, as also from Mr. O'Meara, until the evening of Monday, the 16th instant, after which no Tickets will be sold.

Montreal, 12th March, 1857.

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for SALE a few VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS upon Wellington Street, West of the Bridge, adjoining the Property of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, and in the vicinity of its Terminus and Works (on the Montreal side of the Track). The location is pleasant and healthy, and most, from its admirable situation for BUSINESS purposes, such as

GROCERY AND PROVISION STORES,

—ALSO,—

RESPECTABLE BOARDING HOUSES,

soon become an important part of the City. The Tail-Race of the New Water Works is expected to pass close by these Lots, affording great facilities for a thorough system of Drainage. Excellent Spring Water is obtainable from Wells at a small depth. Land has been reserved in the immediate neighborhood for a Public Market. The PROPERTY is COMMITTED, and an unexceptionable Title will be given. Terms of Payment will be easy. Purchasers of Lots will be required to Build a Dwelling House or Store, upon them within one year from date of purchase. PLANS of the LOTS may be seen by application to the Proprietor, at his Residence, Wellington Street, West, adjoining the Property.

FRANCIS MULLINS.

Montreal, March 12, 1857.