

contributing to the support of their own Clergy—what shall we say of a Protestant Church Establishment? of the obligation imposed by law upon Catholics to support that Establishment, its Clergy, and temples, by means of tythes, church-rates, and other forced extortions? If the effects of the one be to drive the Catholics of Canada to the United States, how much more forcibly, how much more cruelly, must not the other have operated upon the Catholics of Ireland, in driving them as exiles from their native land over the face of the earth? To the *Commercial Advertiser* therefore we content ourselves by saying: Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye, and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye; employ first your eloquence and editorial pen to pull down the Protestant Church Establishment of Catholic Ireland, and then you will be in a better position to declaim against the imaginary evils of the Catholic Church Establishment of Catholic Lower Canada.

THE "GLOBE" AND THE CENSUS.—Commenting upon the several Pastorals addressed by the Bishops of Lower Canada to their people with reference to the coming census—and in which their Lordships insisted upon the importance of making full and true returns to the "Census Enumerators"—the *Globe* asks:—

"Would it not have been better, had the bishops refrained from telling the *habitués* that the people of Upper Canada were a people who 'hated' them, and that, for the sake of their religion as well as for the maintenance of their political position and their distinct nationality, it was above all things important that the census should not show Lower Canada to have a population inferior or much inferior to that of Upper Canada? Was it necessary, in order to a correct census being taken, that the Roman Catholic bishops should step down into the political arena, to awaken the fears of the people as to what would befall them if their numbers fell short of the numbers in Upper Canada, and to arouse their passions and jealousies against the population of the other section."

This question comes with a bad grace from one who, like George Brown, has for years—week after week, and day after day—done his utmost to excite the Upper Canada against the people of Lower Canada; and who, but the other day, assured us, that the hatred entertained by the former against us of the Lower Province, was so general, and so intense, that the prevalent feeling in Upper Canada was, that the "sword and musket" were the only arguments to which the friends of the *Globe* could design to have recourse in their coming controversies with the Lower Canadian "inhabitants." It is the *Globe*, it is George Brown himself, who has first told us that the people of Upper Canada hate, with a bitter, and perfect hatred, their Catholic fellow-citizens of the East; and the Bishops have but repeated the language of George Brown, in order to put their people on their guard against the malice of their adversaries.

The *Globe* asks also if it was necessary that the Roman Catholic Bishops should awaken the fears of the people as to what should befall them, if their numbers fell short of the numbers in Upper Canada, and to arouse their passions and jealousies against the population of the other section?"

Unnecessary was it—we reply—to rouse the passions and jealousies of one section of the Province against the other, because that would be a work of supererogation—because that has already been effectually accomplished by the slanders of the *Globe* and the appeals of George Brown to the fanaticism and worst passions of the Protestant Reformers of Upper Canada.—But it was most necessary for the Catholic Bishops of this section of the Province to put their people on their guard against what must inevitably befall them and their religious, charitable, and educational institutions, whenever, from their preponderance in the Legislature, the Protestants of Upper Canada shall have it in their power to carry into execution their long cherished designs of persecution, sacrilege and Church-robbery.

In saying this, we do but take Protestants at their word. If we attribute to them the design of confiscating Catholic property in Canada, and persecuting our Clergy and Religious bodies, it is because they openly proclaim themselves the admirers of the spoliation of the Church in Italy, and applaud loudly the persecution of Catholic Monks and Nuns by the agents of revolutionary terrorism in the revolted Provinces of the Sovereign Pontiff. The laws of morality vary not with degrees of latitude and longitude. That which is morally right in Umbria, must be morally right in Lower Canada; and as the conduct of an Italian revolutionary Dictator in expelling monks and nuns from their Convents, and in confiscating their property, receives the applause of the *Globe*, we have but too good reasons for believing that a similar expulsion of the members of our religious societies in Lower Canada, and the confiscation of their property, would be a measure approved of and supported by all those who applaud the cruel and arbitrary acts of the revolutionary party in Italy. Church property in Canada is held by no better tenure than was that which, amidst the plaudits of the Protestant press, has lately been confiscated by Italian Liberals. How then can we presume

that, if Protestants in Canada had the power to imitate, they would refrain from imitating, the example set them by the latter? In a word—Protestants, generally, applaud the confiscation of Catholic ecclesiastical property, eulogise the actors therein as wise, just, liberal and patriotic statesmen: it behoves us, therefore, of Lower Canada to be constantly on our guard, lest similar wise, just, liberal, patriotic statesmen should obtain power of control over our Church and our Religious Communities.

TRANSLATION OF THE REMAINS OF THE SISTERS OF THE HOTEL-DIEU.—We are informed that on Thursday next, the 31st inst., a funeral service will be sung at 9 o'clock, A.M., in the Church of the Hotel-Dieu, in this city, over the remains which have lately been taken out of the vaults of this Monastery, to be transferred to the new hospital at *Mont Ste. Famille*. The old Church and Convent will shortly be demolished and, in their place, will be erected spacious buildings, designed for commercial purposes.

Immediately after the service will take place the translation of these bodies, which are 181 in number, and enclosed in 23 coffins bearing inscriptions which make known the names of the persons whose remains are therein contained.—The coffins will be exposed one or two days previous to the ceremony, in the said church, for the satisfaction of the relations of the deceased Sisters and of the friends of this community.

Further information can be obtained by referring to a *Notice* on this funeral ceremony which has been published by Mr. Pluquet, and will be soon offered for sale at a very low price.

The interest that the public take in this ancient community, which has always rendered and still renders so important services to this city and to the whole district, will induce all citizens who will have leisure to assist at this interesting ceremony.

POLICE REPORT FOR THE CITY OF MONTREAL FOR 1860.—We avail ourselves of the *Herald's* analysis of this document, and its statistics of crime. It will be seen with pleasure that the amount of actual crime in Montreal is small in proportion to its population, and that in spite of the great influx of strangers from the United States and elsewhere, on account of the Prince of Wales's visit, there is only an increase of 509 arrests over the previous year. Of the total number of commitments, 7,390, about one-fourth were committed for protection merely; and what is remarkable, it would appear that the British and Yankee elements of our mixed population furnished almost as many offenders as did the far larger French Canadian element—the figures being: for the former, 1,878, against 1,993 for the latter. This may partly be explained by the fact that a large number of offenders are punished from the crews of the ships visiting our Port, and which are almost entirely manned by persons of British origin. The following is the *Herald's* analysis:—

CRIMES COMMITTED IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL, DURING THE YEAR 1860.—From the Annual Statistics of Crime, &c., committed in the city during the past year, submitted by the Chief of Police to the Police Committee, we learn that the total number of persons brought to the Station Houses, amounted to 7,390, being an increase of 509 over the previous year.

From the tables, the total number of offenders under each head, may be summed up as follows:—Murder 5; cutting and wounding 1; larceny 145 males 18 females 34 boys; suspicion of larceny 27 males 20 females 7 boys; gambling, 12 males; selling liquor on Sunday, 27 males; tipping 118 males; drunk 2,375 males 632 females 4 boys; drunk and disorderly conduct, 384 males 58 females 2 boys; breaking the peace 551 males 106 females; assaulting the police, 39 males; protection 1087 males, 760 females 12 boys; vagrants 63 males 353 females 15 boys; indecent exposure 26 males; impeding and incommoding 243 males; furious driving 44 males; carting without license 127 do; depositing filth 11 do; total offences 5291 males, 2,012 females 77 boys; total 7,390.

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—Committed to House of correction for 15 days and under 2,809 males 375 females; for one month and under 460 males 325 females; for two months and under 165 males 256 females. Committed for trial 93 Discharged 2,868.

The origin of the offenders was as follows:—Irish 2,028 males 1382 females; French Canadians 1,768 males 225 females; English 801 males 204 females; Scotch 363 males 117 females; British Canadian 266 males 46 females; United States 111 males 30 females; other countries 98 males 11 females. Total males 6,775, females 2,015.

3,188 of the offences are stated to have arisen from Intemperance. Of the males for protection 45 have been received twice, 36 thrice, 29 four times, 15 five times, 7 nine times. Of the females 33 twice, 13 thrice, 12 four times, 6 six times, 6 seven times, 5 twelve times.

The amount of £1,773 17s. 3d has been paid by prisoners and others during the year in the shape of fines, being an increase of £572 9s 3d over last year.

One of those events, which in the eyes of all good Catholics, possess a peculiar interest, occurred in the chapel of the Congregation de Notre Dame, on the 24th inst.—when three young ladies from the Diocese of Montreal received the holy habit of the Community, and one other from the City of Kingston, Miss Mary Catherine Purcell, made her solemn profession, receiving in religion the name of St. Beatrix. That she may ever worthily bear this holy appellation is, and always shall be, the sincere prayer of the writer of these lines, who is a particular friend of her family, and who, having been present at the interesting ceremony, takes this method of communicating to them intelligence thereof.—*Cont.*

THE "ANTAGONISH CASKET."—Our old friend has changed his residence to Halifax, and comes before us in a new and handsome dress in honor of the New Year. We trust that it may be a happy year with him, and but the first of a long series of prosperous seasons.

The proceeds of the late Bazaar, held in Williamstown, Glengarry, by the Ladies of St. Mary's Church, amounted to the very handsome sum of \$515.

Our best thanks are tendered to the Rev. Mr. Stafford, and our friends at Wellington, for their kind exertions in favor of the *True Witness*, and their prompt payment of their several subscriptions.

Remittances in our next.

SAD NEWS FROM RED RIVER.

SUFFERINGS OF A CATHOLIC PRIEST.

Father Oram to Bishop Grace.
Episcopal Residence of St. Boniface,
Red River, December 10, 1860.

Right Rev. Sir:—At the instance of the Rev. Father Lestane, who administers the affairs of this diocese in the absence of the Rt. Rev. Bishop, now absent from this place on a pastoral visit, I take the liberty of addressing you a few lines to acquaint you with the position of the unfortunate Father Gouffon, who, as you are doubtless aware by this time, had the misfortune of having his two feet very badly frozen, while on his return from St. Paul to Pembina. When within one good day's journey from the limit of his voyage, anxious to be with the people of his charge with the least possible delay, he left his companions on horseback, hoping to reach Pembina by nightfall. When within ten or twelve miles of the latter place, he was overtaken by a violent storm of hail and snow. He lost the road, and being unable, on account of his weakness, to find it again, his horse sank in that slough of despond, the Grand Marais. In vain did he endeavor to extricate the animal from his unpleasant position: all his efforts were unavailing, and it was with anguish that the poor missionary saw his faithful charger die on the second day. It was then that Mr. Gouffon began to appreciate all the horrors of his dire position, and the alarming prospect of a cruel and lonely death stared him in the face. With no provisions in his possession, a cold north wind blowing hard upon his wearied frame, up to his knees in water and snow, his condition was hopeless, and, knowing this, he managed to scrawl on a piece of paper his will. The cravings of nature must be satisfied somehow, and the only way he could do so was to eat of his dead horse. By this means he contrived to keep only and soiling them for two days, at the end of which time the party he had left behind came up, and camped within a couple of miles of the poor Priest. His pitiful moanings were distinctly heard all that fearful night, and they were taken for those of a wild animal, and, in consequence, unheeded. When day broke however, the cries still continuing, a search was made, and, fortunate to say, the unhappy man was found. His sufferings had made him delirious; and to those who approached he was quite enigmistic of horse-flesh, and invited the party to partake. His clothes, which were of iron hardness, had to be cut in pieces to get them off, so much were they frozen. Meaning word had been conveyed to Pembina of Mr. Gouffon's position, and Mr. Joe Bolette, with his wonted disinterestedness and alacrity, came to carry his unfortunate pastor in an easy conveyance. Every attention was paid to him by Mr. Bolette, who brought him to his house, and did everything in his power to mitigate Mr. Gouffon's sufferings. To the good superficial observer it was clear that the bad condition of the sufferer's limbs required immediate attention; and as soon as Father Lestane heard of what had happened, he sent a couple of half-breeds to Pembina in quest of the unfortunate Priest. The expediency of this course you will better realize in learning that at Pembina there is no doctor, while at St. Boniface there are two skilful surgeons, not to speak of the good Sisters of Charity. Fortunately the roads had been rendered passable by the fall of snow, and Mr. Gouffon arrived here in as good a condition as could have been expected. No sooner had the doctors seen his feet than they pronounced amputation necessary, in order to save the life of the sufferer. On the week following the cruel operation was performed, Father Gouffon having been confined as to his mobility and given his consent. He received the last rights of the Church beforehand. Fortunately the doctors were able to administer chloroform, which made the operation much more supportable. At first it was thought that it would be sufficient to amputate the foot; but several incisions convinced the doctors that the leg was attacked, so they took off the leg just below the knee. The operation was very prompt, and very skillfully performed.

DISASTROUS FIRE.—CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, SPANISH ONE LIFE LOST!—THE BISHOP'S PALACE IN ASHES!—LOSS \$200,000.
On Friday last, about ten o'clock in the forenoon, a fire broke out across at St. Boniface, the like of which has never been equalled in this place for suddenness, rapidity, and destructiveness. Within an hour after it began, the Bishop's beautiful residence was one mass of ruins, and the flames were raging wildly on the roof of the magnificent cathedral. The sight was terrible, and as far as this catastrophe could be, it was greatly sublime.

It originated thus: Two girls were preparing to make a fire in the kitchen, in the underground story. They put a bit of tallow into an iron boiler on the stove. To prevent a large fire, it was covered over with the stove, and of course caused a fire. They got alarmed, and tried to get the fire out, but in the hurry of doing so, a quantity of the grease was poured on the stove and flooring, which helped the flame already kindled. They then threw water upon the fire, but this only increased its fury. Despairing of success by their own efforts, they gave the alarm; but there was only one man at hand—Magloir Morin. He struggled in vain to arrest the devouring element. Right over the stove not more than three feet from it, was a considerable number of boards drying; and it was this that caught so quickly, and rendered the upward flame so irresistible. Behind the stove, there sat an old blind man, Ducharme by name. Charity had secured him a home here since January. When young Morin saw that he could do nothing, he seized the old man to take him out of the house; but the old *cereule*, who it appears, was exceedingly ill-tempered and stubborn, would not go. He probably thought the fire of less consequence than it really was; and having frozen his feet slightly the day previous, he refused to move or be moved. Morin did his best to drag him out, but could not. Thereupon, he rushed to the foot of the stairs and shouted for help, but the only person above that could render assistance was busily occupied in saving Pere Gouffon—the unfortunate priest that had one of his legs amputated a few days ago. This suffering man, when a rush was made into the room to save him, exclaimed: "Oh, no—let me alone—let me die—I am quite useless now; endeavor to save the lives of those who will be of more service than myself." Of course, no notice was taken of this, and he was hurriedly conveyed out. Thus, the poor old man was left in the kitchen. Three or four minutes after this assistance was at hand, but the flames were already playing through the doors in a manner that quite defied entrance. Mr. Gouffon was not two minutes out at the

front door when the fire burst furiously after him. Father Mestre, who had not slept the night before, waiting upon Mr. Gouffon, had just retired to rest, and it was with the greatest risk that his room was reached, and the alarm given which saved him.

The progress of the fire was something positively appalling: so rapid, indeed, that nothing—literally nothing—was saved.

As soon as it seemed hopeless to save anything out of the *palais*, all efforts were turned to the Cathedral. The soldiers of the Royal Canadian Rifles did good service here. Most of the benches and pews were saved. The organ, the holy vessels, the great altar, and all the pictures were also saved. Much was rescued from the vestry by Sister Gosselin, who rushed three times into it amid suffocating smoke. The third time she herself partially caught fire. The two side altars and the pulpit had to be left.

At this stage, all fled. The flames were now circling around the beautiful, massive pillars supporting the side-galleries, and waving up along the arched ceiling that had cost so much money, time, and skill to finish. To anybody standing in front, the scene presented a wild grandeur—flames rolling hither and thither—sweeping upwards 80 or 100 feet, and enveloping the edifice. In a little, the roof fell in with a tremendous crash. Fanned by a strong south wind, the fire burned around the steeples fiercely. At length, the great bell tower began to totter, and away went one steeple, to be soon after followed by the other. The three bells that chimed so beautifully Sunday after Sunday, had actually melted in their places. Their collective weight was 1,600 lbs.

This Cathedral was beyond all comparison the largest and grandest edifice in Rupert's Land. Its dimensions were:—length, 100 feet; breadth, 60; height of walls, 40; height of spires, 108. The foundation was laid in 1853, and it was not until the present year it was completely finished. The taste exhibited in the ornamenting of the interior did credit to Art. The labors of the Sisters of Charity in the painting of the pillars and the general decorations were such as would have satisfied the aesthetic faculties of the most refined. We have seen St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, and we must pronounce that of St. Boniface to have been vastly superior in symmetry and elegant finish.

And thus has gone in a few hours the result of labor, more or less continuous, for a quarter of a century. The knowledge of the Bishop of St. Boniface is absent in the far north on a visit to his various missions, and will not be back for two or three months. It is not as yet quite decided where his residence will be held—whether in the Convent or in the Brothers' establishment; nor can anything be decided until the return of the Bishop, as to the steps to be taken to replace what the fire has destroyed. The Priests will for the present winter take quarters in the garret of the College Building. The feeling throughout the Settlement among Protestants as well as Catholics—is very properly one of great regret in witnessing such an immense destruction of property.

We were this (Monday) morning, St. Michael's, one of the melted gold and silver, discovered among the ashes, and we were informed that some of the bones of the old man were also found.

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

In order to obviate any misapprehensions that may have arisen as to the terms of subscriptions to this Association, we have been requested to state 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:—

Major J. Dugal, of Terrebonne
Widow N. B. Duvet
Widow A. P. Nolan
Mr. J. D. Gouffon, of St. Elizabeth
Mr. M. Gouffon, Medical Student in Laval University, Quebec
The Deaf and Dumb of the St. Joseph Asylum, under the direction of the Sisters of Providence
The Orphans of the Providence
The Female day-school of St. James School
Rev. E. Normandin, cure of Lecheval
M. Viennet, Esq.
Rev. Ant. Froulx, cure of St. Philippe
Mr. Elph. Gravel, Theological Student in the Grand Seminary
Widow N. Gravel, of Laprairie
Rev. Remi Robert, cure of Blairindie
Rev. M. Lavallee, cure of do
S. B. Schmidt, Esq., M.D.
Mr. H. E. Martin, Teacher, St. Denis, Diocese of St. Hyacinthe
D. Laurendeau, Esq.
Mrs. D. Laurendeau
Miss Dolphine Choquet
Mr. H. Choquet, Student in St. Mary's College
Mr. F. B. McNamee
Rev. A. Paré, cure of St. Sulpice
Rev. F. Durocher, cure of St. Paul, Diocese of St. Hyacinthe
Frank, M. Esq., do
Miss Eulalie Maitre, do
Miss Louise Mignault, do
"G. H. Daley," in our last, should have been J. H. Daley

ANNUAL REPORT OF COUNCIL OF THE ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC AND LITERARY INSTITUTE, QUEBEC, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st JANUARY, 1861.

Your Council, whose term of office expires to-night, beg leave to present the Annual Report. During the year just ended, they regret that only one lecture was delivered, and that by J. E. Fitzpatrick, Esq., M.B.L.

Your Council have invited several gentlemen, both Civil and Military, to lecture during the present winter, some of whom they are happy to state have already accepted. Your Council would desire to impress upon the minds of the members of this Institute, the necessity that at present exists of securing a larger attendance at the lectures, than has been for some time past, since the paucity of numbers must be not only disheartening to the lecturer, but also to the Council who have invited him.

St. Patrick's Night, 1860, was celebrated in the usual manner by a Literary and Musical Soiree.—Again we have to feel proud at the success which has attended this mode of celebrating St. Patrick's Night. The Reading Room during the past year, has been well attended.

The Library.—The number of books circulated in 1860 is 509.

The Treasurer's Report.—On reference to the Treasurer's Report, your Council regret that the affairs of this Institute (though not worse than other years) are not prospering as well as would be desired. Blame can neither be attached to your Council nor to the members, but to the members of the St. Patrick's Congregation, who (though the amount of subscriptions are small in comparison to other Literary Institutions in this city) seem dead to the good such an Institution as this is capable of producing.

Founded as this Institute has been, for the dissemination of Knowledge based upon Catholic Principles, and as a guarantee of this, placed under the patronage of His Grace the Archbishop who has been graciously pleased to remark that "the objects and principles for which it is based meet with my most hearty concurrence and sanction"; not only then should it receive the support of the old, but more especially of the young, for whose benefit we may say it has been established. But unfortunately

few among this class, are either members or subscribers.

In conclusion your Council trust they have given every satisfaction in the performance of the duties entrusted to them, having only at heart, as they believe every member present has, nothing more nor less than the welfare and prosperity of this Institute. The whole humbly submitted,

JOHN LANE, Junr.,
President,
JAMES M. O'LEARY,
Actg. Recg. Secy.

Council Room,
Quebec, Jan. 8, 1861.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

THE TREASURER IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ST. P. C. AND L. INSTITUTE.

| | | |
|-----|---|-----------------|
| Dr. | To balance from last year (10 Jan. 1859)..... | 99 46 |
| | " Member's Subscription..... | 187 50 |
| | " Subscriber's do..... | 68 50 |
| | " Sale of Newspapers..... | 18 00 |
| | " Proceeds of lecture..... | 6 95 |
| | " St. Patrick's Soiree..... | 341 50 |
| | Total | \$721 91 |
| Cr. | By Guardian's Salary..... | 140 00 |
| | " Rent..... | 160 00 |
| | " Newspapers..... | 49 27 |
| | " Advertising..... | 20 40 |
| | " Postage..... | 11 30 |
| | " Fuel and Gas..... | 58 86 |
| | " St. Patrick's Soiree..... | 183 48 |
| | " Sundries..... | 21 70 |
| | " Balance..... | 76 90 |
| | Total | \$721 91 |

January 8, 1861.
E. & O. E.

JOHN O'LEARY, Treasurer.
Moved by Mr. M. F. Walsh, seconded by Mr. S. Foley, That the Reports just read be adopted and published in the *Quebec Chronicle*, *Morning Chronicle*, and *Nebraska Times*, &c., &c.

Scintillating having been read, the members present proceeded to elect a Council for 1861, with the following results:—Messrs. J. Lilly, M. Connelley, J. Lane, J. Stafford, J. S. Kelly, T. J. Murphy, G. Neilan, E. Foley, L. H. Goughlan, John O'Leary, W. McKay, T. M. Connelley, P. H. Harty, M. J. O'Doherty, W. Quinn, J. S. Kelly, J. Harty, and M. F. Walsh.

JAMES M. O'LEARY,
Actg. Recg. Secy.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE MEMORIALS PONTIFF.—We are authorized to state that the collection made in this Province for the Pontiff, has to date, reached the sum of \$2949. We understand that it is expected that this amount will be further increased. The following list of those parishes which have contributed most largely, together with the amounts contributed by them respectively, has been handed us for publication:—

| Parishes | AMT. | COX. |
|---|------------------|------|
| Cathedral, City of Ottawa, | \$222 60 | |
| St. Joseph's do, | 152 50 | |
| St. Andrew's do, | 90 00 | |
| Huntley and Ramsey, | 288 50 | |
| Richmond and Napoleon, | 206 00 | |
| Edgewood, St. Joseph, and Braden, | 188 00 | |
| Pembroke, | 180 00 | |
| Chelsea and Wakefield, | 152 00 | |
| L'Original, | 155 62 | |
| Portage du Port, | 149 00 | |
| Allumette and Sheen, | 110 00 | |
| Gloucester and Osgoode, | 105 00 | |
| Renfrew, St. Patrick, and Springtown, | 102 00 | |
| Pakenham and Fitzroy, | 100 00 | |
| Buckingham and St. Malachy, | 92 00 | |
| Calumet and Williamstown, | 69 00 | |
| Roussac, Petite Nation, | 48 25 | |
| Aylmer, | 45 00 | |
| Other missions, | 103 43 | |
| Total , | \$2910 00 | |

Ottawa Tribune.

Married.

In this city, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Dowd, Mr. William Evans, to Mary Louisa, youngest daughter of J. Jackson, Esq.

At Quebec, on the 14th inst., at St. Patrick's Presbytery, by the Rev. Mr. Clark, Mr. P. McGlory, to Miss Susan K. Benson, both of that city.

At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. James Murphy, Mr. John E. Burke, to Miss Elizabeth Paul, both of that city.

Died.

At Rawdon, on the 20th inst., Luke Daly, Esq., Merchant, aged 68 years. Mr. Daly was a native of Killesnohra, County Cavan, Ireland. He emigrated to this country in 1832, and was the first to establish business in the village of Rawdon. His unassuming manner and uprightness of character, rendered him particularly respected by all classes and persons of all creeds in the community. He leaves a wife and three children, and a large circle of friends to mourn his loss. May his soul rest in peace.

At Point Levy East, Quebec, on the 13th inst., Patrick, youngest son of Mr. James Walsh, aged 10 years and 1 month.

At Quebec, on the 16th inst., after a very painful illness, Honor M'Manus, aged 49 years, widow of the late John Moran.

On the 17th inst., at No. 22, Des Prairies street, St. Roch, Mary Alice, second daughter of Mr. John Reilly, pilot, aged 2 years and 4 months.

T. C. DE LORIMIER, Advocate.

32 LITTLE ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Will attend Circuits at Beauharnois, Huntingdon and Soulanges.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Re-opened 1860.



The Reverend Father O'Farrell's LECTURE,

ON THE "POPE'S IRISH BRIGADE,"

IN THE BONAVENTURE HALL,

WILL TAKE PLACE ON

FRIDAY EVENING, 1st FEB.,

To Commence at EIGHT o'clock precisely.

Tickets, 25 cents; to be had of the Committee, and at the door on the Evening of the Lecture.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the St. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY will take place on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, immediately after Vespers.

E. MURPHY, Secretary.