

The Irish Catholic vote that Hincks, Drummond, and Howe, were raised to power, and thus enabled to do us injury. These things should be a warning to us, that, in nine cases out of ten, the man who seeks advancement in political life by means of the "Irish Catholic vote" is ipso facto unworthy of our confidence and our support.

Mr. W. Young, a Catholic writing to the editor of the Toronto Mirror, from Whitechurch, Lemonville under date of the 18th inst., gives an instance of the treatment which Catholics everywhere would have to submit to, if the Separate or Denominational system were entirely abolished. There is no Separate School for the Catholic minority of the district in which Mr. Young resides; and the consequence is, that the Protestant majority having taxed their Catholic neighbors for professedly a "Common" School purpose, so conduct their school as practically to exclude therefrom the children of Catholic rate payers. But we will let the complainant speak for himself:—

Whitechurch, Lemonville, Jan. 18, 1857.

DEAR SIR,—I would have wrote to you sooner, but I was waiting for the school meeting to be over, so as I could let you know the result. For the last two years we have had a Catholic master; he seemed to give general satisfaction until a Scotchman came along, then his service was no longer required. Some said he was not qualified—he had a certificate. But in truth he was not the right stamp. The first day our new man came he introduced new laws; he must pray in the morning, then he must read in the Protestant Testament, then he must expound it; the same course is pursued in the evening, and all in the presence of at least ten Catholic children. I have spoken to the Trustees, but what could I expect? Two of them are of the stamp of Geordy—the other is no better. I complained to the Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Pine; he told me he would see to it, he has not done so; whom am I to complain to? Next I appealed to the inhabitants of this school section at the school meeting, and one of our school trustees, James Hastings, made a great noise. He said he thanked God that he could procure a school teacher that could offer up prayers and expound the Scriptures in his way of thinking, and that he thought it was the height of impudence for a Catholic to come here into a Protestant school to dictate laws to them, and that no books only Protestant books should be taught therein. So they had the majority, and Catholic children must listen to them, or else go out of doors. Is not that nice conduct, where there are eight Catholic families, and there are four fresholders, each one supporting the school according to his property? We must pay for teaching our children, and then it is a Protestant school. I wish you would let me know whether such conduct is according to the school law, or not, and if they can make me pay for a sectarian school, when they turn it thus. I am sorry for having to trouble you so much; but I am like one crying in the wilderness; perhaps I will be heard yet.

Yours truly, WILLIAM YOUNG.

It is on record on our Statute Book that it is desirable to do away with all "semblance even" of connection between Church and State; and if this be more than a printed lie, it implies that the State has no jurisdiction whatsoever in matters of religion,—that it has no right, either to enforce any religious observances, or to compel any of its citizens to contribute towards the support of any religious system. But if Catholics are compelled to pay for the support of schools in which Protestant masters expound Protestant Bibles, it is evident that the former are taxed for religious purposes, and that a gross outrage is offered to our rights of conscience.

In answer to the writer's question "whom am I to appeal to?" we should recommend him, and all who feel themselves aggrieved by the operation of the present school laws, to embody their grievances in a petition to be presented to Parliament as soon as it assembles. Thus at all events, will they be able to elicit an answer from the Legislature as to the legality or illegality of the conduct complained of.

In his last letter to the Rev. M. Bruyere, the Methodist minister who presides over the State School system of Upper Canada defies his reverend opponent, and Catholics in general—"to adduce a single fact to show that anything is taught or done in the Public Schools to proselyte Roman Catholic children, or that is inconsistent with the wishes of their parents." We reply by the above statements of William Young, which, if true, fully substantiate every charge brought against the "Common Schools" of Upper Canada, either by the Rev. M. Bruyere, or any other of their opponents.

The Toronto Christian Guardian replies to a complaint made by a writer in the Toronto Mirror—that "the Common School Houses are polluted every Sunday" with Methodist orgies—by the retort—that, "he had never witnessed any performances at such meetings that were half so much like heathen orgies, as the performances which may be seen in the Romish Cathedral in this city" (Toronto.) We would remind our Methodist cotemporary however, that the said "Romish Cathedral" is built out of Romish funds exclusively; and that therefore Romanists have the right to do what they please therein; whilst on the contrary, the "Common School houses" wherein the Methodists hold their meetings, are built with the money of Catholics, as well as of Protestants; and that therefore the latter have no right whatever to use them for their own peculiar religious assemblages. That they are enabled to do so, is owing to the fact that the Chief of the Educational Department is himself a Methodist minister; and one from whom therefore it is vain for Catholics to look for justice or impartial treatment.

THE CATHEDRAL.—On Sunday last, it was announced in all the churches of this City, that His Lordship, the Bishop of Montreal, proposed to collect himself the subscriptions for the new Cathedral. His Lordship would therefore request all persons who are prepared to pay a sum of, at least, One Pound, to give notice at any of the undermentioned places:—The Episcopal Palace, the Seminary, St. Patrick's Church, the Jesuits, the Rev. P. Oblats, the Providence Convent, or at N. D. de Bonsecours—leaving, at the same time, their address in full—their own names, that of the streets, and the number of the houses in which they reside. On Tuesday of each week His Lordship will visit them, and receive personally the amount of their contributions.

It was also announced, on the same occasion, that His Lordship having some special proposals to lay before the citizens of Montreal with reference to adopting the best plan for assuring the success of the enterprise, invited all those who had the object at heart, to attend at a meeting which will be held in the chapel attached to the Episcopal Buildings, on Sunday, the 8th of February, at half-past six in the afternoon. The meeting will be addressed in both languages, and the Bishop's plans will be explained at length.

The severity of the present winter is unparalleled even in the memory of the "oldest inhabitant." On Friday the 23d inst., the thermometer showed—35 of Fahr in exposed situations, accompanied by a strong N. W. gale. Many serious accidents have arisen in consequence of frost bites, and the sufferings of the poor must have been great.

MONTREAL CITY, AND DISTRICT SAVINGS' BANK.—The following sums have been distributed by the above-named institution to the different Charitable Societies of this City:—

Table with columns for CATHOLIC and PROTESTANT societies, listing names like The Good Shepherd, St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, and Ladies Benevolent Society, with corresponding amounts.

We have received from the Chief of Police, the "Police Report" of the City of Montreal for the year 1856. The most important feature of this document is this—that a great increase of population during the past year, has been attended with a very considerable decrease in the number of arrests. The population of Montreal has been increased 5,000; and the decrease of persons confined in the Station House is marked at 314.

In all, there were arrested by the Police during the past year, 4,135 persons; but of these 1,020 or about one fourth, have been confined in the Police Station merely for protection; only 162 of the offenders were under 15 years of age, or belonging to the class of what may properly be termed the "juvenile offenders." The national origins respectively, of the prisoners is given as under:—

Table showing national origins of prisoners: Irish, Canadian, British, United States, Other Countries, with counts for each.

Of the offences, 2,010 have arisen from intemperance, the fruitful parent of crime always and everywhere. In other respects it would seem that Montreal has good reason to be proud of its immunity from serious crime; for, of the 4,135 arrests made during the year—from which we must deduct the 1,020 arrests for protection, thus leaving only 3,115 cases of arrests for crime properly so called—there were only 125 persons committed for trial. The remainder were either discharged, or committed to prison for periods varying from two weeks to two months. Bearing in mind that Montreal is a seaport, and the channel through which yearly flows a vast stream of European emigration, the absence of serious crime, and the lightness of our criminal statistics, are indeed extraordinary. The Chief of Police appends some valuable remarks to his "Report," recommending the establishment a place of refuge attached to the jail, for the number of poor and infirm persons in our midst; but for whose relief our existing charitable institutions are quite inadequate, owing to their limited means, and the extraordinary pressure upon them caused by the annual influx of hundreds of helpless creatures from the mother country.

Our Catholic friends will read with pleasure the annexed communication to the Toronto Mirror, showing the progress that Catholicity is making in the Diocese of London, C.W. —

DEAR SIR,—Some time ago, and when there was not so much cause as at present, the theme of your London correspondents used to be the progress of the good cause here: I am sorry that of late this course has been neglected, and therefore to resume the good old practice, I beg through your Mirror, for the information of the friends of religion, to give you an account of what we are doing in London now. The zeal, the energy, the devotedness with which our good Bishop applies himself "in season and out of season" to the cause of religion, (notwithstanding the numerous claims which this immense diocese has upon his attention,) I am not fit to speak of, and will leave that to persons competent to the task, and content myself by mentioning what has been done, and what we are doing here now. I will not speak of what has been done externally to the cathedral, nor of the additions and improvements to the episcopal residence, but of what has been done to the interior of the church. There has been lately two chapels erected, one to the Blessed Virgin and the other to St. Joseph.

The former will be beautifully fitted up, exclusively (to their honor be it said) by the young ladies of London. They have already furnished it with a nice altar, surmounted by a beautiful statue of the Virgin and Infant Jesus, six superb gilt candlesticks, &c., &c. I am happy to have it in my power to record such zealous and liberal acts of the young ladies of London. A beautiful lamp furnished and kept constantly burning, presaging to the faithful the life and light of the Blessed Sacrament on the altar, is also the donation of a few pious ladies. There has also been a magnificent Baptismal Font. Such works as these, sir, speak volumes for the ladies of London. But it is not to the ladies of London alone that such pious and generous actions are confined; the gentlemen too are doing their share. There has also been a donation of a Holy Water Font, of cut stone, chiselled in the ancient Gothic and crocketed style, the bowl standing on a pedestal in height three feet, given by Mr. Hawkins, one of the best stone-cutters in this city. There is also an organ in course of erection for the cathedral, which will cost £500. It will be equal to any, if not the best instrument of the kind in Upper Canada. A few liberal and zealous members of the congregation have already subscribed £200 towards it, although no general call has yet been made on the people. The subscription list is still open to give an opportunity to all the well-disposed to be sharers in the good work. The names of the subscribers with the amount of their subscriptions will shortly be published, and also a record will be kept in the archives of the cathedral, that posterity may look back with pride and pleasure to the zeal and piety of their forefathers in the cause of religion and of God. Such zeal and disinterestedness, as this deserves the applause, and will surely get it, of every man. Thus you see the good work goes on, surely and steadily progressing, and with the help of Providence, under the energetic and enterprising management of our beloved Bishop, will continue to progress until the extreme west—the diocese of London, will not only be the material garden of Canada, as it is, but also the garden of the Church of God. Knowing that your Mirror's columns have ever been open to all communications for the good of Religion, I will from time to time let you know of its progress; and in the meantime, am yours very truly,

N. C.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Our advertisement for a Book-Keeper has been answered, and an engagement entered into.

SAINT PATRICK'S CATHOLIC INSTITUTE, QUEBEC.

Pursuant to notice, the Annual General Meeting of this body took place in the Hall of the Institute, on Tuesday evening, 13th inst. M. Mernagh, Esq., President, in the chair. The minutes of the preceding General Meeting having been read and confirmed, the President submitted,

THE FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 13TH JAN. 1857. To the Members of the St. Patrick's Catholic Institute of Quebec.

In resigning the charge entrusted to them, the Council of the St. Patrick's Catholic Institute beg to lay before the members the following report, with the assurance that no exertions have been wanting on their part to manage the affairs of the Institute in the most economical manner, thereby giving satisfaction to the members, as well as to themselves. The first and most important matter to which the Council would draw the attention of the members is:—

1. THE FINANCES OF THE INSTITUTE. And have to express their regret that the Institution is not more generally supported by the Congregation of St. Patrick's, who, in their opinion, ought to feel proud in having an establishment, capable of being of such general utility. Referring to the accompanying statement of the Treasurer, the Council would next direct your attention to

2. THE LIBRARY: And regret to state, that, with the exception of the Donations hereinafter referred to, they have been unable to make any addition to the stock of books during the past year. 1165 volumes were circulated during that period.

3. LECTURES. Instructive and interesting Lectures, and the establishing of a Library and Reading Room, were the chief objects in view, at the founding of the Institute, and your Council have great pleasure in stating, that during the past year, they succeeded in having 13 lectures delivered under the auspices of the Institute, by the following gentlemen, viz:—

- By Rev. Thomas Quinn, [U.S.] 3.
By Rev. J. P. Colfer, 1.
By Mr. D. Carey, 1.
By Mr. T. J. Murphy, 1.
By Mr. T. D. McGee, [U.S.] 3.
By Mr. J. McElhern, [U.S.] 3.

And have also the pleasure of stating that they have obtained the promise of other gentlemen to lecture. The lectures delivered were, your Council are happy to report well attended. The great expense, however, incurred in bringing gentlemen from the United States, &c., to lecture, caused your Council to determine that all Members and Subscribers should be charged half-price for admissions to lectures, when such expenses are incurred. The expected beneficial results to the Institute, not having followed the issue of "Lecture Season Tickets" to ladies, your Council are determined that no more should be issued, but instead, ladies will be admitted to all lectures at half the usual price.

4. THE READING ROOM. Your Council are gratified to report that, as usual, the Reading Room has been well attended during the past year. On the table, may be found the following newspapers and periodicals, viz:—

- European.—Dublin Nation, and Tablet, London Catholic Standard, Builder, Illustrated News, and Rambler.
United States.—New York American Celt, and Freeman's Journal, Boston Pilot, Ballou's Pictorial, Brownson's Review, and Metropolitan.
Provincial.—Toronto Mirror, and Catholic Citizen, Montreal True Witness, Quebec Colonist, Chronicle, Gazette and Journal.

In addition to the ordinary uses to which the Hall has been devoted, your Council have with the consent of the Honorary President, on several occasions during the year, leased it to parties for the purpose of Lectures, Concerts &c., and have also granted its use for charitable objects. Some of the Conferences of the Society of Saint Vincent of Paul meet in the Council Room for the transaction of their affairs.

5. HIBERNIAN DEBATING CLUB.

It affords your Council great satisfaction to report that this body, formed under the auspices of the Institute, is still in existence, and continues to progress in a manner calculated to satisfy its best wishes.—The best proof of this is, perhaps, the number of new Members who continue to enrol themselves in its ranks.

6. DONATIONS.

Your Council have pleasure in reporting the receipt of a number of Donations to the Institute, during their term of office, viz:— From Mr. Wm. McKay, a full length portrait of our Patron Saint; From L. B. Schwabie, Esq., 2 volumes; and From Charles Alley, Esq., M. P., 20 vols. Journals &c., of the Legislative Assembly, as well as several Parliamentary documents forwarded by that gentleman during the sittings of Parliament, for the Library and Reading Room.

7. CELEBRATION OF ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1856.

Your Council, a short time previous to the last Anniversary of Our Patron Saint, being of opinion that it might be celebrated in a very becoming manner by a Soiree, and having obtained the consent of the Honorary President thereto, the celebration was held in the rooms of the Institute; on which occasion several clerical and lay gentlemen, invited by the Council, delivered appropriate addresses, and with the assistance of an excellent Choir presided over by J. R. Magrath, Esq., composed of several ladies and gentlemen who kindly lent their assistance, contributed to render "St. Patrick's Day, 1856," a memorable occasion in the annals of the Institute.

8. THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.

Early in 1856, as the members are aware, a Convention of Delegates from the Irish Catholics of the United States and Canada, assembled at Buffalo, N. Y.—Your Council considering that much good to the poor emigrant, landing friendless and penniless on our shores, as well as to many of our countrymen compelled to drag out a weary and wretched existence in the cities and towns, and on the public works of these countries, might follow from this movement, resolved on convening a meeting of the members of the Institute and Congregation generally, to consider the best course to be taken regarding the Convention. At this meeting it was resolved to appoint Delegates to represent the Irish of Quebec; and to invite the co-operation of the neighboring Parish of St. Columba. This co-operation, your Council are gratified to state, was cordially given; and at a subsequent meeting, which was attended by a Delegation from that Parish, the Reverend James Nelligan, P. P. of St. Patrick's and the Reverend P. H. Harkin, P. P. of St. Columba, were unanimously nominated to represent these two influential bodies at Buffalo. What results may follow from the labors of this convention, it is not for your Council to say; but this much has been satisfactorily proved; That the Irish Catholics of St. Patrick's and St. Columba are not backward when the interests or welfare of their countrymen are at stake.

9. ENLARGEMENT OF ACCOMMODATION FOR THE INSTITUTE.

Your Council have had proved to them on more than one occasion during their term of office, that an increase of accommodation has become necessary. The large number to whom they were, however reluctantly, obliged to refuse admittance to the celebration on St. Patrick's evening, was in itself a sufficient proof; and the Council have had under their consideration several means of effecting the desired improvements; the plans, &c., of which are still in their possession, and which, they trust, will be of service to their successors in office.

10. REV. MESSRS. NELLIGAN AND CAMPBELL.

Your Council regret to have to report the departure from among us of the Rev. James Nelligan, late Honorary President, and the founder of the Institute, and the Rev. Joseph N. Campbell. Learning that it was the intention of the members of the Committee of Management of St. Patrick's Church, to procure a portrait of the late Rev. Mr. Nelligan, the members of the Council requested to be allowed (in their private capacity, also,) to co-operate in procuring the same, and to have it placed in the Hall of the Institute, to which the Committee consented. On the departure of the Rev. Mr. Campbell, a suitable testimonial and address were presented to him, under the auspices of the Institute.

11. MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

In conclusion your Council would impress on the members, the necessity of making every exertion to procure an accession of members and subscribers to the Institute. The whole, nevertheless, respectfully submitted. On behalf of the Council. (Signed) M. MERNAGH, President.

Countersigned, M. F. WALSH, Recording Secretary, St. Patrick's Catholic Institute of Quebec.

The President also submitted the Treasurer's annual statement as follows:— THE TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH THE ST. PATRICK'S CATHOLIC INSTITUTE.

Table showing financial statement: Dr. To balance from last year, To Members' subscriptions, To Subscribers' subscriptions, To proceeds of Lectures, To Ladies' Lect. Season Tick., To sale of Newspapers, To received from Debat. Club, To Fines.

Table showing expenses: Cr. By Guardian's salary, By Postages, By Fuel, By Band at Lectures, By expenses, &c., of Lecturers from United States, By Newspapers and Periodicals, By Plan of New Wing, Gas and Gas Fittings, By Rent of Hall, By Sundries.

Balance, (Signed) JOHN LANZ, JUNR., Treasurer.

To the Editor of the True Witness. Montreal, Jan. 19, 1857.

MR. EDITOR.—It is not often that the "white chokers," who are now holding their "Anniversary Meetings" in the Ebenezer of St. James street, are guilty of using apt or forcible illustrations in support of the swaddling doctrines they delight in; or of saying what is usually called a good thing. But a certain Brother Kemp, who appeared on the platform of the "Religious Tract Society" is reported by last night's Pilot to have delivered himself of the following anecdote, by way of peroration to a speech on the usefulness of Tracts—and it is a gem in its way: "He then related an anecdote of a Scotchman, who emigrated to Australia, and took a thistle with him, and planted it in the best part of his garden.—It grew up a splendid thistle; people came from all around to see it. They took seed and planted it in their gardens, and it grew up, and the winds and the birds took a fancy to the thistle, and they carried away seed and spread it over the land; and the result was, the country was covered with thistles. So it is with the 'Tracts'; they are destined to cover the earth. Will you not then aid this Society, that the world now lying in darkness may see the light, and the song of Hallelujah may be sung by the liberated."

Now, that thistles are a good thing in their way, any donkey can be forced to admit; but that the horticultural experiment of the patriotic Scotchman, which resulted in covering the virgin soil of Australia with thistles, is entitled to any thing else than the execration of the community at large, most people of ordinary perception will deny; the same thistles being, maugre the patriotic associations connected therewith, neither more nor less than a curse to the country, and the terror and abomination of all good husbandmen, who do all in their power to extirpate and destroy them; knowing that, if suffered to grow, they would choke up the good seed. And so with Brother Kemp's nasty little tracts. The Lord forbid that this goodly earth should ever be covered with thistles, or tracts; they are bad weeds both, especially the tracts. Yours, &c., X.

REMITTANCES RECEIVED.

Ottawa City, P. Maguire, 18s 9d; Allumet Island, J. Lynch, 10s; Alexandria, D. Kennedy, 10s; A. Kennedy, 10s; Chambly, J. Donnelly, £2 10s; St. Anicet, W. Hussey, 6s 3d; Sherrington, M. McCaffrey, 10s; St. Philomena, T. M. Prud'homme, 5s; Farmersville, A. Fox, 15s; Norwood, J. Fitzpatrick, 10s; Dundas, A. M'Innes, 10s. Per J. M'Far, Dewittville—Self 7d; J. Mulholland, 18s 9d; P. Welch, 15s 7d; M. Farlong, 12s 6d; J. Scully, 12s 6d; E. Murphy, 12s 6d; M. Smith, 12s 6d. Per J. R. Rossiter, Gananoque—Self, 1s 3d; M. Melleville, 6s 3d; J. Murphy, Brewers' Mills, 6s 3d.

CORNWALL NEARLY SUBMERGED.—On Friday last, shortly after noon, nature exhibited to the wondering and affrighted inhabitants of our town, one of her most extraordinary and unexpected freaks. The ice, which, owing to numerous "shoves" covered the river and shores to an immense depth, and was supposed to be firm and immovable for the present winter, commenced moving in one vast, conglomerated mass. Accompanied by a noise, resembling the rumblings of an earthquake, or the hoarse roar of distant thunder, on it passed, piling up in huge mis-shapen mounds, anon assuming pyramidal and other fantastic shapes; presenting to the beholder a scene of grand and almost inconceivable interest. The spectacle was strange and awe-inspiring in the extreme. But the rapid rise of the water warned the people that the time had arrived for energetic action. They hastened to the mills and other places threatened by the deluge, and there labored with untiring and most commendable alacrity, so long as there existed any possibility of rescuing property from destruction. Their efforts availed much, but still we regret to say that Mr. Elliot, and the Messrs. Hitchcock have suffered to a very considerable extent. These gentlemen have the warmest sympathies of the public. No one anticipated such a flood. Col. Vankoughnet, who preserves a distinct recollection of such events during the past half century, and who once saved himself and family at great hazards from a like irruption of the waters, assures us that the rise of Friday is unprecedented.—From reliable authority we learn that it reached twenty seven feet above summer level. All the cellars, sheds and stables south of the canal filled, and a stream flowed over the lower locks. Readers at a distance may form a correct idea of the state of affairs from the fact that the water rushed into the canal from the mills. Had it risen another foot, the Town must have become a lake. Horses and cattle were saved by swimming. Pigs were not so fortunate. In one instance the pen floated, and the occupants being fastened one by one to a line by an adventurous swimmer, were hauled into an upper story of the mill, but some of them had ceased grunting, having perished from cold. The water subsided as rapidly as it rose.—Freelholder.

AT QUEBEC.—True bills have been returned against A. Solomon and Isaac Levine for setting fire to a house in which persons were living.—Montreal Herald.

MINISTERIAL CONDEMNATION IN PERTH.—A large meeting held in this county, Mr. Daley, the present Ministerial member, being present, resolutions were passed loudly condemning the existing Government, and the member who supports them.—Id.

A HINT FOR M. P. P.'S.—The New York Herald thus describes a financial operation by a republican member of Congress from New England:—"It may be deemed a jest, but it is only a plain fact, that some members are so anxious to turn an honest penny, that they will sell their seats on the floor, when they happen to be well located, to other members less fortunate in their selection, but who have cash wherewith to better themselves. A member from New England thus sold his seat last session to a New York member for \$100; and this session, being again fortunate in drawing a good seat, he sold it again to another New York member for \$50." Our members, far more acute than their Yankee brethren, keep their seats and sell themselves.—London, C. W., Free Press.

MR. HINCKS IN A NEW CHARACTER.—We propose, in the last news from Barbadoes, that Mr. Hincks, the Governor, had been presiding over a Methodist meeting. He certainly must have been "improving the occasion" of his residence in Barbadoes; for when he was in Canada his "revivals," we suspect, were generally regulated by his majorities in Parliament, and his penitence by his defeats. We should like, however, to have heard his speech. It must have been rich. What shall we hear of next? Mr. Gatchon going Precursor for Dr. Burns? or Mr. George Brown doing down upon his marrow-bones to his neighbor Bishop Chabonnel? Wonders will never cease.—Toronto Chronicle.

Married.

At Pointe Claire, on the 12th instant, by the Rev. L. L. Pominville, P. P., Wm. R. Wain, Esq., to Miss Philomene, only daughter of the late Amable Brisbois, Esq.

Died.

At Quebec, on the 11th inst., Catherine, aged 20 years, only surviving daughter of Mr. John M'Elroy.

THE GRAND SOIREE AND BALL OF NO. 4 VOLUNTEER MILITIA RIFLE CO., WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE CITY CONCERT HALL, ON TUESDAY EVENING, THE THIRD OF FEBRUARY.

Upon this occasion, the Company will do all in their power to contribute to the enjoyment of the friends who will do them the honor of being present. The Hall will accommodate 2,000 persons comfortably, for all of whom, the most ample arrangements will be made. Gentlemen's Tickets, 6s 3d; Ladies', 3s 9d; can be had at the Book Store of Messrs. Sadler; at the Franklin House, Donegana Hotel, St. Lawrence Hall, Mr. John Plein's, Dalhousie Square; and at the Music Stores. Refreshments of the choicest description will be supplied by COMPANY. By permission of Lieut. Colonel WILLY, the RIFLE BAND will be in attendance. LESTON'S QUADRILLE BAND will also be in attendance. Jan. 22, 1857.

B A Z A A R.

THE BAZAAR OF THE SISTERS OF THE HOLY NAMES OF JESUS and MARY, at LONGUEUIL, will be held in one of their BOARDING SCHOOL DEPARTMENTS on the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th of the month of FEBRUARY next. Longueuil, Jan. 19th, 1857.

TEACHER WANTED.

For the school at Caughnawaga, a Catholic teacher with good testimonials is required. The salary offered is £50 per annum, with house, garden and, perhaps some other little advantages. Address to the Rev. P. ASSONNE, Missionary, Caughnawaga, Jan. 22d, 1857.